

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, May 1st, 1906.

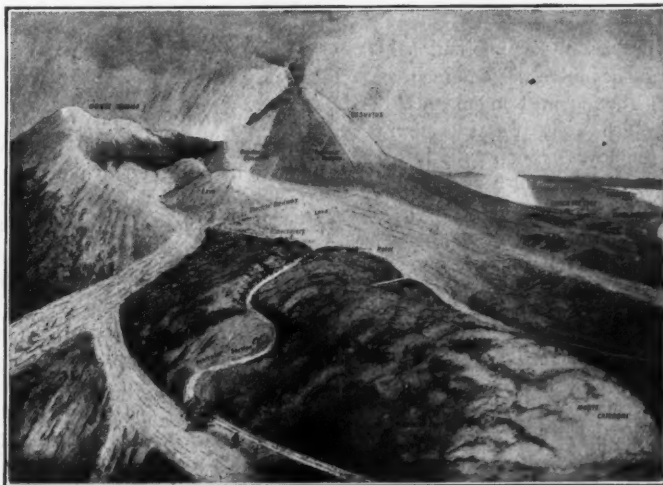
Progress
indeed.

Two sensational catastrophes occurred last month—the eruption of Vesuvius and the destruction of San Francisco by an earthquake. These disasters, which between them have entailed less loss of human life than the little war in South-West Africa has cost the Germans, have impressed the imagination of mankind. But in themselves they are of little importance, and they should not be allowed to obscure the really great advances that have been made last month towards a better social and political order. The Russian elections to the Duma have resulted in the return of a strong Liberal majority, which may enable the Tsar to establish liberty and order throughout his dominions. The threatened war between Austria and Hungary has been averted by the formation of a temporary Coalition Government. The Conference at Algeciras has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and active steps, public and private, are being taken

to heal the feud which has too long remained open between Germany and England. In the United States, President Roosevelt has given the plutocracy its first warning. Lord Grey has visited New York, and Mr. Carnegie has visited Canada, making speeches affirming in the strongest terms the unity of the English-speaking race. At home, the Trades Disputes Bill has been read a second time without a division. The Education Bill has been introduced, and Mr. Asquith's first Budget has been laid before the House. But the most satisfactory of all signs of progress are the innumerable instances of the growth of the spirit of international brotherhood which have to be chronicled at home and abroad.

"Brothers all for
a' that."

Of the momentous decision described at length in the Character Sketch, "John Bull as International Host," which the Prime Minister will, I hope, announce in the course of this month, I need only say that I regard it as the most hopeful indication of the progress of the world that I have had to record since I first put pen



From "The Sphere."]

Bird's-eye View of Vesuvius.

This sketch shows the area affected by the recent violent eruption. On the extreme right are the stricken districts of Bosco Trecese and Torre Annunziata, quite close to the site of Pompeii.

to paper. But the growing spirit of international brotherhood is too impatient to wait for official manifestation. This month a party of seventy German burgomasters and councillors are visiting our country to inspect its municipal institutions. They were preceded by a party of German trades unionists, who are now visiting our industrial centres. Next month a still more important visit is expected, when some twenty or thirty representatives of the leading German newspapers will spend a week in England as the guests of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee. They will be welcomed by all that is best in London, and afterwards they will visit Stratford-on-Avon and Liverpool. An Austro-Hungarian Exhibition will be opened at Earl's Court which will bring us nearer our ancient ally. At Athens the revived Olympic Games have drawn together the picked athletes of all nations. Another International Congress of Textile Workers met last month in Brussels and decided upon making further advance in the direction of internationalism. The International Postal Congress is meeting at Rome, where a resolution in favour of universal penny postage was moved by the representative of New Zealand and seconded by the representative of Egypt—a curious illustration of the ends of the world coming together to facilitate human intercourse. Add to this the tiny but significant fact that a French newspaper, the *Gazette de Londres*, has just been established in London. And we have enough to thank God for, and take courage.

**The Need
of a
Key Language.**

Besides these international congresses there was one international gathering in London this Easter which calls for special notice.

The Federation of Employés or Shop Assistants, which met in the Great Central Hall, Marylebone, after struggling through its debates in French, finally decided that the adoption of a universal key language was indispensable. The following resolution was affirmed unanimously :—

Considering that the knowledge of foreign languages has become indispensable to wage-earners in order to facilitate their means of assuring existence, and considering that this knowledge needs the most ardent study which hinders workers from acquiring them :

Considering that international relations have a tendency to extend continually, and that much would be gained by the adoption of a common auxiliary language, which would avoid the great loss of time and the fatigue caused by translations at international gatherings, this Congress expresses its desire that Esperanto should be adopted as an official language at all future international discussions, and that the different federations participating in the Congress of London should do their utmost so that their respective Governments should inscribe Esperanto amongst the languages to be taught in their primary and

secondary schools, and that their groups should be invited everywhere where not existing to form Esperanto groups charged to propagate by adult classes the study of Esperanto.

The Congress included representatives of the employés of Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Bohemia, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal, and was attended by M. Mauvaut, of the Belgian Ministry of Labour, who had honourably distinguished himself in passing legislation in favour of Sunday rest and other reforms.

**At Rio
and
the Hague**

In the midst of this blossoming of internationalism comes the invitation of the Russian Government to all the Governments of the

world, Liberia alone excepted, to meet at the Hague in July to consider the questions of the rights of neutrals, the exemption of private property from seizure in naval war, the question of contraband, and the amendment of the Arbitration Convention. The Conference will, however, be postponed, probably till February. The American Governments cannot attend in July, as that is the month for the Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro. In September the Dutch Parliament meets, and it is therefore probable that the Hague Conference, over which M. de Nelidoff will preside, will not meet till February. This gives time for the preliminary discussions without which the Conference would probably be barren. The Rio Conference has as the first article of its programme the affirmation of the principle of arbitration between the Republics, and as its second the consideration of the question as to how far it is lawful to use armed force for the collection of international debts. The other topics, of which there are fourteen in all, are of minor importance and provide for a uniformity of patent and copyright laws, the preparation of a satisfactory code of international law to be presented to the next Conference, development of commercial intercourse among the Republics, the imposition of proper sanitary and quarantine regulations, etc. So in both hemispheres the good work of internationalisation goes on apace. Note also as another encouraging sign that that staunch combatant for peace, Mr. Felix Moscheles, during his winter's sojourn in Algeria has succeeded in forming the first peace society ever established on African soil.

**The Reunion
of
Christendom.**

While the nations are thus drawing together, the Churches are also showing signs of a disposition to dwell together in peace and unity,

and even to co-operate in the peaceable works of righteousness. In the last days of April Bishop Gore

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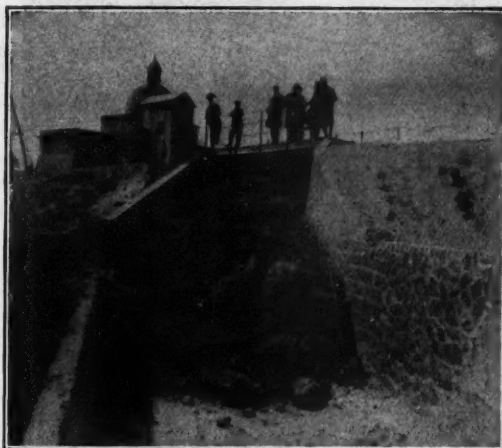
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ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS: THE VOLCANO IN FULL ACTIVITY.

Drawn by Charles Dixon, R.I., from photographs by Alfieri and Lacroix, Milan.)



Photograph by]

[Moriggio.

The advance of the Lava at Torre Annunziata.

A curious effect was produced at Torre Annunziata by the advance of the lava in ponderous masses through the bridge of the electric railway.

of Birmingham secured the signatures of the two Archbishops, the Primate of the English Church in Scotland, the Moderators of the Presbyterian Churches in Scotland and England, the Presidents of the Methodist Churches, and the Chairmen of the Congregational and Baptist Unions to an appeal to all Christian ministers of religion in England to unite in special prayer on Whitsunday for the reunion of Christians. The signatories accept as common ground the assumptions—

That our Lord meant us to be one in visible unity.

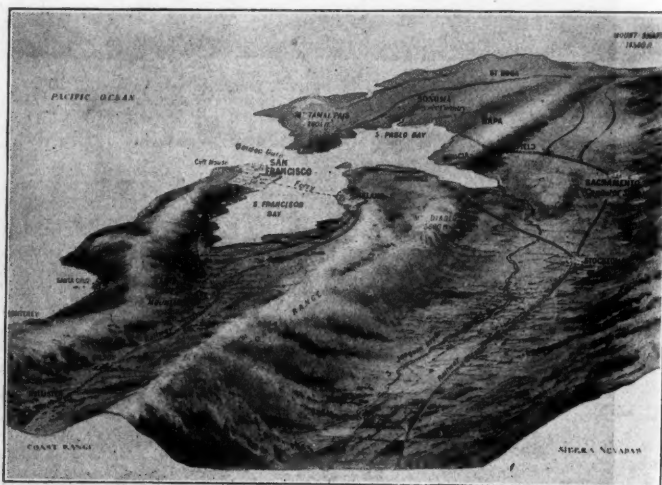
That our existing divisions hinder, or even paralyse His work.

That we all deserve chastisement, and need penitence for the various ways in which we have contributed to produce or promote division.

This is all the more interesting because the Bishop who got it up is one of the stoutest advocates of a line of action in opposing the Education Bill which, if persisted in, will lead to the exclusion of all religious teaching from the State schools. The report of the Sunday (National Observance) Advisory Committee, appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, recommends the holding of a united corporate movement throughout England and

Wales in November next. In this mission the Nonconformists should certainly join. The Report of the Advisory Committee is a most interesting document. If the Churches cannot combine to secure for the working people the enforcement of that indispensable Charter of Health and Happiness which secures them one day's rest in seven, what, in the name of their Founder, is the use of the Churches? This surely is one simple practical service for labour in which they all could unite, including the Unitarians, the Jews, and the Roman Catholics.

Last month Mr. Birrell introduced the long-expected Education Bill. As every member of the Liberal and Labour majority was pledged to place all schools supported entirely by public funds under public control, and as they were not less straitly pledged to abolish religious tests, the Government had no option but to embody these principles in their Bill. This was inevitable, and was foreseen to be inevitable by Archbishop Temple when he warned his brethren of the consequences of venturing upon the "slippery slope" of rate-aid. Given these two fundamentals, upon which the mandate of Ministers is unmistakable, the Bill is remarkable for the tenderness with which it deals with the denominational



From "The Sphere."

The Position of San Francisco—where the Ruined City stood.

San Francisco stood at the southern entrance of several land-locked bays which give excellent harbourage. Damage was also caused at Gilroy and Hollister in the valley near the coast. Further north Napa and Santa Rosa were severely shaken, and on the coast Santa Cruz and Monterey also suffered.

schools. The Church is to keep its schools for its own purposes, except during school hours, and yet it is to be relieved from all cost of maintaining the buildings in repair. This is equivalent to a relief of £200,000, or the annual interest on a capital sum of £7,000,000. Moreover, the Church is to receive rent for the use of its buildings during school hours—a special grant being made from the National Exchequer for this purpose of £800,000 per annum, equivalent to the interest on a capital sum of nearly £30,000,000. As the Church school buildings are only estimated to be

**The Mistake
of
the Bishops.**

There are 14,000 denominational schools attended by 2,000,000 scholars in England and Wales. All these will henceforth pass under public control because they are maintained solely at the public expense. The local authorities can decide whether or not religious teaching is to be allowed, but if they decide against the secular policy—which they will do, for they have always done so in the case of the schools already under their control—they are forbidden to teach any formulary distinctive of any sect. Simple Biblical teaching, with hymns,



The Great City Hall of San Francisco—destroyed.

The City Hall was one of the most costly erections in the United States. The dome was especially noteworthy.

worth £25,000,000, this can hardly be regarded as confiscation. Still further to temper the wind to the shorn lamb, the Church is to be allowed to send its clergy into the schools two days in every week to teach the Church Catechism as fully and as dogmatically as they please. And as a further concession, in 800 school districts in which 5,000 denominational schools stand in the midst of 24,000,000 of the population, they are to be allowed to teach the Catechism and their dogma as they have done heretofore wherever four-fifths of the parents of the children desire such teaching to be given.

prayers, and lessons, embodying the religious beliefs of all Christians without any trespass upon the domain of controversial theology, is to be imparted to the children. This arrangement was originally proposed by a Churchman, Cowper-Temple, and it was carried out by the London School Board on the motion of Mr. W. H. Smith, Churchman and Conservative. It has been embodied in syllabuses drawn up by nearly all the School Boards and County Council educational authorities, on most of which Churchmen have been in the majority. The quality of the religious teaching given under this clause has been repeatedly certified

as excellent by Archbishops and Bishops. No parents have objected to it, nor has any Anglican yet been able to produce a single instance in which this Cowper-Temple teaching has been used to prejudice children against the Established Church. Nevertheless the Bishops and the clergy, with a few distinguished exceptions, have declared war against the Bill, on the ground that it establishes and endows Birrellism, nonconformity, undenominationalism, and the like. The fiery cross has been sent round, the pulpit drum ecclesiastic is being beaten lustily, and if the Anglicans have their way they will drive the nation to secularism, which is the only logical conclusion.

**Why they will
Fail.**

The Bishops will fail in defeating the Education Bill because they have failed to restrain the sacerdotalism of their clergy. I was talking last month to a well-known Unionist about the Bill. "Of course I shall go with my party," he said, "but I am not very sweet upon it. The extent to which the Ritualists have destroyed the Protestantism of the Church has cooled me off very considerably." The bombshell which will burst in the midst of the Episcopal brigade is the Report which Sir Michael Hicks Beach's Royal Commission has drawn up upon the disorders in the Church. Without in the least undervaluing the zeal and devotion of the priestlings to whom Protestantism is a thing abhorred, they should not forget Cardinal Manning's warning that Oliver Cromwell is not dead, he is only sleeping, and nothing is more likely to revive him than a crusade against simple Biblical teaching headed by the Sacerdotalists. The priestlings no doubt have a good deal to say for themselves. They believe quite sincerely that they are miraculously endowed by virtue of their apostolical succession with sundry gifts and graces and magical powers which are not only quite invisible to the ordinary man, but which do not include the saving grace of common sense. If England were polled to-morrow it would be found that our people are quite as hostile to clericalism as are the French electors who have just disestablished their State Church. It is difficult to say whether the out-and-out Secularists or the out-and-out Sacerdotalists would be in the smaller minority against the overwhelming although illogical majority which would vote for simple Biblical teaching such as has been established in Board Schools ever since the Education Act of 1870. And what is true of Englishmen as a whole is also true, although to a less extent, of the laity of the

Church of England. Wait until the Beach Report is published, and then see what will happen. The Episcopal crusaders are advancing to the attack over a hidden mine.

**The Position
of the
Catholics and Jews.**

There is a general disposition to allow the Catholics and the Jews to enjoy the practical immunity from interference which is secured them by the clause sanctioning special facilities in districts of more than 5,000 inhabitants, where four-fifths of the parents desire the *status quo* to remain undisturbed. The reason for this is simple. The Catholics and the Jews have never used their schools as engines of sectarian propaganda. Eighty per cent. of the Catholic schools and 95 per cent. of the Catholic scholars are to be found in urban areas, where they harm nobody. They are almost exclusively Irish, and the Irish do not share the Englishman's hatred of priestcraft. No one really wants to interfere with them, and it will be the height of impolicy for the Catholics to ally themselves with the Anglicans. All the trouble has arisen in the single school districts outside the urban areas where special facilities may be provided. In these districts the Anglicans have 9,000 schools, many of which are used for the purpose of impressing upon the youthful mind the "doctrine" that they must be obedient and submissive to their pastors and masters, and, above all things, avoid going into the Dissenting Chapel. It is true that they have not been very successful in their use of this machinery of proselytism. As Mr. Morley pointed out, they have had possession of the schools for more than the lifetime of a generation, with this result, that the Labour Party, composed of men sprung from the masses whose education they have controlled, are practically unanimous in favour of secular education.

**The
Serious Blot.**

The serious blot on the Bill is that it makes no provision for any moral instruction, at the same time that by making the conscience clause a reality it puts a premium upon abstention from religious instruction. Mr. Birrell frankly avowed that he intended to make the child who objected to religious instruction an object of envy to his mates. No child will go to school to receive a religious or any other kind of lesson if he is to be free to spend the time in the playground. But the only moral training given to the children is to be in the hour covered by the conscience clause. That won't do. What is needed is to make moral training an integral part of the compulsory curriculum. It ought not

to be difficult to make that moral training so religious in spirit, so Biblical in its illustrations, as to satisfy the wishes of the parents. All the four cardinal virtues, as well as all the gifts and graces of the Holy Spirit as defined by the Catholic Church, are, with one doubtful exception, secular virtues. We are all, even the stoutest unbelievers—and although there are fifty "secularist" Labour men in the House, there are said to be only four avowed unbelievers—in favour of moral instruction. It will depend upon

**Mr. Morley's
Apologue
of
the Three Rings.**

There have been few out-of-Parliament speeches last month. Almost the only important utterance was Mr. Morley's speech at the Eighty Club, and the best thing in that was his apologue of the three rings—which is well worth quoting here:—

Somebody submitted to a Saracen chief which was the true religion—the Jewish, the Mohammedan, or the Christian—and the chief replied by this apologue. In a family of great honour and estate there was a ring which conferred the magic virtue upon the wearer of it of being pleasing



Chronicle office.

Examiner office.

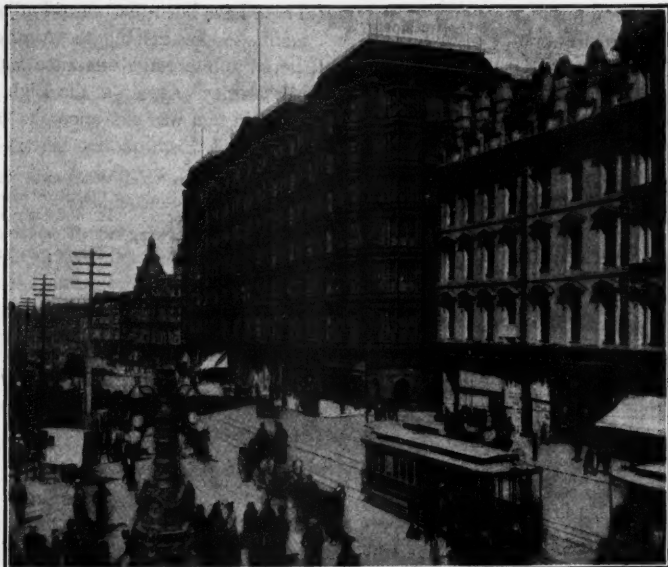
The Call office.

Newspaper Land in San Francisco.

Only the *Chronicle* office was uninjured, and here the newspapers combined to bring out a joint issue.

the teacher and the handbook as to how far that moral instruction is saturated with religion. But the confusion in the public mind as to what is religious and what is secular is very great. Of this the classic illustration is the seventh clause of the New South Wales Public Instruction Act of 1880, which expressly states that the term "secular instruction" shall be held to include "general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical and polemical theology."

to God and to men. In each successive generation the possessor handed it on to a new wearer. There came a man who had three sons, all of whom he equally loved, and he got a skilful craftsman to make two other rings so exact in resemblance that he himself hardly knew which was the genuine ring, and when he became very old and was on the point of death he gave to each of them privately one of these rings. When death came and took him away, each son came forward with a ring and claimed the honour and the estate. They went before the judge, and the judge said, "I understand that the possessor and the wearer of this ring is a man who is pleasing to God and to men. Now he of you who will first show his supremacy in gentleness, in peace loving, in right doing, in tolerance, in consideration—that is the man to whom the honour and the estate



The Palace Hotel (destroyed) in Market Street, San Francisco.

should go; and thousands of years from now, if you come before this tribunal, then your children's children will know which after all was the possessor of the true ring." Gentlemen, the application of this to our present quarrel, our squalid quarrel, I think is pretty visible to you. Let us see, let the Church remember—yes, and let the chapel remember—that this is the test, which shows most of these great virtues.

A very pretty way of illustrating the truth of the old saw that the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it, and that still more familiar saying, "By their fruits shall ye know them."

The Earthquake in San Francisco.

At thirteen minutes past five on the morning of April 18th the city of San Francisco was wrecked by an earthquake. The first shock of the earthquake lasted three minutes, which laid the heart of the city in ruins. Three hours after a second shock shook down many buildings left standing by the first, and then the ruins blazed for three days. The earthquake had broken the water mains, liberated the gas, and precipitated the *débris* of the buildings upon fires, which, being fanned by a brisk breeze, destroyed what the earthquake had spared. The wildest estimates prevailed as to the loss of life. It is doubtful whether more than 1,000 perished. The loss of property is estimated at anything up to £60,000,000, more than half of which is covered by insurance—British insurance companies are heavily hit. The city is already being rebuilt. The money in the bank vaults was intact. Most of the

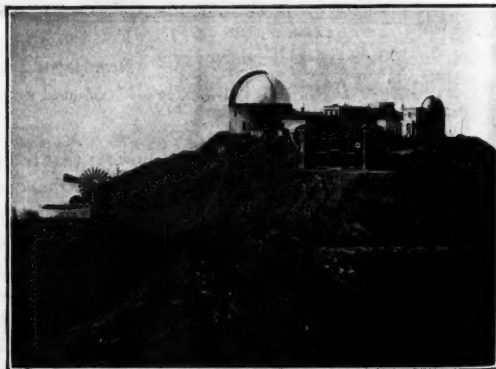
lofty steel buildings survived the earthquake, although in many cases it stripped off their stone and brick facing, and they suffered like the rest in the fire. Many invaluable works of art perished in the flames, among others Millet's well-known "Man with the Hoe." Millionaires were left beggared in the ruins of their palaces, and for a time there was great privation, both food and water failing. In a day or two all the country rallied to their relief in splendid fashion, and now they tell us all distress has been met, and San Francisco is to be rebuilt on the old site on a scale of unexampled magnificence. The description of the city after the earthquake reminded us of nothing so much as an ants' nest that has been overturned by the spade. Men and ants were equally insignificant and

helpless, but both men and ants showed the same intrepidity and co-operative energy in repairing the disaster.

The French General Elections.

The general expectation seems to be that the French General Elections now in progress will make no serious change in the balance of parties. If so, it will be a remarkable demonstration of the impotence of the Clericals. The vehement protest of the Pope and the clergy against the separation of Church and State—a measure which it is asserted has practically dried up all Peter's-pence in France—

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The famous Lick Observatory, near San Francisco.

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seems to have had little or no effect upon the French electorate. The Socialists demand peace abroad and the transformation of the Republic into a Collectivist State. The Radicals favour sane Imperialism abroad, and at home a progressive income tax and old-age pensions. The Conservative Republicans hold the Centre and the Reactionaries the extreme Right. France has been much more disturbed by the strikers in the mining district and in the capital than by the fulminations of the Vatican. M. Clemenceau, the most Radical of Home Ministers, has shown the utmost energy and alacrity in defending order and in maintaining the peace. It was the irony of fate that a Minister with such popular and trades-unionist sympathies should have had to face so formidable an industrial insurrection. But so far the crisis has only afforded proof of the sterling metal of the man.

The President's Warning.

President Roosevelt appears to be given to the interesting but somewhat perilous practice of thinking aloud. On April 14th he laid the corner-stone of the new office building for the House of Representatives at Washington, and as his manner is, he soliloquised somewhat after the fashion of Hamlet on the problems that were vexing his soul. Starting off with a severe condemnation of the men with the muck-rake of the Press, who made gross and reckless assaults on the characters of public men, he went on to say that to denounce mud-slinging does not mean the endorsement of whitewash, and to hail the sober and steady assailants of public corruption and civic wrong as the leaders and allies of all engaged in the work for social and political betterment. Then after this balanced opening President Roosevelt suddenly exploded a bombshell under the seats of the listening millionaires by declaring

We shall soon be forced to deal with the problem presented by the accumulation of large fortunes. No amount of charity in spending money can atone for misconduct in making it. As a matter of personal conviction, I feel that we shall ultimately have to consider the adoption of some such scheme as that of a progressive tax on all fortunes beyond a certain amount, either given in life or devised or bequeathed upon death to any individual—a tax so framed as to put it out of the power of the owner of one of these enormous fortunes to hand on more than a certain amount to any one individual, the tax, of course, to be imposed by the national and not the State government. Such taxation should, of course, be aimed merely at the inheritance or transmission in their entirety of those fortunes swollen beyond all healthy limits.

Imagine such a message from such a man to such a plutocrat-ridden community as the Americans. We shall not hear the last of the echoes of that declaration for many a long day. Its reverberations are audible even here, where Mr. Asquith has announced

a Select Committee to consider the graduation of the income tax.

Progress of Socialistic Ideas in America.

When Mrs. Wilshire, wife of the editor of the Socialist *Wilshire Magazine*, was in London, she expressed a confident belief that the Americans would adopt Socialism long before it was established in this country. The trend of opinion in favour of what we call municipal Socialism and the Germans' Socialism of the Chair, is powerfully stimulated by the recent exposures of "Frenzied Finance." The American Federation of Labour warned Congress recently that Labour would go into politics on its own account if its demands were not attended to. Last month sixty-three separate organisations came together at Chicago to form a Labour party under the title of the Chicago Progressive Alliance. Its programme puts the initiative and referendum in politics in the forefront, and declares in favour of Government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines and municipal ownership of the monopolies of public service. The Alliance asserts that the widespread corruption in civic life and the dominance of political bosses have produced a condition more dangerous to the life of the Republic than that which led to the Civil War. *Apròpos* of the nationalisation of railways, Mr. R. P. Porter has just reminded us that, thanks to Mr. Gladstone's clause in the Railways Act of 1844, the British Government has a statutory right to buy up nearly all our railways at three months' notice at twenty-five years' purchase on the average of the three preceding years' divisible profits—claims for prospective profits being referred to arbitration. In 1904 £1,208,500,000 was invested in British railways, £82,000,000 of which pay no dividend. The whole capital yields on an average $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest.

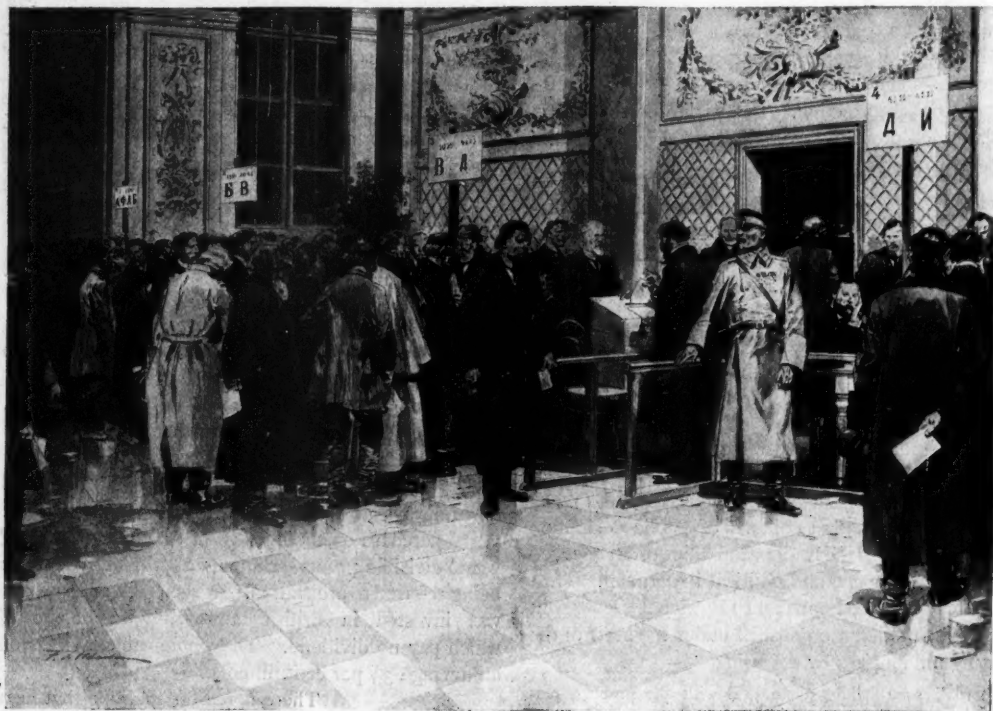
The Visit of the King and Queen to America.

There is reason to hope that next year, instead of spending six weeks in the Mediterranean, the King and the Queen will visit the American Continent. The Canadian House of Commons has unanimously invited their Majesties to visit the Dominion. The original proposal was that they should open the new Quebec Bridge. The date was altered, at Sir W. Laurier's suggestion, in order to suit the Royal convenience, and to increase the chances that the King and Queen would come to the New World for the purpose of building a new bridge between the two great branches of the English-speaking race. Canada is doing excellent work just now, and fulfilling the destiny I pre-

dicted for her long ago—that of being the wedding-ring of the Anglo-American marriage. Of course, the King and Queen will go to the United States. It is no further in point of time from Southampton to New York than from London to Athens. There is nothing the King would like better than to revisit the new New World which has sprung up and almost obliterated the old New World which he visited forty years ago. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whom Mr. Carnegie acclaimed last month as one of the five greatest men in the world (query, who are the other four? Roose-

Progress in Russia.

The news from Russia last month is distinctly good. The new loan of £92,000,000, issued at 5 per cent., has been well taken up in France, England, Austria, and Holland. Germany and the United States held aloof. Thirteen millions were allotted to London, and the amount was covered three times over—a fact which may be regarded as the overture to an Anglo-Russian *entente*. The elections for the Duma are almost complete, and the first of Russian Parliaments will meet this month at the



Russia's First General Election: Polling in St. Petersburg for Candidates for the Duma.

velt, the Kaiser, the King, and—Mr. Carnegie?) took occasion last month to affirm more emphatically than ever his adhesion to the principle which the REVIEW OF REVIEWS was founded to proclaim. In language which might have been quoted from our columns Sir W. Laurier said it was more than a misfortune, it was a crime, that England and her colonies separated in the eighteenth century. He had always hoped and believed that there would be a time of union; and that the Anglo-Saxon race would be united he was as certain as that the sun would rise to-morrow. Not bad for a French Canadian this!

Taurida Palace at St. Petersburg. It is to be opened in style by the Emperor, and its proceedings will be watched with intense interest throughout the world. According to the latest returns issued, while 129 elections were still pending, the Liberals have secured a decided majority. Out of 316 seats for which returns had been received, the Revolutionists had returned 30 members, the Constitutional Democrats 160, other Liberal groups about 28, making a solid *bloc* of Progressives 218 strong. Of the remaining 98 members only about a third are said to be Reactionary, the others are not declared partisans.

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The Duma will contain more Labour members in the shape of peasants than any Parliament in the world. All its members are paid, and the peasant members are to be provided with cubicles in the Parliament House of Russia to save them the cost of paying for lodgings in St. Petersburg. What a microcosm of Muscovy the Taurida Palace will be, fraught with what vast incalculable potentialities of good and evil!

**The Kaiser
and his
Austrian Second.**

The Kaiser is a godsend to the newspapers. But why does he not exercise an economy in his eruptions? Surely with Vesuvius in full blaze and San Francisco in ruins he might have held over his Count Goluchowski telegram to a season when there was a slump in news. But even with those rival sensations his telegram has not failed to command attention. The Kaiser is so delightfully human, so naïvely outspoken, that his utterances have all the charm of the outbursts of a clever child. The popular belief that he acts always from deeply-laid

policy and long-meditated calculation is all nonsense. The Kaiser is as impulsive as Mr. Chamberlain. He was apparently nettled at the way in which Italy supported France at Algeciras. Therefore he fired off one of his rocketty telegrams to Count Goluchowski, in which he says:—

I feel impelled to express to you from my heart my sincere thanks for your unshakable support of my representative—a fine deed of a true-hearted ally. You have proved yourself to be a brilliant second on the duelling ground, and you may be certain of similar service in similar case for me.

Was there ever so characteristic and impolitic an outburst since the Kruger telegram? It has offended Italy, it has not pleased Austria, and it certainly has not edified the friends of Germany at home or abroad.

**The Illness
of
Prince von Bülow.**

The severity of the pace tells upon modern statesmen. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain have both been compelled to spend the greater part of April in retirement. Count Witte has with the utmost difficulty dodged a total breakdown, and Prince von Bülow fainted in the Reichstag last month while attempting to defend the policy of Germany. He is reputed to be making a good recovery, but such a stroke is a warning which his wife is said to be taking to heart. It is curious the influence of the wife in such matters. Lady Campbell-Bannerman's health, of which little is said in the newspapers, is of more vital importance to the new Liberal Government than any number of hostile debates in the House of Commons. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has not been very well this Easter, but he is a tough old Scotchman. It is not C.-B. but his wife whose health has the most effect upon the political barometer. Fortunately everybody, wives included, appears to be on the mend, so there is no need to speculate as to possibilities.

**The Truce
in
Hungary.**

Last month Austria seemed heading straight for war with Hungary. Suddenly, with the sensational rapidity of a transformation scene, the crisis vanished and the world learned with amazement that nearly all the Opposition leaders had accepted office under the premiership of Dr. Wekerle. M. Kossuth, Count Apponyi, Count Andrássy, and Count Zichy, all took the oath of office to the Emperor-King, who was reported to be extremely happy—not without cause. The basis of the truce was that the General Election should be held at once, on the direct issue of universal suffrage. If the majority decide in favour of universal suffrage the Government will carry a law establishing



Pasquino.

Kaiser and Chancellor.

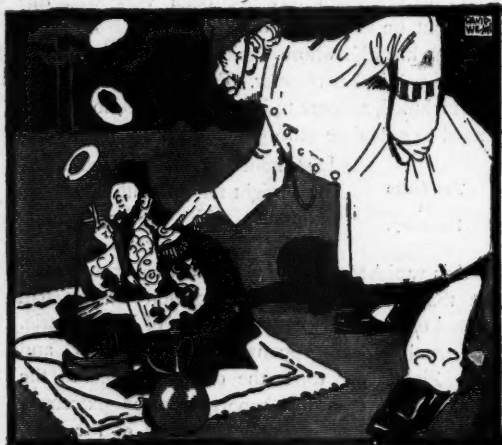
(Turin.)

KAISER: "Germany with so many curiosities does not, alas! possess a volcano like our faithless friend!"
BÜLOW: "Don't say that, your Majesty: both as volcano and lava you are equal to Vesuvius and Pelée and all the rest."

that principle and again appeal to the country. The prospect of two General Elections in quick succession appears to have abated the zeal of the irreconcilables for a combat. The Wekerle Cabinet pledges itself to carry through the new Parliament the votes and military credits, and treaties of commerce already sanctioned by the Delegations. Its programme is variously described as "Universal Suffrage and the Dualism of 1867," and "Independence of 1848," which is rather confusing. The elections which have already taken place show that the new Government will command an overwhelming majority in the new Parliament. There will be about 40 non-Magyar deputies returned and about 100 Conservatives and Clericals. All's well that ends well; and it is never well to halloo till you are out of the wood. But for the moment the danger of a violent rupture seems to have been happily averted.

**The Turk
on the
Egyptian Border.**

It is an unwelcome necessity to have to reinforce our garrison in Egypt; but if the Turkish troops persist in occupying positions in territory claimed by Egypt as her own the transfer of two thousand redcoats from Aldershot to Cairo may prove a hint in season. The Sultan, who, of course, is said to be prompted by German officers, is claiming a right to occupy any positions he pleases in the Sinaitic peninsula, and by way of giving effect to his claim he has seized Tabah, a frontier post which Egypt declares is her own. The Afghans played



[Daily Chronicle.]

[April 28.]

Peaceful Persuasion.

P.C. BULL: "I say, mister; I've asked you several times most politely to move on and you have taken no notice. What I want to know is, are you going quietly now, or are you waiting for the ambulance?"

the same trick, it will be remembered, at Penjdeh, being incited thereto by British officers, and the Russians replied *more suo*. We have been more forbearing at Tabah than the Russians were on the Khusk. We have offered to submit the question to a Boundary Commission, but meanwhile the Turks must evacuate debatable ground. As the Sultan can count upon no support in Europe, he will probably retreat. But it is perhaps just as well to be reminded betimes that in the Sultan there are latent potentialities of mischief which should never be forgotten.

The Budget.

Mr. Asquith introduced his first Budget last night. It was very much what was expected. John Bull paid in round figures last year £153,000,000 in taxes. Nearly £10,000,000 went in relief of local taxes, £111,000,000 for the supply services, and about £39,000,000 for the Consolidated Fund. This left a surplus of £3,400,000. In the new year, 1906-7, which by a freak of the calendar contains fifty-three Sundays and two Good Fridays, Mr. Asquith estimated that if things remained as they are he could count upon a surplus of £3,074,000. This he proceeded to give away by taking another penny off the tea duty, the reduction to begin from July 1st, and by repealing the coal duty on November 1st—sacrifices amounting to £920,000 and £1,000,000 respectively. The income tax remains unaltered as a smarting memento of the cost of unjust war. Of the balance of his surplus Mr. Asquith adds £500,000 to the annual sum devoted to paying off the national debt and keeps £414,000 in hand as a reserve against contingencies. The remainder he divides between Mr. Birrell and Mr. Buxton, giving £135,000 in grants in aid to necessitous school districts, and allowing £105,000 for improvements in the internal postal service. On the whole a tame, unambitious Budget, chiefly notable for the confirmation which it supplies of the continuous decline in the revenue from strong drink. This amounted to £607,000 last year, the decline in wine being even more marked than the decline in spirits and beer.

**The Government
and
Woman's Suffrage.**

This month a very large and influential deputation of women will wait upon the Prime Minister to urge him to take effective action to secure the admission of women to citizenship. Mr. Herbert Gladstone in the debate on Mr. Keir Hardie's motion declared himself personally in favour of the claims of women, but left the matter open so

far as the Government is concerned. The Premier is also in favour of justice, but he is not enthusiastic about it, and as he presides over a Cabinet which is divided on the subject, his answer to the ladies will be awaited with much curiosity. The nonsense that is talked in some quarters about the cause having been lost by the impatience of a few working women in the Ladies' Gallery at the undisguised obstruction of a minority in the House of Commons will not affect the robust common sense and steady judgment of Sir Henry. What is much to be desired is that he could be convinced that the time has come for a definite and emphatic declaration in favour of the right of taxpayers to a voice in the raising and the spending of taxes, even though they should have the misfortune to belong to the female sex. The justice of the claim is indisputable, and the impolicy of leaving the enfranchisement of working women to be carried by the party that enfranchised the working men is not less palpable from a party point of view. With 400 members of the new House pledged to woman's suffrage, it is high time that that measure was inscribed upon the Ministerial programme.

The Pursuit of Bambaata.

The Natal Government has its hands full. Instead of striking terror into the natives by its wholesale executions, it has gone perilously near precipitating a native war. The chief, Bambaata, has fled into Zululand, where he is not unnaturally regarded with sympathy, tempered only by fear of the avenging white man. £500 has been offered for Bambaata's head—a premium upon assassination which has shocked even Professor Holland, the least sensitive of professors of international law, and Boers and British are mustering in hot haste to quell the incipient revolt. Pray God they do not precipitate the outburst they hope to quell! The Imperial authorities are disdainfully told to keep their hands off. The Colonists are going to deal with their own natives without our interference or our help. It is all very fine and large, but wait a bit! The Natal Colonists may pull it off this time. But there is at least an off-chance that they may not. What then? That is a contingency which can never be left out of mind, and as a matter of fact it never is forgotten for a moment, even by those who most haughtily repudiate all notion of Imperial aid, and are going to do everything all off their own bat.



Interpreter. Judge. Witness. Registrar. Crown Prosecutor. Counsel for the Defence. Prisoners.

A Typical Trial of Natives in Natal: 128 Prisoners in "the Dock."



Photograph by]

[E. H. Mills.

EARL GREY AND HIS DAUGHTERS.
A special sitting for the "Review of Reviews."

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ON ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

By the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

EARL GREY more than any British statesman—since the death of Cecil Rhodes—is the living embodiment of the political aims and ideals of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Like Mr. Rhodes he has occasionally diverged from the orbit of sane and sober and Liberal Imperialism, but no one has ever grasped so firmly and expressed so eloquently the great ideas to promote which throughout the world was one of the fundamental objects of this magazine. When, therefore, I received last month from Earl Grey the full text of the splendid discourse which he addressed to the Pilgrims of the United States at a banquet given in his honour at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, I felt it a duty and a privilege to place so noteworthy an expression of the true faith before my readers. I rejoice also that its publication will synchronise with the appearance of the article expounding the principles of the active peace policy of the British Government, because the state of feeling which Lord Grey has so eloquently defined as already happily existing between the United States and the British Empire resembles the sentiment which it is the aim and object of his kinsman, Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, to establish between the British Empire and all our neighbours in the European Continent.

EARL GREY ON THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING RACE.

On March 31st the Pilgrims of the United States—a famous historical American association, whose representatives are to visit London on May 29th—gave a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, in honour of Earl Grey, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. There were about four hundred seated at tables decorated with vases of American beauty, roses and standards of American, British and Canadian flags. Individual standards were at each plate. Behind the guests' table were huge American and English flags, gracefully draped to hide almost the entire end of the room. The ices were in the form of Uncle Sam, John Bull, and other figures emblematic of the two countries. The waiters in procession carried them round the room while the diners cheered.

One of the most interesting features of the dinner was the announcement that a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, removed by the British when they evacuated Philadelphia in 1777 was being returned to the United States. For one hundred and thirty years it had hung on the walls of Earl Grey's home, where it was placed by his great-grandfather, who was in command of the British forces in Philadelphia. The portrait is being sent through Ambassador Reid, and it is hoped will reach America in time for the celebrations of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Franklin on April 20th.

Mr. Jesup, the vice-president, said the Pilgrims had never had such a distinguished gathering. Mr. R. C. Ogden led three cheers for the President and the King.

MR. CHOATE'S TOAST.

Mr. Choate proposed a toast to Lord Grey, in the course of which he said:—

We welcome you on public grounds, because you are a fitting representative of your august sovereign, the King of England, who since his youth has been a steadfast friend of this country. Then, you come before us as the representative of a great nation, our nearest neighbour. I believe all the questions between us and Canada should be settled as soon as possible. She is our rival, and her prosperity is advancing as fast as our own. We've

got a neighbour here to reckon with such as we never thought. She is likely to become a successful competitor. If she goes on as she has in the last five years, she will be able to feed the mother country without any help from us. For the sake of securing peace and harmony for the future, all our questions should be settled, for we can never tell how soon a question of seeming trifling importance will become a grave problem. I do not know that we can ever settle the question of fisheries so long as fish swim, but we can surely settle the other questions.

EARL GREY'S SPEECH.

Lord Grey began his speech as follows:—

I am aware that this magnificent banquet is the eloquent expression of your desire to emphasise and, if possible, promote the good relations already existing between the United Kingdom, the self-governing nations of the British Empire, and the United States. That same desire also possesses and completely fills my heart.

I thank Mr. Choate and you for the generous welcome with which you have received me, but I recognise that the distinguished compliment you have paid me is not a compliment to me personally but a compliment which, out of the fulness of the heart, you are glad to pay Canada, your nearest neighbour, and the most powerful of the self-governing nations which bring strength to the British Crown—and I also recognise that the banquet is also in some degree an expression of the feelings you entertain toward his Majesty, King Edward, whose representative I have the honour to be for a term in Canada, and who is loved and revered and honoured here on this side of the Atlantic, because he is known as Queen Victoria was known before him as the true and constant friend of America, deeply interested in your well-being and prosperity. It was impossible to witness the enthusiasm which honoured the toasts to your President and my King without being affected.

It has been my great good fortune to make the personal acquaintance of the President, and I can assure you that the magnificent traits of character he is constantly displaying are as greatly admired and appreciated throughout the British Empire as they are by you at home.

After indulging in some reminiscences concerning American diplomatists whom he had known, and recalling the memory of Sam Ward, who first gave him "a ticket for the American pantomime," Lord Grey referred as follows to the Franklin portrait, and explained why he restored it:—

THE FRANKLIN PORTRAIT.

Mr. Choate has referred, in a manner that I much appreciate, to my restoration to you of the picture which for 130 years has been the most honoured and most interesting possession in my

English home. Why do I restore the picture? Because I love the American people, because my sense of equity tells me that there are higher laws than the law of possession, and because I believe that neither England nor America can fulfil its high mission to itself or to the world unless we approach the consideration of every problem affecting our relation to each other, not from the narrow, selfish and provincial standpoint of what America and England can each of them do for themselves alone, but from the higher standpoint of what we all can do for England, America, and the world.

THE DESTINY OF CANADA.

Lord Grey continued as follows :—

Coming as I do from Canada, whose lovely, sparkling winter makes her in more senses than one the brightest jewel in the British crown, may I tell you what I know you will be glad to hear? We have safely embarked our national ship on the ocean of enormous developments, and in order to enable us to realise as quickly as possible the magnificent destiny that awaits us we hope you will allow us to continue to draw largely on your friendly and powerful assistance.

Mr. Choate chaffed us the other day at Ottawa, with that kindly humour in which he so pre-eminently excels, for the modesty which has caused every Canadian, from the Prime Minister to the youngest enfranchised citizen of the Dominion, to believe that if the nineteenth century belonged to the United States, the twentieth century belongs to Canada. Yes, gentlemen, this is the stimulating faith of the people whom I represent. Any idea of the possible annexation of Canada by the United States is scouted by us as an impossibility as great as you would regard the annexation of the United States by Canada.

Canada, animated and inspired by an abounding and all-pervading national sentiment, which you gentlemen will respect, because it is a characteristic of yourselves, not only believes in her magnificent destiny, but has also the audacity to believe that she has had some considerable part in the making of the United States.

HER CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Gentlemen, if we have this belief, it is not wholly our own fault. Our proximity to you is one of the advantages of our position. Your experts and pundits can descend with ease from your seats of learning and teach the result of their researches to the listening ears of reverent and attentive Canada. Recently a distinguished party of your geological experts came to Ottawa, and these American historians who study only original records told us that the iron ore which has so largely contributed to your industrial prosperity, the diamonds which are being found in various parts of the United States, and the soil which has given fertility to the states of New England and to the valley of the Mississippi all came from Canada. The wealth which Canada has been slowly but surely accumulating for millions of years in our Laurentian Mountains was transported on the stately chariot of a glacial drift from out of the bountiful lap of our rich Dominion and generously given by Canada to the people of the United States.

CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

And not only has Canada given you her land and iron ore, she has lent you the even greater assistance of a strong and strenuous people by whose labour and energies these great assets have been turned to profitable account.

Your last census shows that 2,827,000 of Canadian born and of Canadian descent have found happiness and a home in your great Republic. Gentlemen, if a valuator were to assess the value of the land and of the iron ore and of the 2,800,000 Canadian men and women given you by Canada, the amount would reach a figure startling even to this great city, accustomed though it be to the consideration of colossal and swelling estimates.

But these are not the only evidences of assistance which it has been the proud privilege of our industrious Canadian beaver to render to your great American eagle.

HER PIONEERS.

It was the French-Canadian whose pioneer enterprise and spirited imagination discovered for you the kingdom it is your privilege to occupy. The French-Canadians were the founders of Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, New Orleans, Detroit, St. Paul, Milwaukee. They opened the door of your treasure house and showed you the way to the realisation of your present wealth and greatness. Let me quote you one more instance to show that, although Canada and the United States are ruled by different constitutions, the beat which proceeds from the one great Anglo-Saxon heart which is common to us both makes itself felt in all our veins.

HOW CANADIANS FOUGHT FOR THE UNION.

At a time when the Dominion of Canada boasted but half her present population, before the political and railway foundation of her future greatness had been laid, so great was the sympathy felt in Canada for the bluecoats of the North that forty thousand young Canadians left their homes and their work and marched to your assistance in order that they might help you in your hour of struggle to achieve your national unity.

It is a reflection which will never fail for all time to stir the heart of Canada, and, I hope, your hearts as well, that at a time when the population of Canada was thin and scanty, she furnished for the cause of liberty and Anglo-Saxon unity an army greater in number than that of the British troops who, under Wellington's command, won the battle for liberty on the fields of Waterloo.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE ON CANADA.

The facts to which I have referred are sufficient to explain the undying and heartfelt interest which is felt in Canada in everything that conduces to the higher life of the United States, and if Canada can proudly claim that she has been privileged to lend a hand to the building up of the United States, she is also conscious that there is not a day on which she does not feel the influence of the example, guidance and inspiration of the United States.

During the few months I have been Governor-General of Canada repeated visits from eminent Americans have brought distinction to Ottawa and much valued help to our people.

Your geologists are not the only branch of American administration and research which came to Ottawa during last winter to help the young efforts of our growing country.

The chief figure of charm and of interest at our recent forestry Convention in Ottawa was Gifford Pinchot, who came from Washington with kind and friendly messages from the President to assist us in our discussion, and most grateful we were to him for the sympathy and interest he expressed in our proceedings, and for the guidance he was able to draw from his experience, and for the friendly encouragement he gave us in our work.

And last, but not least, came the other day the generous, courtly and appreciative Mr. Choate, who did not conceal that he felt it an honour, as well as a pleasure, to take off his hat to our lovely Lady of the Snows.

And now, gentlemen, may I say, the more we see of Americans the better we shall be pleased?

"ALL WE WANT."

All we want is to know each other better than we do, and to help each other as much as we can. If Canada can at any time help the United States in any direction which will improve the conditions of life for your people, she will consider it a blessed privilege to be allowed to render that assistance, and I feel sure that the people of the United States will also be only too glad to assist us in our struggle toward the realisation of higher ideals, and toward the attainment of a national character distinguished by the fulness with which the principles of fair play, freedom and duty shall be applied by the people of Canada to the various occupations of their lives.

Just as Canada is proud to think that 2,800,000 of her stock is bringing vigour and strength to your Republic, so I feel sure you will be pleased that an ever increasing flow of your people into the Dominion will, by the addition of the character,

experience and energy which they will bring to our country, contribute to its greatness. The more Americans that come to Canada, the better pleased we shall be. We are not afraid that they will make less good and loyal Canadian citizens than they have been good and loyal American citizens.

HOW CANADA ENTHRONES LIBERTY.

The throne which Canada has built for the Goddess of Liberty is not less comfortable than that which the character of your people and your political constitution have built for her in the States. The people, through their representatives, can change their Ministers any day they please during their Parliamentary session. The will of the people is supreme. Gentlemen, it is because we in Canada are daily and hourly influenced by your example and by your ideals; it is because we, like you, are the children of freedom, that we, like you, are so tenacious of our liberties and rights. Given on both sides of our boundary a continuation of the present unreserved and ungrudging respect for each other's just and legitimate rights, a heartfelt and chivalrous desire to promote each other's interests, and to meet each other's requests in the fullest degree consistent with the maintenance of our self-respect, and we shall continue to advance hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder along the path of common development and toward the attainment of a common ideal. To those of us who believe that in the coming solidarity and unification of the Anglo-Saxon race lie the future peace and hope of the world the signs of the times are most encouraging.

JOINT TRUSTEES FOR CIVILISATION.

The forces of the world are slowly but steadily drifting in this direction. Let it be our privilege in our generation to do nothing to prevent the flow of these currents, which if uninterrupted will one day course together in the mingled waters of one mighty and irresistible river.

The peoples of the United Kingdom, of the self-governing nations of the British Empire and of the United States are joint trustees for the protection and expansion of that Anglo-Saxon civilisation which carries in its development the hope of future peace and the realisation of the highest ideals attainable on earth. Every year our joint responsibility to mankind and to future ages for the way in which we now administer our sacred trust grows in fulness and importance.

There are several questions outstanding between the Dominion of Canada and the United States which have been left open too long and which call for settlement. Both Governments desire to take advantage of the opportunity which the present feeling of amity between the two countries affords, and I am persuaded that the hearts of the two peoples on both sides of the frontier will be glad when their respective Governments have given effect to their desires.

THE UNITY OF THE RACE.

Gentlemen, when I look around this magnificent assembly, and remember that of the one thousand years of Britain's pride, nine hundred, or nine-tenths, are yours as much as mine, then I realise that no force, however powerful, can ever deprive us of that feeling of kinship which comes from our joint possession of this great inheritance.

You and I and my fellow-Canadian guests all come from the same splendid old mother stock. We speak the same language, we are pressing toward a single goal, we are united in hope, in aspiration and in faith, and if we are co-sharers in nine-tenths of the past, may we not hope that we may be co-partners in the whole of the long future that is looming up on our horizon?

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKERS' MISSION.

It is the proud mission of the Anglo-Saxon race to maintain and advance the cause of civilisation throughout the world. England thankfully recognises your desire to co-operate with her in this beneficial work, and the knowledge that the Stars and Stripes and the flag of England stand in the gateways of the world, as on these walls, their varying colours draped together, fold within fold, as the joint emblems of freedom, righteousness and duty, and if I may quote the language of one of the most

eloquent speakers that ever used our mother tongue, "forming in heaven's light one arch of peace," may make us all proud, first, that we have a big duty to perform to the world, and, secondly, that, so long as we are true to each other and to ourselves, we shall have the strength, as well as the will, to accomplish the noble purposes of our joint and splendid destiny.

SECRETARY ROOT'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Secretary Root, who proposed the toast of "International Comity," referred gracefully to the return of the Franklin portrait. He said it had no doubt exercised a potent but subtle influence upon Lord Grey as it looked down upon him in his boyhood from his ancestral halls. He then proceeded as follows:—

Our country is opposed to treaties with other countries, but the sincere desire to accomplish a purpose is as effective as if the seal were on a contract. The progress, the glory of England is that every step is a gain to every man who speaks the English tongue. I am glad to welcome Earl Grey for the people over whom he is Governor in Canada. I can do it for a genuine liking for its people.

I think the American people should recognise that a great change has taken place on the other side of the border. It has changed the proposed, or assumed, relations of the two peoples. In 1812 the British Governor of Ontario wrote that the majority of his people were more in favour of the United States than England.

Canada is no longer the outlying country in which a fringe of royalists live. It has become a great people, increasing in population, in wealth. The stirring of a national sentiment is felt. We can see that, while they are still loyal to the British Empire, they are growing up and are a personality in themselves. In their relation to us they have become a sister nation. They are no longer the little remnant on our borders, they are a sister nation. We are not jealous. We bid them Godspeed in doing this part for civilisation.

The newspapers have said that at this dinner it would be said all existing relations between the United States and Canada had been settled. I wish it were so.

This can be said: We are going to try to settle them. With a sincere and earnest purpose we believe we shall settle them. The race of seals is rapidly disappearing. We are going to try to stop the frightful waste involved in their destruction. The fish in the Great Lakes are being destroyed because we have not had the international regulations we hope soon to get.

The North-eastern fisheries question has still been talked of. We shall try to settle them again. We are going to try to get rid of all boundary questions. The Alaska boundary could have been settled any time for a number of years. But Congress was not willing to make an appropriation for surveying. The result was a serious controversy, which, I fear, has left some hard feeling, which, I hope, will disappear soon.

Eighty-nine years ago we agreed to a disarmament along the Great Lakes. Great cities have grown up there, as safe as if in the centre of these two countries.

This condition will not continue, except by the doing of the things necessary to peace. Not governments, but peoples, to-day preserve peace, do justice. Governments can register the decrees of democracy. The people of each country that borders on another have the keeping of peace in their hand. Nations have souls and duties as well as rights. The people who are grasping and arrogant meet the same fate as people of like tendencies in a community. A regard not merely with the President at Washington and the Governor-General in Canada for feelings and rights is necessary, but also a regard among the people of this country and Canada. We must be just, considerate, not grasping or arrogant. If the people of the United States and of Canada will act this way, never will the Canadian frontier bristle with guns and our proud boasts of liberty and justice be set at naught. Never will we have to blush for our high ideals.

Impressions of the Theatre.—XVIII.

(37.)—SHAKESPEARE AT STRATFORD. (38.)—M. GORKY'S CINEMATOGRAPH.
(39.)—MR. BARRIE'S REVUE.

SHAKESPEARE.

STRATFORD has triumphed at last, and Shakespeare's birthplace deserves to be congratulated upon the result. Nearly twenty years ago the idea was conceived of creating a Memorial Theatre to Shakespeare in the town of his birth, where all his plays might be worthily put on the stage, and which in time might come to be regarded as the Mecca of the British Drama. The notion was ridiculed by many superior persons and ignored by the million, but it has been converted into a living reality at last. This year the performance of the three parts of "Henry VI." by the Benson Company has brought the task of its founders within a stone's-throw of completion. The spurious "Titus Andronicus," with its welter of gore, has not been performed. Neither, strange to say, has "Troilus and Cressida"; and, stranger still, "Much Ado About Nothing." But with these exceptions every Shakespearean play, including even "Pericles" and the third part of "Henry VI.," has been played at Stratford. And with this almost complete realisation of the first part of what was at first regarded as a fond ideal has come the beginning of the realisation of the second aspiration of the founders of the Memorial Theatre. The announcement was made that next year all the best Shakespearean actors in London, including Mr. Tree and Mr. Irving, Mr. George Alexander and Mr. Oscar Asche, have promised to co-operate so as to make the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford worthy of the poet and of the nation that gave him birth. So at last has come to full fruition the dream of the enthusiast Flower. Once more, to quote Lowell's lines, "We see the obedient sphere by bravery's simple gravitation drawn," and the planetary system of the British drama is beginning to revolve round Stratford as its central sun.

This famous achievement—for it is a famous achievement, one which even twelve years ago seemed beyond the pale of practical politics—is due to two factors. First, the unswerving tenacity and splendid resolution of the Flowers, supported by the strong spirit of local patriotism natural to Stratford, where, to paraphrase Byron, "The eloquent air breathes, burns with Shakespeare"; and in the second place, to the zeal, the devotion, and the enthusiasm of Mr. Benson. For eighteen years in almost unbroken succession the Benson Company has played Shakespeare at Stratford in the Birthday week. At first the enterprise seemed the forlornest of forlorn hopes. In the early days they could not fill the house, even in Shakespeare week. Saturday was a *dies non*. To give five performances, or, say, six, including one

matinée, was regarded as the limit within which they should restrict their most daring ambitions. But in the drama, as in everything else, it is "doggedness as does it." Gradually the appreciation of the performances increased. It became possible to open on Saturday. Then the week was extended to a fortnight. Now it lasts three weeks. There is no reason next year why it should not be stretched to a full month. For in the three weeks already they give twenty-four performances, and more people crowd into the theatre on Saturday than could be attracted in the whole week when the enterprise was begun.

This triumph of Stratford is no mere ephemeral local popularity of the play. It is broad based upon the revival of the Shakespearean tradition by the Benson Company. Through the darkest period of the anti-Shakespearean reaction it was the Bensons, and the Bensons alone, who preserved the undying flame of the national devotion to our national bard. Nowadays when a dozen of excellent actors trained and exercised in the Benson Company are worthily maintaining the Shakespearean tradition in many theatres, it is difficult to realise how much Shakespeare owes to the Bensons. They kept his flag flying alike in times of calm and of storm, and now they are reaping the first instalment of their reward. They never struck sail to a fear. Through years of neglect and depreciation they recked nothing either of ridicule or abuse. Other actors may have rendered yeoman's service to Shakespeare in London or for comparatively brief seasons of intermittent effort, but no one can for a moment dispute the fact that after every allowance is made for all shortcomings, the Benson Company has rendered more faithful service for a greater length of time, and in a greater number of places, than any dramatic company that has ever existed in this country. They have bravely won and worthily wear their laurels with the proud motto, *Semper fidelis*.

The Benson Company has been a peripatetic Shakespearean University of the most practical and useful kind. It has trained a succession of our best actors, who after working together as a band of brothers under the leadership of their chief have carried the Bensonian tradition all over the world. That which in other countries has been accomplished with difficulty by the aid of State subvention and of private endowment has been done here, and done on the whole with marvellous success, by the single-souled enthusiasm and personal genius of one man, than whom no one now living better deserves national recognition for his services to the stage.

This year at Stratford I have seen for the first time "All's Well that Ends Well," "Macbeth," and "As You Like It." I hope to see the three parts

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of "Henry VI."—although my gorge rises in revolt against the representation of Jeanne d'Arc as she is infamously slandered by the unknown author of this pseudo-Shakespearean play. It is enough to have burnt the divinest woman in history without maligning her after her death. Of the performances already witnessed I have not space to speak, except to say that they left upon the mind an impression of extraordinary richness and vividness of life, irradiating the sombre grey sky of every day with the glow and the glory of sunrise, not unmingled with the gloom and the grandeur of the thunderstorm. It was as if for a brief space we poor humans stood arrayed in the purple panoply of royal pomp, and wore our diadems as if they belonged to us. Between the sylvan scenes of "As You Like It," and the blasted heath whereon the weird women wrought the incantations of the nether world, stretched the whole universe of being, but, like the firmament, it was all radiant with the glory of the stars.

MAXIM GORKY.

I saw Gorky's "Bezsemanovs" at Terry's Theatre on the afternoon of the day on which I saw "As You Like It" at Stratford at night. What a contrast! It was as if you passed from the hell of modern Russia to the fairyland of old romance. Gorky's play is a horribly vivid cinematograph representation of Russian society in its present neurotic or neurasthenic state. I congratulate Mr. Philip Carr upon the admirable fidelity with which he reproduced Gorky's Russian types upon the London stage. I can hardly over-praise the work of the actors. Englishmen portraying foreign types without caricature, but with painstaking fidelity, could hardly excel the company Mr. Carr got together. But oh, the squalor of it and the horror of it, and the dreary monotony of the endless wrangling, the mutterings of a discontent more diabolic than divine! Yet even there it was true—horribly true to life. I felt as if I were hearing the echoes of the fevered talk I had heard so much in Moscow last autumn. The drunken men were marvellously good impersonations. The only redeeming character, the young energetic engine driver, with his gospel of the glory of labour and the joy of life, was excellently presented, so excellently that you sympathised with the daughter who tried to commit suicide when she found he loved the serving maid. The conflict between fathers and sons, between the old bourgeois and the discontented educated children, was exaggerated to the point of caricature on the part of the old man, but the son and daughter were wonderfully true types of young Russia to-day. Any one who sat out the "Bezsemanovs" could hardly fail to have much more sympathy with the Tsar and his Government than they had before they entered the theatre. For these are the people whom the Tsar has

to govern. These are the people who have just elected the Duma.

J. M. BARRIE.

Of a very different order of play were the eloquent and amusing trifles which Mr. J. M. Barrie presented at the Comedy Theatre. "Punch" was a toy tragedy in one act. "Josephine" a *Revue* in three scenes.

"Punch" had in it a note of pathos. Mr. Morley, when he saw it, was reminded of the downfall of the late Government. Mr. Barrie had other thoughts in his mind. "Punch" represents the conventional drama, which has of late been compelled to recognise the advent of the newer order in the person of Mr. G. Bernard Shaw. Punch has been hissed by the crowd that used to cheer him. Judy herself, dissolved in tears over the base desertion of their former hero by the fickle multitude, endeavours in vain to comfort him, and even offers to sacrifice her marriage lines in order that their play may gain the flavour of immorality, without which she says no plays draw nowadays. Punch refuses the sacrifice, and makes one more attempt to win the plaudits of the street. A roar of derision rewards the attempt. The game is up. After a not very obvious episode, in which a butcher boy representing the British public is knocked down by Punch and is carried off shamming death, enters the new man, the super-Punch, who is made up in the caricature likeness of Mr. Bernard Shaw. Punch breaks his stick over the intruder's head. Mr. Shaw smiles benignly as he remarks that the newspapers had tried that and failed years ago—his skull is too thick. Then he presents himself to the crowd, who cheer till they are hoarse. It is the day of the new man—the hour of Bernard Shaw. Punch and Judy totter off the stage, and the curtain falls with more cheers for Bernard Shaw, the super-Punch.

"Josephine" is a much more elaborate affair. If it had been produced in January it might have led to riots. As it came out in April the *Revue* was a day after the affair. Josephine, a lady of a certain age, is Pushful Joe in petticoats. Mr. Buller, a farmer, is John Bull in his conventional make-up, who is always going to sleep. He has three sons, but he does not know which is the eldest, so he appoints each one to be elder son in turn. There is James, who mimics Mr. Arthur Balfour; Colin, who is a bad C.-B.; and Andrew, Lord Rosebery, in a smock-frock, fresh from his lonely furrow. They all flirt in turns with Miss Blarney, the Irish party, who is finally carried off by Bunting, the rapidly growing Labour party, who, when threatened with the law, exclaims, "Don't you know that I am above the law? I am a Trades Unionist!" The play was extremely entertaining to Liberals keenly interested in politics. To non-politicians it was unintelligible, and to Unionists it must have been detestable. It did not draw, and has been dropped.

THE REVIVAL OF MAY DAY, And the Dramatic Revival Society.

THE Dramatic Revival Society among all its multifarious departments has none more interesting than that which is devoted to the revival of the ancient sports and pastimes of merrie England. For a long time Sir Benjamin Stone, whose admirable photographs of the few surviving relics of old English customs have recently been published by Messrs. Cassell, has laboured more in the spirit of "Old Mortality" than in the faith that out of these remains a new and vigorous life could spring. To-day he is in better heart, for from all parts of the land there are signs that we are on the eve of a great revival of those beautiful celebrations which in olden days did so much to gladden and brighten the lives of our forefathers.

But before May Day can be celebrated as it ought to be, there ought to be a general agreement to keep the day which our ancestors kept. Old May Day was twelve days later than the first of May in our calendar. It is impossible to go a-Maying when the cold east wind is blowing, and when the hawthorn buds have not begun to appear. Twelve days' grace would render it possible to dance round the maypole without risk of rheumatics and influenza. This year the spring has been cruelly cold. We had a brilliant instalment of summer at Easter, but as if to keep the balance even it was followed by a sudden return of winter. On the 28th of April, within three days of May Day, the snow was falling, and there was not even a trace of may to be seen on the hawthorn.

Nevertheless even with May Day antedated by twelve days, there is gratifying promise that the celebration will be very general. Next year, if the date can be changed, it will be much more general. Mr. Joseph Deedy, of 43, Victoria Street, Bromley Common, who has devoted himself to the praiseworthy task of compiling a May Day Register, has sent me an interesting map of England showing the places where this year May Day was to be celebrated in one fashion or another. Most of the celebrations take place in Cheshire and the Midlands. There are hardly any in the northern counties—owing, I suppose, to the cold. But I remember seeing an old maypole that was standing on a village green just to the south of the River Tees, which showed that when May Day was kept old style the Northerners celebrated it as well as the Southerners.

What is wanted is a celebration of May Day next year at Stratford, in which all the old English pastimes that were familiar to Shakespeare should be celebrated in Shakespeare's birthplace, on the same day on which Shakespeare took part in them. There should be set up as a permanent institution the maypole—there are still a few left in out-of-the-way villages—and the old dances should be revived in proper style. But the celebration should go much further than this. There

should be a revival of the old masques. Jack-in-the-Green should return, and the morris dancers. The old game of Nine Men's Morris, which Sir Benjamin Stone found had been played on the steps of the Parthenon, should be played with living pieces. Wrestling, which as a popular pastime lingers chiefly in the North, would be a most popular spectacle. The quintain, especially water quintain, has almost disappeared. It could easily be revived at Stratford. An influential local committee, aided by one or two representatives of the outside world, would find no difficulty in devising a programme which would add enormously to the attractiveness of Stratford during the Shakespeare festival, and set an example which would be followed all over England. A paper on the sports and pastimes of Shakespeare's time, which could easily be prepared by some member of the Shakespeare Club, would supply the groundwork. The programme could then be elaborated for next year's festival, to which the whole countryside would flock. To amuse and instruct the people the best way is to set them to amuse and instruct themselves.

It is never well to despise the day of small things. Hence in compiling his May Day Register, Mr. Deedy has done well to include celebrations which some people would superciliously dismiss as "mere school treats." The "mere school treat" has at least kept alive the memory of a great tradition. But, of course, what we are aiming at is much more than a school treat. It is the revival as a recognised part of the national life of the celebration of the Festival of Spring by the whole community. If objection be taken to the intercalation of another national holiday between Easter and Whitsuntide, the objection might be turned, in the first instance, by holding the celebration on the Saturday half-holiday nearest to May 13th.

By general assent Knutsford in Cheshire holds the first place in the May Day revels of our time.

The most popular celebration of May Day in London is that which blocks York Street, Walworth, in front of Browning Hall, between 7 and 8 o'clock on May Day morning, when the May Queen is crowned and spring songs are sung in the presence of a great multitude. Many of the other celebrations were on a very much more modest scale, and were held within the four walls of schools and other buildings. In some places, notably at Knutsford, in Cheshire, the celebration is a great popular holiday, and the May Queen is driven through the streets in a chariot which Cinderella might envy, drawn by four grey horses, at the head of a gorgeous procession consisting of over seven hundred characters, marching to the music of four bands. At Denbigh, the Duchess of Westminster crowned the May Queen.

REGISTER OF MAY DAY FESTIVALS.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.

- *Battersea—St. Mark's Hall. May 1st. Queen, E. A. Porter, age 16.
 Chelsea—Whitelands College.
 *Lambeth—Wesleyan Church. April 28th. Queen, Ethel Chiverton.
 London Docks—St. Paul's, Wellclose. (1900.) May 1st. Queen, Emily Wren, age 13.
 *Tooting—High School. (1904.) May 2nd. Queen, Marjorie Langton, age 15.
 Walworth—Browning Hall, York Street. May 1st, between 7 and 8 a.m. Queen, Jessie Alma Lepetit, age 12.
 *Wandsworth—St. Faith's. (1896.) May 1st and 2nd. Queen, Ivy Hore, age 13.

BEDFORD.

- *Bedford. (1899.) May 1st and 2nd. Queen, Rose Young, age 13.
 Ickwell Green, Northill, Biggleswade. (1846.) May 1st. Queen, Dora Flinders, age 14.

CHESHIRE.

- Holmes Chapel.
 Knutsford. (1864.) Public Procession. Queen, Sylvia Gidman.
 Over Peover.
 Over, Winsford.
 *Runcorn. (1904.) May 5th. Queen, Cissie Williams, age 13.

CORNWALL.

- Helston. May 8th. Public dances. "The Furry Dance."
 Padstow. May 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Hobby Horse Procession.

DERBYSHIRE.

- Castleton. May 29th. Royal Oak Procession.
 *Derby. (1885.) May 11th (?). Queen, Beatrice Bassford, age 16.

DORSETSHIRE.

- *Wool, Wareham. (1902.) May 24th. Public Procession. Queen, Elsie Dora Finch, age 9.

DURHAM.

- Sacriston. (1906.) End of May.

HAMPSHIRE.

- Avington Park, Alresford. (1815.) Flower Service.

HEREFORD.

- Eardisley. (1867.) May 1st.
 Lydbrook, Ross-on-Wye. May 1st.

KENT.

- Dartford. (1898.) May 2nd. Queen, Frances White, age 12.
 *Great Chart, near Ashford. (1905.) May 9th. Public Procession. Queen, Elsie Tutt, age 14.
 *Margate. (1897.) May 5th. Queen, Hilda Hodgson, age 11.

LANCASHIRE.

- Leyland, near Preston. (1889.) May 24th and 26th. Admission 6d. Public Procession. Queen, Ada Sumner, age 16.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

- Leicester, Mantle. (1904.) May 4th.
 *Loughborough. (1897.) May 1st and 2nd. Queens, Elsie Monk, age 13, and Mabel Parker, age 15.

LINCOLN.

- *Colsterworth, Grantham. (1886.) May 1st. Queen, Margaret Ball, age 16.
 *Grimsby. (1905.) April 30th. Queen, Mabel North, age 13.

NORFOLK.

- Norwich. (1885.) Middle of May. Queen, Elsie Thompson, age 14.

NORTHAMPTON.

- Flore, Weedon. (1890.) May 1st. Queen, Dorothy Wood, age 12.
 *Rushden, near Wellingboro'. (1890.) Queen, Amy Leach, age 14.

NOTTINGHAM.

- *Beeston. (1904.) May 3rd and 5th. Queen, Mabel Barlow.
 Endon, Stoke-on-Trent. (1856.) May 26th and 28th. Procession and Well-Dressing. Admission 6d. Queen, Fanny Wilson.

SHROPSHIRE.

- Albrighton, near Wolverhampton. (1833.) May 3rd. Public Procession.
 Bridgnorth. (1893.)
 St. George's. May 1st. Public Procession.

SOMERSET.

- Minehead. May 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Hobby Horse Procession.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

- Talke o' the Hill. May 1st. Public Procession and Well-Dressing.
 Hendon. May 1st. Public Procession and Well-Dressing.
 Standon Bridge. Eccleshall, Standon. (1906.)
 West Bromwich. (1889.) May 7th and 8th. Admission 6d. Queen, Nellie Sims, age 14.

SURREY.

- *Croydon. (1896.) May 1st. Floralia.

SUSSEX.

- *Chailley, near Lewes. (1902.) May 1st. Public Procession. Queen, Lilly Chatfield, age 10.
 Henfield. (1902.) May 1st. Queen, Lilian Gander, age 14.
 Westfield, Battle. (1905.) May 2nd. Admission 6d. Queen, Olive Lees, age 13.

WARWICKSHIRE.

- *Birmingham. (1891.) May 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Queen, Constance Bannerman, age 15.
 Newbold-on-Avon, near Rugby. (From time immemorial.) May 1st. Queen, Lily Allen, age 8.

WESTMORLAND.

- Grasmere. Rushbearing Procession.

WORCESTER.

- Stourport, Astley Town. May 1st. Flower Service.

YORKSHIRE.

- *Sheffield. (1900.) May 1st.
 *Hull (Jarratt). May 3rd, 4th, 5th. Queen, Daisy Gartorn, age 18.

WALES.

- Colwyn Bay. (1901.) May 2nd. Queen, Louie Cartwright, age 11.
 Denbigh. (1896.) May 5th. Public Procession, 6d. to Castle Grounds. Queen, Phyllis Bryan, age 7.
 *Holyhead, Castle House. (1890.) May 1st. Queen, Cissy Pearce, age 13.
 *Llandudno. (1891.) May 1st. Queen, Ethel M. Richmond, age 5.
 *Rhyl. (1893.) May 3rd. Public Procession. Queen, Emily Evans, age 12.

I shall be glad to hear from any reader of additions to the foregoing list.

* Those marked with an asterisk mean that admission is by ticket.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.



[Westminster Gazette.]

St. Augustine.

South African affairs lend themselves to the grimmer sort of fun which is not far from tragedy: of which the "Buccaneer Bull" of *Lepracaun* is perhaps the grimmest. The title with its Biblical associations deepens the effect.

Algeciras yields its crop of satire. *Pasquino's* suggestions of the Kaiser persuading Fate to turn on Vesuvius in revenge for Italian defection, and of his being consoled that Germany needed no volcano while he was alive, belong to the region of verbal rather than of pictorial wit. But the disillusion of the Moors on finding the Kaiser's expected support a retreating mirage is a fine stroke of visible satire by *Simplicissimus*.

The Austro-Hungarian reconciliation, and

IN the month's humour the Education Bill naturally takes the first place. Mr. Birrell's personality, literary record, and speech offer piquant temptation to the humourist. His closing remarks on introducing the Bill into Parliament were at once seized upon by the inimitable "F.C.G.," with quarrelling ecclesiastics substituted for inquiring children. Even less respect for denominational dignitaries appears in his sketch of Mr. Birrell taking his little pigs to market. By-the-bye, is not the little pig a metaphor sacred to immature Tariff Reformers? His "end of the slippery slope" is on a higher plane. It is almost as tragic as comic. *Punch* admirably satirises the assumed reluctance of Headmaster Birrell to punish the offending Act of 1902. The threat of Clerical rebellion is served up on several facetious dishes with a flavour of more than contempt.

The only other Home subjects in our selection are the Report of the Vagrancy Committee, on which the *Tribune* happily hits off the dismay of the (un)social nomads, and "C.-B.'s" entanglement with the Suffragette.



[Westminster Gazette.]

The Right Time.

[April 11.]

CHORUS OF BOYS: "Please, sir, what's the time?"

MR. BIRRELL: "High time to get rid of the 'Religious Difficulty,' my boys!"

"[I put together these ill-constructed sentences last Saturday in Battersea Park, a place simply swarming with children, who all seemed animated by one desire—namely, to ascertain the time from me. Although at first I found their attentions somewhat disconcerting, in a very short time I came to perceive how congruous was their presence with the whole bent and task of my thoughts. A hope, I trust not a delusive hope, stole into my breast, although I am not a sanguine man, that perhaps even this measure, after it has received, as it will receive, the full consideration and deliberations of this House, will be found a step forward in the right direction for securing to the children of this country an immunity from those quarrels which are not their quarrels, but our quarrels."—MR. BIRRELL, in the House of Commons, April 9.]

meeting
Bill.

the political and financial embarrassments of Russia, come in for merry and caustic pencilled comment. *Hindi Punch* has achieved something like the acme of graphic audacity in depicting the austere Lord Kitchener, with brow like Mars to threaten or command, as a half-draped Aphrodite!

Nebelspalter indulges in a coarse cartoon on the co-operation of King Edward and President Roosevelt in the cause of peace, but even this grotesque buffoonery acknowledges that the English race holds the world under its waistcoat and sets the nations dancing to its music. *Neue Glühlichter* offers a grim vision of society under competitive conditions.



Tribune.

The Rising Storm.

[April 22.]

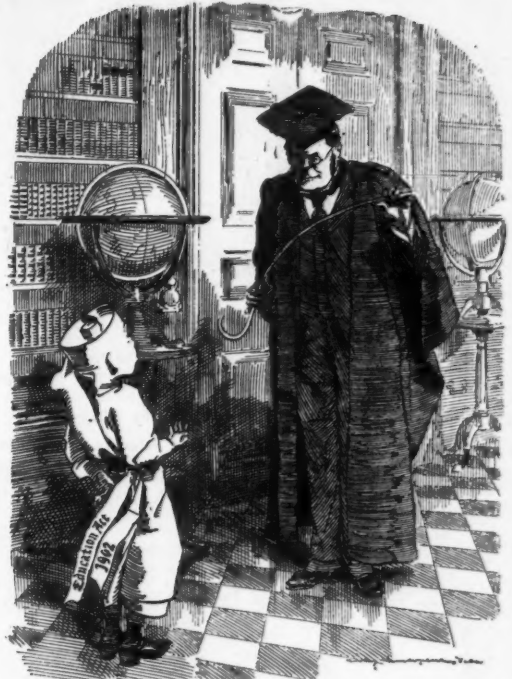


Westminster Gazette.

On the War Path.

[April 22.]

The Bishop of London has announced his intention of organising a mass meeting at the Albert Hall to protest against the Government Education Bill.



By special permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

[April 22.]

Fellow Sufferers.

DR. BIRRELL: "My boy, this can't hurt you more than it's going to hurt me."



Westminster Gazette.

[April 22.]

Out of the Frying-pan into the Fire.

(A fable with a moral.)

Once upon a time an Episcopal sole, finding itself in a frying-pan, objected to the heat. "You had better stay quietly where you are," said the Cook; "you might go farther and fare worse." But the sole still objected, and, jumping from the frying-pan, fell into the fire and was no use for anything ever after.



Westminster Gazette.]

[April 14.]

The End of the "Slippery Slope."

THE ARCHBISHOP: "Good heavens! our Voluntary Schools train has gone right over."

THE GHOST OF ARCHBISHOP TEMPLE: "Didn't I tell you that rate-aid was a slippery slope down which the Church Schools would slide into a national system?"



Westminster Gazette.]

[April 7.]

Taking His Little Pigs to Market.



Wahne Jacob.]

Taxation in Germany.

MICHAEL: "Help! Help! They are eating me up!"

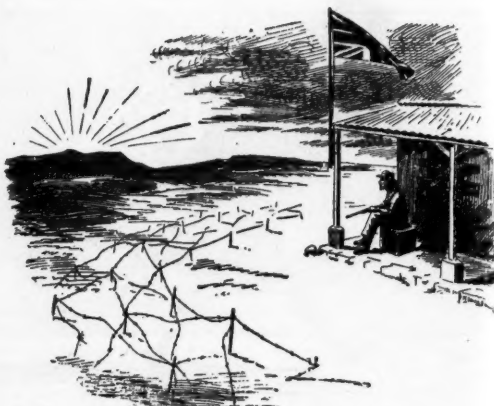


By special permission of the proprietors of "Punch."]

A Temporary Entanglement.

Jos. Sedley - - SIR HENRY CAMPBELL BARNES.
Becky Sharp - - THE SUFFRAGETTE.

[The Prime Minister has promised to receive a deputation on the subject of Female Suffrage after Easter.—Daily Paper.]



South African News.]

"The Blessings of Empire."

Lord Selborne in a recent speech said: "We have endowed the Boers with all the blessings of Empire."

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[asquino.]

[Turin.]

Father William congratulates the German Miners who went to Courrières.

MINER: "Thanks, your Majesty, but only yesterday your language was very different!"



[Kladderudatsch.]

[Berlin.]

The Duma Elections.

They are so anxious to begin the dance that they are coming in from everywhere, although the house is still being moved.



The New Landlord in Budapesth.

FEJERVARY: "Hulloa, Wekerle; I congratulate you on having got the job. Hope you'll feel thoroughly at home here."



Morning Leader.

A Colonial View.

"Lord Milner, speaking in the House of Lords, said that South Africa was under a cloud at present. Our artist has depicted the cloud being dispelled by the rising sun of Liberalism."—From the "South African News."

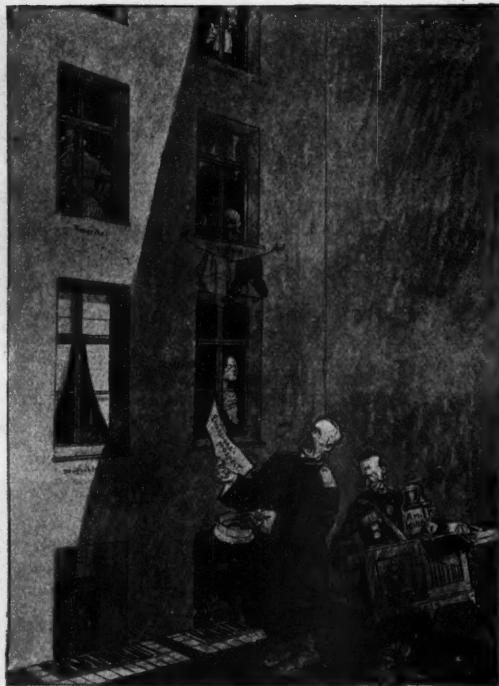


[Trilune.]

[London.]

Work for the Idle.

CHORUS OF WEARY WILLIES: "Wot-an' in a free country too!"
[The Report of the Vagrancy Committee recommends compulsory labour colonies for habitual vagrants.]

*Kladderadatsch.*

[Berlin.]

A New Russian Loan.

WITTE: "Even the best Court music seems here to fall upon deaf ears. Not a single window has opened."

[The figures at the windows are King Leopold, Uncle Sam, King Edward, France, the Sultan, and a helmet representing Germany.]

*Tokyo Puck.***"The Advocate of Woman's Rights at Home."**

A Japanese satire on the reformers.

*Nebelspalter.*

[Zurich.]

The New Conductor.

It would seem that King Edward had taken over the conductorship of the European Concert, with the able assistance of President Roosevelt.

**The Modern Manufacture of Gold.**

The smoke, rising from the men and women burning in the pit of the struggle for existence, is distilled into gold for the few financiers at the top.

Neue Gltchter.

[Vienna.]



[Zurich.]
South African News.]

One Vote TEN Values.

"We ask that representation in Parliament shall be given on the basis of population and not on the basis of one vote one value."—*Mr. Smuts at Pretoria.*



[Bombay.]
Hindi Punch.]

The Apple of Discord: the Judgment of Paris.

PARIS . . . Mr. John Morley	APHRODITE Lord Kitchener
ATHENS . . . Lord Curzon	APPLE . . . Compromise:
	Military Autocracy.



[Zurich.]
Neapolitaner.]

The Austro-Hungarian Reconciliation.

KIND PAPA: "Well, boys, you are good now, but I'll take jolly good care it doesn't occur again."



[Bombay.]
Lepracum.]

The Secret of England's Greatness.

BUCCANEER BULL: "I have taken their country, I have taken the swag, I have taken their bloomin' lives, and still they ain't satisfied."



[Pasquino.]

The Finger of Fate (after Algeciras).

[Turin.]

KAISER: "Push hard with your finger. This time they have thoroughly deserved it!"



[Tokyo Fuck.]

The Old Story in the New World.

"Devouring the people's industries."



[Simplificissimus.]

[Munich.]

Morocco and the Mirage.

In the time of their need there appeared unto the Moroccans a commanding figure which promised protection; but when they drew near, it was but a deceptive mirage.



[Minneapolis Journal.]

They "looked pleasant."

Reproduction of the photograph taken of the French and German delegates to the Algeciras Conference. American peace angel in the background.



[Minneapolis Journal.]

"They make him so nervous."

The troubles of Mr. Moneybags.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

JOHN BULL AS INTERNATIONAL HOST.

"Behold a new heaven and a new earth."

PROEM.

I HAD been sitting up to the small hours discussing with one of His Majesty's Ministers the new vast vista of promise that had been opened out before the nations by the General Election. It was glad springtime in the fields, but it was a still gladder springtime in the hearts and minds of those who rejoiced with exceeding great joy over the total vanishing of the long winter of our discontent and the coming of the gladsome May. Afterwards I slept, and in my sleep I dreamed I had returned to Russia. Black winter still reigned supreme, and the desolate fields were scourged by winds and storm. But worse than wintry wind, worse even than pestilence and famine, was the clashing of Terror Red with Terror Black in a dull universal atmosphere of suspicion lit up ever and anon by the glare of incendiary fire and torn by the crash of exploding bombs. Everywhere hatred, nowhere love.

And it seemed in my dream as if my companion asked me:

"Love—what is love?"

And immediately I answered as if the words had been spoken through me, rather than as if I myself had conceived them:

"Love is God in solution."

"Then," said my companion, "what is God?"

And I answered as before:

"God is Love in essence."

Then it seemed to me as if the sole object of life was that God might become incarnate in Man as Love, and that by Love through us, God might be manifested to those who know Him not.

I awoke from my dream with a sense of having got a new grip upon an old truth. Slowly as my waking senses pieced together the words uttered in the dream with the conversation of the previous night, I seemed to realise that the triumph of the party of Progress at the late Election was a political manifestation of incarnate Love. Love for the common people, the dim toiling myriads at the base of the social pyramid. Love for the nations crushed beneath the load of intolerable militarism. After long years the Condition of the People Question stands as first order of the day on the National Agenda Paper. And the formation of a League of Peace is the declared object of our foreign policy.

The oppressor to dethrone, the proud to whelm,
The tenth Avatar comes.

And so I fell a-thinking of things that might be attempted and might be done under this new dispensation if we but realised the greatness of our oppor-

tunity, and if Britain, finally sloughing her ancient hereditary rôle of the Viking and the Conqueror, were to evolve as the friend, the lover and the benefactor of mankind.

Why not?

And then I bethought me of the great vision of things to come which, after glowing for months past as a remote and unattainable ideal, has suddenly promised to realise itself into solid fact here and now.

For with C.-B. and his Cabinet one feels that almost all things are possible. We have now Ministers who have faith in their fellow-men and the courage that is born of faith, with the passion of sympathy in their hearts. Behind them stands an awakened nation trembling with the intensity of expectant hope.

And now let us consider one simple and obvious method by which they can do something practical towards the realisation of that ideal.

I.—THE FORMULA OF THE NEW POLICY.

The formula of the next onward step in civilisation is Decimal point one per cent. The acceptance of that formula is the key to the adoption of the new active policy of peace to which the British Government stands committed before the world. It is a cryptic saying which, being interpreted, is seen to hold within itself the clue to the League of Peace, of which mankind has been thinking ever since Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman made his speech last December in the Albert Hall. It is a practical recognition that the time has come when, instead of merely praying for peace, we must work for peace, and that instead of talking about peace, we must pay for peace. For Decimal point one per cent. means that in the future all civilised nations must have their Budget for the Campaign of Peace as well as their Budget of Preparation for War, and that, as a beginning, it should be recognised that for every one thousand pounds spent on the Army and Navy, the Governments, which are the joint trustees of civilisation, must in future devote one pound for the active promotion of peace, international fraternity and the universal *entente cordiale*.

It is constantly urged that our Army and Navy Estimates are Peace Budgets, in that they insure us against war by putting us in such a state of defence no one dares to attack us. Granted. But the time has come when the common sense of mankind and the conscience of civilisation recognises that it is folly, after spending £1,000 on a fire engine, to grudge twenty shillings needed to keep water in the

pails with which to damp down sparks before they burst into flame. The old policy of the Friends of Peace was to rail at bloated armaments and to demand drastic reductions of the Estimates. It is now recognised that this is to put the cart before the horse. You must first diminish your fire risks before you can reduce the premium you pay for your insurance. The neglect of this very simple elementary common sense proposition has led to the progressive increase all round of the charge for international fire insurance, until at last it has reached such an appalling figure that the household is being starved in order to meet the annual premiums on the house.

"Not Governments," said Mr. Secretary Root, "but peoples to-day preserve peace and do justice." He might have added with even greater truth: Not Governments, but peoples to-day make war and do injustice. Take the worst Government that exists to-day, and its responsible ruler is more in favour of peace than the irresponsible people who, whether in armies or in music-halls, in churches or in newspaper offices, raise sudden storms which from time to time dash the ship of State irresistibly into war.

Fortunately the winds which lash the international waves into fury are not beyond the control of the modern Æolus. Nor is it impossible for a prudent and resourceful statesman to throw oil upon the troubled waters. But to baffle the tempestuous Jingo and to create a calm within which the vessel can be steered on its appointed course by the man at the helm demands prevision, it needs organisation, and, first of all, it requires funds; and unfortunately funds have hitherto been the one thing lacking. Money has been spent like water in getting up bellicose agitations. There are too many "millions in it" for the advocates of a policy of aggression and of conquest ever to lack the funds necessary to create at least a semblance of popular passion at the critical moment when peace and war are trembling in the balance. But for peace there is seldom a penny to be found.

The great opportunity for the policy of peace lies not so much in the dexterous jerking away of the firebrand from the midst of the powder magazine into which it may have been flung. It is to be sought in the careful, steady, systematic discouragement of the sport of flinging firebrands. That is a practice that ought no longer to be tolerated among civilised nations. Alas, it is now, as it was in the days of the Eastern sage, the favourite amusement of fools to do mischief. But whereas in those early days he who cast firebrands, arrows and death was rightly scouted as a madman, nowadays he is rewarded with immense wealth and a seat in the House of Lords. It is difficult, although not so impossible as some seem to think, for civilisation to put a direct restraint upon such incentives to slaughter. But the simple and most effective method is to cultivate a habit and a temper of mind among the nations which would render it bad business for newspapers to "swell the war-whoop passionate for war." If this duty of reducing the fiery

gas in the subterranean strata of public opinion were undertaken seriously in a practical spirit by the Governments the risk of explosions would be reduced 50 per cent. But until Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Ministry no Cabinet has ventured to face this duty. And one reason which has always been pleaded in excuse is that the Government has no funds available for the prosecution of the active policy of peace. That is why Decimal point one per cent. is the starting-point of the whole campaign. Without money nothing can be done. And this formula will provide the money. One pound for peace to every £1,000 for war.

II.—WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

Given a sum not exceeding Decimal point one per cent. of the Army and Navy Estimates to be devoted to the Budget of Peace, how can it be spent to the best advantage? If this year such a principle had been adopted, John-Bull would have had £66,000 to spend on the active policy which is to lead up to the League of Peace and the General *Entente Cordiale*.

What would he have done with it?

The question need not be discussed, for the sum of £66,000 will not figure in this year's Estimates. Ministers have succeeded so recently to so heavily burdened an exchequer that for this year no one expects them to do anything but mark time. But the acquiescence won by C.-B. for Mr. Haldane's Estimates this year will not be renewed next year unless the House of Commons sees that something practical and definite is being done to abate the ill-feelings, misunderstanding, and prejudices which excuse, even if they do not justify, the present Estimates. Ministers can best avail themselves of this breathing-space and give substantial earnest of their determination to put the thing through if they appoint a Royal Commission at the earliest date, with instructions to inquire into and report upon the best methods that can be employed to promote friendly relations between our own and other nations, and to secure the establishment of an international *entente cordiale*. It is a significant fact that no such Commission has ever been appointed. During a thousand years of existence as an organised State, this country has never once put before any responsible representative body of investigators this simple primary problem in international statecraft—How can we best make friends of our neighbours? We have Commissions innumerable to inquire into and report upon the best way in which we can first circumvent, outwit, and forestall them in conquest or in trade; or if that fails, how we can best be prepared to destroy their fleets, to seize their land, to devastate their territories, and to slay their citizens. Commissions upon engines of war, from the tiny revolver to the gigantic ironclad, there have been enough and to spare. But we look in vain for a single Commission that has heretofore been charged to start from the assumption that friendly and fraternal sentiment between the peoples

is a thing so desirable in itself that it was worth while to examine seriously how to develop it. It is thirty years ago since the late Lord Derby declared that the greatest of British interests is peace, but in all the intervening years neither party in the State has ever once taken to heart the homely truth uttered by the Prime Minister when he said it was no use professing to desire peace unless we took steps to ensue it.

We have hitherto approached the whole subject of our foreign relations under the absorbing preoccupation of the possibility of war. Every foreign nation has been regarded as a prospective foe, and that preconception rendered it impossible that we should regard them as possible brothers. Only when under stress of imminent peril we have consented to suspend our habitual attitude of suspicion and distrust so far as to make an ally of one nation, it was always with the sole intent of making war upon another.

The present Cabinet, under the inspiration of their chief, a man whose passion for peace is none the less real because it does not evaporate in eloquent dithyrambs, have risen above this plane of international distrust. Hence, nothing could be more natural and fitting than for them to appoint a Royal Commission to consider this greatest of all Imperial and national questions: how can we so order our steps aright as to promote brotherly kindness and goodwill between our own people and all nations that on earth do dwell?

The moment is propitious. It is hardly more than ten years since the British nation was confronted with the dread possibility of war with the United States of America, and hardly five since we seemed within twenty-four hours of war with the French Republic. To-day Britain and France are as sisters, and the Empire and the Republic which divide the English-speaking world between them are as brothers in one household. That which has been accomplished between Britain and the two Republics must now be secured between Britain and the German and the Russian Empires.

The appointment of the Royal Commission would be an intimation not only to our own people but to the whole world that the British Government was serious in its determination to pursue an active policy of peace. When I was in Paris last month, I was told that our C.-B. was only an idealogue who made phrases about a League of Peace for electoral purposes and did nothing to carry his ideas into effect. The Royal Commission on the Promotion of Friendly Relations between the British and other peoples would be accepted everywhere as a proof that C.-B. meant business. It is for the King, advised by his Ministers, to nominate the Commissioners to whom so delicate and so supremely important an investigation could be remitted. But it ought not to be difficult to constitute a Commission, under a distinguished head, which would be accepted by the nation as a worthy representative of all parties, among which the Labour

party, so essentially international in its spirit, would assuredly not be lacking.

The scope of the Commission would necessarily be restricted in so far as to preclude any possibility of its entering upon a general discussion in detail of outstanding political questions. It is possible that the Commission might be so constituted as to permit of its being asked to advise upon one or two general questions which will have to be considered at the Hague Conference; but its primary business will not be political or juridical, but social and international. The starting-point should be the fact that the Government has decided to create a fund not exceeding, in the first instance, Decimal point one per cent. of the Budget for War to be used as a Budget of Peace.

How is this to be expended? and by whom?

The governing principle which should govern such an investigation was not inaptly expressed by Cobden when, as a means of securing peace, he prescribed the maximum of communication between the peoples and the minimum of friction between the Governments. The spirit of the Commission could not be better expressed than in the eloquent words uttered by Lord Grey in his recent speech on Anglo-American relations. As the friendship between the Americans and the British is closer than that between other nations, the remark of Lord Grey may be taken as the high-water-mark of internationalism as yet registered. The object of the Commission should be to discover how best to make so admirable a sentiment universal among the nations:—

The more we see of Americans the better we shall be pleased . . . All we want is to know each other better than we do, and to help each other as much as we can . . . If Canada can at any time help the United States in any direction which will improve the conditions of life for your people, she will consider it a blessed privilege to be allowed to render that assistance.

How best can a Peace Budget be expended so as to universalise such a result? But there is a prior question to this: By whom should it be expended? In the United States there has been some discussion as to entrusting the sum to an independent Commission absolutely uncontrolled by the Executive Government; but that solution is impossible here. As the House of Commons must vote the money, the Executive Government of the day must be responsible; but it will be well if the direct administration of the fund could be entrusted to a body which would not involve the Government of the day in embarrassing complications.

The first point that seems important to insist upon is that the Government should be organised for the prosecution of the Campaign of Peace. At present there is an Imperial Council for War. It ought to have as a counterpart an Imperial Council for Peace. The Prime Minister would be its natural head. With him would be the Foreign Secretary, and to these two would be added from time to time such advisers, official or otherwise, as the Prime Minister might consider useful. They would meet from time

to time to consider what steps should be taken to promote friendly relations or to dissipate international prejudices.

Below this Imperial Council for Peace, acting under its general direction, but with considerable independence and initiative of their own, there should be two Permanent Commissions or Committees nominated in the first instance by the Government, with power to add to their number from time to time as circumstances might dictate. The first, which would be charged with the disbursement of most of the Budget, would be the Committee for International Hospitality. The second, which would be a smaller but not less important body, would be the Intelligence Department of the Peace Campaign, whose primary duty would be the propaganda of fraternal internationalism and the dissipation of prejudices, falsehoods, and misconceptions which imperil peace. By the aid of these two Committees, in touch with the Prime Minister, and rendering annual account to the House of Commons, we would secure the maximum of independent initiative with the indispensable minimum of Government control.

III.—“GIVEN TO HOSPITALITY.”

Hospitality is one of those qualities the lack of which is the distinctive note of the churl. “To be given to hospitality” was insisted upon by St. Paul as indispensable to a bishop. But St. Paul was a modern man of yesterday, and the rites of hospitality were held in high repute long before the earliest recorded period of the life of the race. From this fundamental social virtue most of the neighbourliness of the world has sprung. To-day, as in the times when the neolithic man chipped his flint flakes, it has been the surest key to the human heart. If you want to make friends with a man you ask him to eat with you; and in primitive countries the tie set up by eating bread and salt with anyone is so close that even the fiercest tribal or personal feuds are unable to break it. This which is true of individuals is equally true of the congeries of individuals which we call nations. The institution of the practice of international hospitality is the open door to the establishment of international friendship.

John Bull prides himself upon the hospitality of the Englishman. Good old English hospitality is proverbial. But while individual Englishmen are hospitable enough, the collective British entity which we call John Bull is a niggard churl, who absolutely ignores the obligations of international hospitality.

The King entertains Royal guests. The Lord Mayor lunches and dines distinguished foreigners. But with these two exceptions there is no national exercise of the rites of hospitality. The ignoring of the obligations of national hospitality is a glaring instance of what might be called arrested ethical development.

As a State we have not emerged from the semi-

barbarous atmosphere of the early days, in which our ancestors felt themselves authorised by the sacred law of self-preservation to slay at sight any stranger who crossed unbidden the mark constituting the boundary of their little world.

We no longer kill him, it is true, nor do we even heave half a brick at him. But collectively as a nation we deal with him, not as a friend and a guest, but always as a suspect. We do nothing to bid him cordial welcome to our shores; we take no pains to make him at home when he is sojourning in our midst—in short, so far as relates to the whole range of the moral duties which we owe to the stranger within our gates, John Bull acts like a churl. It is no justification to say that in many respects he is only doing as his neighbours do. All of our guests have to cross our ocean moat, and many of them arrive on our doorstep suffering acutely from that malaria of our moat seas which is known as *mal de mer*.

How do we receive them? On the national doorstep we station uniformed representatives of John Bull, whose sole duty it is to treat every arriving guest as a suspected smuggler, to search his boxes and to ransack his clothes in order to prove that he is not endeavouring to cheat his host by smuggling into Britain alcohol or tobacco. To these officers of the Customs—what significance in the phrase “Customs”!—barbarous customs indeed—the late Government superadded others, who treat every visitor as a prospective criminal, or a possible pauper, or an actual leper. The Aliens Act surely was the last word of national incivility and churlish inhospitality—the culmination of Antichrist in this department of practical religion.

The first duty of the National Hospitality Committee—which it is to be hoped will be constituted for the purpose of securing the most effective application of the Hospitality Fund created by the levying of Decimal point one per cent. upon the war estimates—would be to provide that at all the national thresholds there should be at least one representative of the Master of the House capable of speaking the language of the incoming guest, whose sole duty it would be to offer him such friendly hospitable services as he might need on landing on foreign shores. These services should be available for all without fee or reward. The rich man travels with his courier. The personally-conducted tourist has his guide. But for those who are neither plutocrats nor Cook's tourists there is no agency existing which will act as helper and counsellor to the arriving guest. It would not entail a heavy indent upon the Hospitality Fund to secure, by arrangement with the railway and steamship companies, the presence of such a National Consul for all foreign visitors at the ports where our guests arrive. Let us, at least, have on the national doorstep one representative of John Bull who has something else to do than to search the pockets and dispute the standing and reputation of his visitors.

Begin well, end well. If we gave our neighbours a friendly hand of greeting at Dover and Harwich, and saw to it that everything was done to make them warm, comfortable and at ease on their first entry into the country, we should at least have made a good start, have reversed an evil tradition, and have set an example to the world which it would not be slow to follow. But this is only the beginning of the duties which hospitality imposes upon us if once we resolutely recognise the duty of showing ourselves friendly to our neighbours.

If John Bull means to act as host, there must be some centre easily accessible to all his guests, where they can find him or his representatives, and where he in his turn can meet them and place his services at their disposal. John Bull as host must have a postal address and an office where he is constantly at home. We ought to have in London, as near Charing Cross as possible, a central office or place of call for all foreigners, where every stranger within our gates could go with the certainty that he would be received courteously and supplied promptly with all the information that he desires. The nation ought to have a representative who would do for all our foreign visitors what the major-domo at an hotel does for its guests, what the various tourist agencies do for their clients in foreign towns, what the Agents-General do for their Colonists, and the American Exchange does for Americans. There is nothing strange, difficult, or unprecedented about such a scheme. All that needs to be done is to adopt and apply in the name of the nation, for the benefit of all foreign visitors, the facilities and arrangements already provided on a small scale for the convenience of sections. All who have profited by the existing agencies, and who have found them indispensable, will recognise the opportunity which is offered by the provision of such facilities as an act of national hospitality.

If this principle be once accepted, we shall soon find it to our advantage to go a step further. A Bureau of Information, with capable interpreters and civil assistants, ought to be provided for the use of every foreign visitor. But the time has surely come when we should recognise that now King Demos has entered into possession he should do as other monarchs do in offering hospitality to foreign princes. Who are the Princes in the Court of King Demos? They are the men who are in the service of the people, men who are at the head of great public associations, men who, in one way or the other, have been elected to posts of public service. When these men come to see John Bull, they ought to be received with the respect due to their position and their services to the people. At present they come and go and no one in all the land does them reverence or renders them service of honour and respect.

What is proposed is that, besides the general Bureau of Information open for all foreign visitors, there should be established in the heart of the capital an

International Rendezvous free to all foreign guests of certain specified categories and their friends. These categories might be roughly defined as follows: Senators, Deputies, Magistrates, Civil servants, Officers in the Army and Navy, Delegates of Trades Unions, Ministers of Religion, Journalists, Members of Learned and Scientific Societies, University men, School Teachers, Members of Chambers of Commerce, Members of International Congresses, all persons recommended by their Ambassadors, Consuls, or National Governments, etc.

At the proposed Rendezvous any of the members of those categories who found themselves in London would only need to present themselves with credentials to be welcomed as honorary members of the Rendezvous, which would be in all respects, except the kitchen, a first-class Club, where they would find every facility for meeting their friends and of obtaining the information they need to be at home in London. The advantages which such an International Rendezvous would be able to offer its members are obvious. If all foreign guests of recognised standing were registered at a convenient centre an opportunity would be afforded for private hospitality which at present is impossible. No one knows where foreigners come from whom they would like to meet, and often when arrivals are announced no one can find their addresses. Hence thousands of interesting and important visitors come and go without any one ever offering them as much hospitality as a cup of tea. "I was a stranger, and ye took me not in." It would be the duty of the Director of the Rendezvous, acting under instructions from the Hospitality Committee, to keep those who are interested in this or that foreign country—and who are, moreover, hospitably disposed towards foreigners—advised of the arrival of foreign guests who ought to be looked after. Foreign ambassadors do that for distinguished foreigners, if they are of high enough rank. They invite their friends to meet them, and so, the introduction being effected, the distinguished foreigner is launched. In these democratic days the same process needs to be applied to the *nouvelles couches sociales*, to borrow Gambetta's phrase.

Apart from the opportunity which such a centre would afford private citizens of extending hospitality to the foreign guest, it would, within its own resources, constitute no small addition to the amenities of international civilisation. The Rendezvous would be equipped with a good library of reference in all languages, and well-furnished reading-rooms with all the important foreign newspapers and magazines. It would also have small social rooms for meeting friends, a large reception room where At Homes could be given and other social gatherings, and a central hall for the holding of all those international congresses whose increase is one of the most hopeful and significant signs of the times. Registers would be kept of all the foreign residents in Britain, which would be free for inspection to

any member. The Bureau of Information would be thoroughly well equipped by a staff capable of conversing in many foreign languages. The telephone would be at the disposition of the members. Competent guides and interpreters would be at call. By arrangement with the railway and steamship companies and with the places of amusement, all tickets could be procured on the premises. A *Poste Restante* would be a much appreciated adjunct, and every facility would be provided for changing money, stamps, viséing passports, etc.

The idea is quite simple. Worked in connection with the National Hospitality Committee, it might cost £10,000 a year. It would probably lead to the expenditure of twice that sum by private individuals in the exercise of hospitality that would otherwise have found no vent, it would probably lead to the expenditure of ten times that amount of foreign money by the guests who would be attracted by the facilities secured for their comfort and convenience, and it would probably save a million a year in the War Budget.

Side by side with this provision made for showing hospitality to the Princes of King Demos, his humbler servitors should not be forgotten. The National Hospitality Committee would devote a stimulating and inspiring attention to the provision made for the strangers within our gates who are not blessed with wealth. Take, for instance, the thousands of foreign sailors who every year visit our ports. In some places much is done to make them welcome. In other places little or nothing. To level the worst places up to the standard of the best there is needed the spur of the counsel of a central authority. Or take the foreign immigrant alien *par excellence*, the Russian and Polish Jew. The rites of hospitality are discharged but ill by barring the door in the exile's face. But it is a cruel kindness to allow them to come at times, when there is no demand for their labour, and the establishment of an efficient labour bureau might well come within the range of the activities of John Bull as host.

A third class of strangers, being numerous and very poor, are the Italians, to whom our meaner streets owe almost all that they enjoy in the shape of music. No one proposes to import organ-grinders or Polish Jews, but when they come unbidden and dwell in our midst, it would not cost much and it might save a great deal if John Bull bestowed a little care and kindly forethought to the foreign colonies.

That, however, is mere philanthropy. Decimal point one and the Hospitality Committee are practical politics. Besides establishing the permanent apparatus for the exercise of national hospitality described above, it would be the duty of the Hospitality Committee to make the most of every opportunity for promoting the spirit of Internationalism and of fostering good feeling between nations. Besides sheltering and banqueting all International Congresses which meet in ordinary course in Britain, it would do

well to promote International Congresses on its own account. We might, for instance, do well with an International Congress on the subject of the religious difficulty in schools, which is a problem common to civilisation. Or, what is probably a more practical proposal, it could hold an International Congress on the licensing question, and nothing but good would follow if the habit grew up of always ascertaining the results of the experience of foreign nations before framing our own legislation. About fifteen years ago the German Emperor summoned an International Conference on Labour at Berlin. Why should not our Government summon an International Conference of Labour next summer and make the assembly of the representatives of the Trades Unions and Labour organisations of all nations the occasion for a great International Festival of the Workers of the World? There are many other directions in which the proposed National Hospitality Committee could promote the *entente cordiale*. The interchange of municipal hospitalities which is going on simultaneously between Britain and Germany and Britain and France could be supported and systematised. The anticipated visit of German journalists next month to London is a proof that such international hospitalities need not be confined to municipalities. There is no end to the extension of the international picnic, when once it is adopted, as the best security against the international pinprick.

Everything depends upon the creation of a Hospitality Fund. Without Decimal point one nothing can be done. At present John Bull is in the most parlous state owing to the non-existence of that fund. When the French Fleet came to Portsmouth last year, the success of their reception was due to the public spirit of the Mayor, who paid £4,000 out of his own pocket to defray the cost of the municipal hospitality. When the Paris Municipal Council entertained the L.C.C. they spent £13,000 in doing them honour. When the L.C.C. entertained the Paris Municipality, they had not a penny-piece to spend, and so they were reduced to billeting their guests, like militiamen, upon their own members. Most scandalous of all, when the sailors of Admiral Togo arrived in the Thames, and it was resolved to give the gallant representatives of our Eastern ally a hospitable welcome, there was no money to be had, and the whole cost of entertaining the Japanese sailors fell upon the Japanese business-firms of the City of London.

Two years ago, when the Inter-parliamentary Union met in St. Louis, the American Congress voted £10,000 for their entertainment. The Inter-parliamentary Congress will meet next year in London, and adequate provision for the fitting reception of the representatives of the Parliaments of the World ought to be one of the first charges upon the Hospitality Fund of John Bull. But if there be no Hospitality Fund? Fortunately there is no need to contemplate the alternative.

IV.—A CAMPAIGN FUND FOR PEACE.

The Icelandic Government, which allows no spirits to be manufactured on the island, is nevertheless so profoundly impressed by the curse of drunkenness that it votes every year a substantial sum from its scanty estimates to be spent in the propaganda against strong drink. The British Government might with advantage take a hint from this example and spend, say, ten per cent. of the proceeds of the Decimal point one per cent. of the new Budget in an active campaign of peace propaganda. It is now abundantly clear that no Government can trust to the Press as a sufficient, or efficient, ally of peace. By suppression of news, by the distortion and misrepresentation of facts, and by the persistent malevolence with which some editors attack their neighbours, the newspaper has become the most efficient stirrer-up of strife. This is not due by any means to the fact that editors have more than their fair share of original sin. It is due to the far more serious fact that, as the immortal Dooley put it, "Sin is news, and virtue isn't." A quarrel between nations makes copy. There is not a "stick" of matter in the mere absence of quarrel and the existence of goodwill.

The time has come when the Government must, through its Imperial Council for Peace, take up the promotion of friendly feelings between the people and the abatement of international animosity as one of the most important of its duties. The work which the peace societies have failed to perform, owing to lack of funds and of authority, must now be taken in hand by the Imperial Council of Peace, acting through its nominated executive committee or affiliated intelligence department.

To begin with, it is clear that we must take a leaf from the example of our neighbours, and use the placard as a means of appealing to the people. In France they placard a verbatim report of the more important speeches of great party leaders through every Commune by order of the Government. In Germany the Navy League puts up in all restaurants and places of public resort elaborate bills setting forth with the utmost detail, and with striking illustrations, their case for the increase of the German Navy. It might be well if we were to use the same weapon as a means of attack upon the Jingoism. A speech by the Premier setting forth the impossibility of getting Old-age Pensions or any other great social reform until the War Budget is reduced, and the impossibility of reducing the War Budget so long as we indulge in Jingoism and treat our neighbours as if they were foes, instead of regarding them as friends, might do great good if it were placarded on every hoarding throughout the three kingdoms. By this or by some similar means the nation ought constantly to be reminded that it cannot bluster without heavy loss, and that every indulgence in Jingo temper weakens the Empire and impoverishes the people.

The Committee should place the Government in much closer relations with the Press than it at present can command. The climax of the present system was reached during the Dogger Bank crisis, when for a whole week Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour allowed the entire Press of this country to go raving mad for war by concealing from them the fact that from the very first Russia had done everything that we ourselves could have done if we had been in the Russians' position. We do not suggest that the Government should corrupt the Press or should nobble the Press. But it is imperative that they should inform the Press, and that whenever any newspaper takes up an attitude calculated to endanger good relations with any Power, its conductors should be promptly and clearly told as to the effect which persistence in their policy is likely to have upon the maintenance of peace. At present no attempt is made to appeal either to the heart, the conscience, or the intellect of newspaper men. They are left to fling about firebrands, arrows, and death without ever being reminded by anyone qualified to speak on behalf of the responsible Ministers of the Crown that no worse service can be done to the realm than by exciting ill-feelings against our neighbours.

If the Campaign of Peace be decided upon and its prosecution entrusted to the Imperial Council of Peace and its executive committee, every district, or class, or section of the community that is subject to outbreaks of Jingoism ought to be scheduled as a plague district and made the subject for scientific examination. The abatement of the Jingo fever is much more important from the point of view of humanity than the abatement of an epidemic of typhoid or smallpox. When in any such scheduled district an agitation has been set on foot in favour of war against any Power, or for the excitement of popular hatred against any nation, a local inquiry should be instituted by the orders of the Government, and evidence taken as to the causes of the outbreak, and as to the responsibility of those who brought it about. Not until the propaganda of ill-feeling, of suspicion, and of all uncharitableness is recognised as being so dangerous to the welfare of the people that it must be combated by all the authority of the Government, will there be a firm basis for the League of Peace.

The propaganda of peace could take many new and unexpected developments when once it was undertaken by a Committee acting under the auspices of the Government. An official inspection of the public libraries might, for instance, be undertaken in order to see how far the shelves are stocked with books necessary for informing the public on questions of peace and war. Such a book, for instance, as "The Arbitrator in Council" (Macmillan and Co. 70s. net) ought to be in every public library. It is one of the best and most hopeful signs of the times that such a book should appear just now and have met with so widespread a recognition of its worth. Arising out of such an inquiry the Committee

would find it necessary to arrange for the production of a series of International Primers or handbooks to current questions, all treated from the point of view that peace is the greatest of British interests, and that the first duty of every person who expresses an opinion on foreign politics is to know the facts. At present the peace literature of Britain is shamefully deficient. Since the Hague Conference there have been three books at least published in French describing the Conference and its work, one in English in America, but there has been no English book on the subject. The popularisation of the arbitration idea and the education of the masses in a hatred of war and of the passions that lead to war might be undertaken with much greater effect if the work of propaganda were placed in the hands of a Committee acting under the direction of the Imperial Council of Peace.

The approaching Conference at the Hague offers an admirable opportunity for effective propaganda in favour of the universal *entente cordiale*. Nothing can be more desirable than that our Government should instruct its plenipotentiaries to propose that the Conference should recommend the Governments represented at the Conference to create a Peace Budget for the furtherance of internationalism and the development of the principles of the Hague Convention. It is idle to propose that the Conference should enter into any discussion for the reduction of armaments. The words of Cardinal Fleury to the Abbé de Saint-Pierre, on receiving his *projet de Paix Perpetuelle*, may be quoted with advantage to the advocates of proposals of disarmament: "You have forgotten, sir, a preliminary condition upon which your five articles must depend. You must begin by sending a troop of missionaries to prepare the hearts and minds of the contracting Sovereigns." To finance such troops of missionaries in every country will be possible when Decimal point one per

cent. has been accepted. Until that is done it is vain to hope for any considerable success in the reduction of armaments.

V.—IN CONCLUSION.

Nations, said Mr. Secretary Root, have souls, as well as individuals. If so it becomes a pertinent question, what have we done as a nation to incarnate in our national life and international relations that Love by which alone we can manifest God to those in the midst of whom we dwell? Hitherto we have done but little. We have painted the Red Cross of the Crucified upon our flag; but how often has it not flaunted over guns whose "black mouths grinning hate" could hardly be regarded as a practical manifestation of Love. "I say unto you, Love your enemies. Do good to them which hate you. Bless them that curse you, and pray for them which despitefully use you." We have as a nation attempted to carry this precept into practice in the realm of international trade, and only there. But the success which even such a limited application of the Golden Rule has brought to the one great Free-trading State may well encourage us to apply the same principle to other spheres, and especially to that of the personal intercourse of the individuals who in masses constitute nations. If John Bull should now set about being a good host in good earnest, his example is more likely to be followed than it was in the case of Free Trade. For the principle of a Peace Budget based upon a charge of Decimal point one per cent. of the expenditure for war, to be spent in the promotion of hospitality and in the campaign against the causes which precipitate war, is so simple, so obvious, and so practical that, once it has been adopted by the British Government, it is certain to make the tour of the world.

NOTICE.

In the June Number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will be published a most interesting article written by the Members of the Labour Party in the House of Commons, entitled:

Books that Have Helped Us.

The Labour Members constitute the most interesting group of Britons which has emerged from the Democratic depths in our time. I asked them to indicate what were the books which had been most helpful to them in the early days of their combat with adverse circumstances. This article embodies their replies, which are not only most revealing as indicating the origin of their present ideals, but also most suggestive and helpful to the youth of the new generation who, in the years to come, will succeed them in Parliament.

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Interviews on Topics of the Month.

48.—WHAT ABOUT THE HOUSE OF LORDS? MEND OR END?

"MEND OR END?" the old jingle, is likely to be revived with a vengeance before the Session closes. But the first Mend or End alternative is one for the Peers' decision. What will the Peers do with the Education Bill and the Trade Disputes Bill, to name only two of the measures which the Ministerial majority in the Commons will send up to them in July or August? Will they mend them or end them? I sought counsel with a Councillor well versed in the ways of the Peers, who has grown grey in the service of the State. "Will they mend or end?" I asked.

"Neither," he replied grimly. "They dare not end them; they cannot mend them. What they will do is to spoil them, botch them, mutilate and mar them."

"The Lords' Amendments, then, will not be improvements?"

"How can they be? John Bull has dismissed his head cook. The new cook is preparing dainty dishes to set before the King. But the late cook's elder brother is left in the kitchen with full permission to add whatever ingredients he pleases to the dishes before they are sent to table. What will happen? He will put sugar in the soup, cayenne into the puddings, and serve the roasts upon cold plates. So the Lords will set themselves to spoil the Commons' Bills."

"But what then?"

"Why, then, when the Lords' Amendments come to be considered in the Commons, the Peers are likely to have a rude awakening—something like that which was experienced by the citizens of San Francisco when the earth moved for the space of three minutes, and the heart of the city became a mass of smoking ruins. The present House of Commons will stand no nonsense from the Lords."

"And so you anticipate the collision——?"

"Will be like Stephenson's story of the collision between a locomotive and the cow. 'It will be varra bad for the coo.'"

"But does not the 'coo' in her gilded byre realise that?"

"Not the least in the world. They think the same old show is going on in the same old way, and that they still count for as much as ever they did, whereas they really count for nothing—except a pile of decaying rubbish that will have to be cleared out of the way."

"You do not then rate very highly the resisting force of the Peers?"

"There is no force but *vis inertiae* in the Upper House. The Opposition from an intellectual point of view is beneath contempt. Lord Lansdowne

is an amiable intelligent Liberal Unionist, but as a fighting man—pah! The Duke of Devonshire is no longer in the regular Opposition. Lord Halsbury is an octogenarian who does not even take the trouble to master his political briefs. The Liberals are few in number, and they are nowhere in the division lobby. But the Unionists are nowhere in debate."

"But they do not realise their own position?"

"Not the least in the world. They have the courage of ignorance, the strength of numbers, and they will advance all unconscious to their doom."

"Then you think they are doomed?"

"Certainly. 'The whiff of death' has already gone out against them. With the exception of the Bishops and the Law Lords, they represent nobody but their fathers. There are some of the *nouveaux riches* who 'stink of money,' but politically they do not count."

"Would you end or mend?"

"I think the line of least resistance would be to continue the bi-cameral system, but to convert the House of Lords into a really representative Second Chamber, which would enable us to utilise many capable minds at present shut out from the service of the nation, and supply a House of Revision which would not confine itself to saying ditto to everything a Tory majority in the Commons may say and to vetoing everything a Liberal majority may propose to do."

"Have you any ideas as to how it should be constituted?"

"I think a mixed Chamber would be most easily put together. The nobles might elect, say, fifty of their own number. To them might be added a certain number of administrators and officials who have held the highest posts in the Empire. But the bulk of the new Senate would be elected by the County Councils and the great cities—say two from each county and one from every city of 300,000 inhabitants."

"Would you turn out the Bishops?"

"I am not sure. But if they were allowed to remain, I would add the Moderators of the General Assemblies of the Presbyterians, the President of the Wesleyan Conference, the chiefs of the other Free Churches, and the heads of the Roman Church. By this means we might get a real Second Chamber which would command the respect of the country."

"Might it not be too Conservative?"

"Possibly. In that case its veto might be limited so as to be exercised only once, or other arrangements might be made to secure its submission. We have got to risk something. And the present House of Lords is hopeless."

49.—THE RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT: BY ONE OF ITS MEMBERS.

THE first Russian Parliament, which meets this month in St. Petersburg, is a very notable assemblage. It consists of two Houses—the Douma, which corresponds to our House of Commons, and the Council of the Empire, which may be regarded as the Russian counterpart of the House of Lords. It is, however, a much more responsible body than our House, inasmuch as it is composed largely of representatives of the Zemstvos, of the Church, of landowners, and of science, art, and industry, together with many high officials and distinguished administrators.

A friend of mine who has been elected a member of the Council of the Empire kindly consented to communicate his impression of the first Russian Parliament to the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

"What do you think of the elections as a whole?"

"I think that they are the most remarkable, not to say astounding, illustrations of the ripeness of our people for Constitutional Government. Never was there an election, conducted under such adverse circumstances, in which the voice of the nation nevertheless made itself so clearly heard."

"What adverse circumstances do you refer to?"

"To the fact, in the first place, that in at least half the country the electorate voted under martial law—a state of things in which all liberties and legal rights were abrogated, where anyone could be arrested, imprisoned or punished by the will of the officials without any semblance of trial. And in the second place, remember that it was the first time in which the Russian people had ever been summoned to the election of parliamentary representatives. Everything was improvised, all was strange and unfamiliar. Nevertheless, the Douma is a body which represents with extraordinary vitality the opinion of the people."

"Was there much attempt to intimidate the electors?" I asked.

"In some places, yes, with a result that the elections went much more Radical than they would have done if the Government had held its hand. You know the complicated method of voting, by which members were chosen not by the direct vote of the people, but by an Electoral College, which was itself the product of two or three elections. Notwithstanding this, the people overcame all obstacles, baffled all the subtle contrivances which helped to confuse them, and voted straight for the Liberal candidates."

"There was great interest in the elections, I suppose?"

"Immense; in the country districts the election was regarded as a momentous national crisis; the peasants went to the poll as to a religious service, and displayed most extraordinary political good sense and tenacity of purpose. I, who have lived among them for thirty years, and who have always regarded them

with great respect, was amazed and confounded by the evidence which these elections afforded of the sanity, the sagacity, clear judgment, public spirit, and sense of justice which these uneducated peasants displayed. The way in which they conducted this election has done more to restore my confidence in the essential soundness and stability of Russian national character than anything that has happened in our time. The Douma, when it comes together, will be indeed a notable assemblage."

"How are parties divided?"

"Broadly speaking, the immense majority consists of constitutional democrats and of peasants; but although uninfluenced by any party leader, they are nevertheless entirely opposed to the present Administration. Of the Conservatives of the extreme Right only a handful remain, while the supporters of the Administration are in form an insignificant minority."

"What do you think the result will be?"

"It depends upon two things; first, whether the members of the Douma realise that it is more important for them to establish public confidence in the Douma than it is merely to embarrass or to upset the Administration. The resentment against the Administration is no doubt very strong, but it is more important to prove that the Douma is a practical, statesmanlike body than it is to avenge the misdeeds of Government. The second point is whether the Emperor and his advisers realise that they are now no longer only dealing with a handful of self-elected revolutionaries, but are face to face with the representatives deliberately chosen, under conditions prescribed by the Emperor himself, as the best for ascertaining the will of the nation. It is impossible for any one to deny the representative character of the Douma, or the earnest popular feeling which lies behind it. The elections were held in the worst part of the year, when the thaw was setting in. The roads were almost impassable, but the electors came to the polls, in many instances, from distances of 100 miles at their own expense in order to vote."

"Was there any disorder?"

"Practically none. The discussions were keen, but so far as I have been able to ascertain, notwithstanding much provocation, there was no breach of the peace. In short, the elections have revived and renewed the confidence of Russians in Russia to an extent which I could not have believed possible."

"What danger is there ahead?"

"The chief danger lies in the possibility that the impatient spirit of some members may impel the Douma to demand immediate Radical changes which may afford a pretext for the Reactionaries to adopt measures which might precipitate a collision; but after the elections, and the proof which they have afforded of the earnestness and self-control of our people, I confess I am much more hopeful than I was when I parted from you six months ago."

50.—THE ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE: DR. HENRY LUNN.

THE happy conclusion of the Algeciras Conference has opened the door wide for the active cultivation of the Anglo-German *entente*. But it is well to be reminded by the appearance of the book, "Municipal Studies and International Friendship," that Germans did not wait until the Morocco Question was out of the way to make overtures of friendship to the British nation. Dr. Lunn, who has honourably distinguished himself for many years past by the energy and public spirit with which he has seized the opportunities afforded by his business to promote friendly intercourse between different nations, has rendered a new service to the cause of human progress by his action in promoting the Anglo-German *entente*. The cause of the reunion of Christendom owed much to Dr. Lunn's enterprise in bringing together the representatives of the various Christian Churches at Grindelwald and Lucerne. To these conferences was largely due the formation of the Free Church Federation, which played so conspicuous a part in the defeat of the late Government. He has for some years past been busily engaged in promoting the friendship of nations by organising and conducting a series of municipal visits, which have brought him into personal relations with the President of the United States, the Kings of Sweden and Norway, and last but by no means least with the German Kaiser. This good work, largely ignored at home, where superior persons sniff at a business man who deliberately selects a line of business which enables him to render service to cherished ideals, has been much better appreciated abroad, where Dr. Lunn is recognised as a valuable *commis voyageur* of peace and goodwill.

When Dr. Lunn called at Mowbray House with the proofs of his book I asked him what he thought of the prospects of the Anglo-German *entente*.

"So far as the German nation is concerned, the prospects are of the brightest. In no country into which I have led my municipal pilgrims, not even in the United States of America, have the British students been received with more hearty welcome."

"Has the old bad feeling subsided altogether?"

"I don't know what you mean by the old bad feeling. I was in Germany when what the newspapers called our strained relations were supposed to be almost at the breaking-point, and I never came across a single unfriendly German, nor was I greeted with a single hostile word."

"What time was that?"

"I went to Berlin in March last year to arrange for the visit, and we returned at midsummer. I saw everybody, from the Kaiser to the man in the street, and everywhere I only heard one opinion—the Germans want to be friends, and they seized upon every opportunity of demonstrating their friendliness in the most kindly and enthusiastic fashion. In fact, we were quite embarrassed by the warmth of their hospitality."

"Where did you see the Kaiser?"

"At the Court Ball in the White Hall of the Palace at Berlin. You may form some idea of the spirit in which we were welcomed when I tell you that not only were we invited to the ball, but the punctilios of Court etiquette were waived in order to enable us to attend it without Court dress. It was on my first visit, to arrange the preliminaries of the municipal tour. The Kaiser received us—Lord Lyveden and myself—most kindly. He expressed his gratification at the contemplated visit of the representatives of British municipalities, and invited us to visit the Palace at Potsdam. From that moment everything was done, not only by the German Ministers, but by the German municipal authorities, to make our visit a success."

"But was this not a mere act of personal courtesy; one of the ordinary amenities of international intercourse?"

"Not at all. As Count Bernstorff said, our visit was welcomed because it was hoped by the German Government and the German people that it would do something to draw the two nations together, to remove national misunderstandings, and to demonstrate the fact that the German nation is animated by the most friendly feelings towards the English people."

"Did you find this feeling widespread?"

"It was universal. We visited Aachen, Cologne, and Berlin. It would be difficult to say which city was most demonstrative. If we had been a *cortège* of Princes we could not have had a more royal welcome. Every want was anticipated. We were overwhelmed with receptions and banquets. One most remarkable episode of our visit to Berlin was that the usual toast to the Emperor was waived in order to enable Social Democrats to dine with Ministers of the Empire at the banquet given in our honour."

"Did the municipal authorities regard your visit as a political affair?"

"I should rather say that they treated it as a national demonstration of friendliness and goodwill. As the spokesman of the Aachen Municipality said, 'Real politics, thank God, are not an affair of newspapers and music-halls, but are in the hands of serious people who understand practical life and are accustomed to deal with things as they are.'"

"And that, you think, was the universal sentiment?"

"It is not a question of thinking; it was so. I know it was so. You could not spend day and night with all manner of Germans in the three cities without being able to realise the sincerity and the intensity of the good feeling. Ask Sir John Gorst, who was with us from first to last, or ask any of the pilgrims."

"Then you are hopeful?"

"So far as the Germans are concerned, I am confident. I only hope that the influential deputation of burgomasters and councillors who are paying

us a return visit this month will carry back to Germany anything like so deep an impression of British goodwill."

This is good hearing, all the more so because Dr. Lunn is a man who "understands practical life and is accustomed to deal with things as they are."

51.—ON THE VALUE OF IMPATIENCE IN POLITICS: A WOMAN'S RIGHTER.

THE question of Woman's Suffrage is ripening fast, and one of the most significant signs of this welcome consummation was the scene in the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons last month, for it indicates that women are becoming impatient with the way in which their claims have been cushioned year after year by an assembly which contains a majority of men pledged to their support. It was the one thing needful, for impatience is an essential element in practical politics. The incident came about in this wise. Mr. Keir Hardie moved a resolution asserting the justice of woman's claim to citizenship. It was opposed by Mr. W. R. Cremer, whose speech was worthy of the cause in which it was delivered, for on this subject Mr. Cremer is the blackest of reactionaries. It was known that an immense majority of members, 400 in a House of 670, were pledged to vote in favour of the citizenship of women. Therefore it was determined by Mr. Evans to talk out the debate, and so to prevent a division. The Speaker, it was understood, had decided to refuse the closure, and the obstructives had the game in their own hands. They reckoned, however, without the women. A small knot of earnest and angry women of the working classes, seated in obscurity behind the grille, gave free expression to their disgust at the obstructive tactics of their opponents. If there had been no grille it is doubtful whether they would have had the courage to perpetrate such a breach of decorum. But behind the bars of the cage in which women are immured they made such a tumult of protest that the police were called in, and all the ladies were unceremoniously bundled out. Next day the papers shrieked in chorus over the folly, the wickedness, etc., etc., of the suffragettes. They had ruined their cause, woman's suffrage was lost, members were repudiating their pledges, and so forth.

"All stuff and nonsense," said a stalwart woman's righter. "The row has done more to make woman's suffrage a live issue than a hundred conventional demonstrations."

"How do you make that out?"

"Because it supplied the one thing that was necessary to convince men that the subject is getting so hot that they can no longer fool with it as they have

been doing. Patience has been tried long enough, and what has it brought? Less than one ten-minutes' expression of the divine impatience that blazed up in the Ladies' Gallery that memorable night."

"But what about the M.P.'s who are repudiating their pledges because of the scene?"

"Oh, we did not need that to prove that there are men as illogical as any women, or that some members are fools enough to regard the impatience generated by injustice as a reason for persisting in being unjust. No cause can ever triumph until it has combed off such fainthearts."

"Then do you approve of women making a row in the Gallery?"

"Pray what else can they do but make a row? They have pleaded, canvassed, petitioned, agitated. They have succeeded in getting four hundred men returned pledged to their cause, and they find this huge majority so inert, apathetic, indifferent and feckless that a single creature like Mr. Evans can prevent the passing even of an abstract resolution."

"Surely, it was very unwomanly?"

"Pshaw! It was not anything like so unwomanly as it was unmanly to allow a cause admittedly just to be stifled without a single indignant protest. May I be profane?"

"Oh, certainly, if you wish it."

"Well, there is no other way of putting the question into a nutshell. A newspaper editor once said he would never have a woman on his staff because 'you cannot say damn to a woman.' In like manner it is quite clear women will never get on the register until they pluck up courage to say damn to the men who profess to support them, and then leave them in the lurch. And the row in the Ladies' Gallery was just the big, big d—which needs to be uttered when the limits of endurance have been passed, and—"

"It was very horrid all the same, and very unlady-like—"

"Resolutions cannot be made with rosewater; and if you pull the tail of the tamest of tabbies too hard some day it will scratch. You may swear at it and kick it out of doors, but next time you will remember that cats have claws."

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

John Bull and his Native Wards.

OUR TROUBLES IN NATAL, AND HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM.

THE problem of the British Colonist and British Administrator in South Africa has been once more forced upon our attention by the native trouble in Natal. It seems too much like the old, old story. The handful of white colonists in the midst of an overwhelming majority of blacks take measures which, whether right or wrong, are imposed without asking leave of the natives, and provoke their resistance. In this case it was an increase of the hut tax which led some Natal natives to resist the tax collector. In the *millic* that followed a police inspector was shot. To overawe the mutinous tribe fourteen were seized and hanged in cold blood, besides two others who had previously been shot. This method of vengeance, it was asserted, would terrorise the tribe into submission. It appears to have had just the contrary effect. The chief, Bambaata, on whose head the Natal Government has put a reward of £500—as a premium upon treachery and assassination—took to the bush with his tribe, and transferring himself to Zululand compelled the white South Africans to contemplate the grim possibility of a widespread native war. Under these circumstances it is natural that John Bull should feel somewhat uneasy concerning his coloured wards in South Africa, and the native question is once more the order of the day.

AN APPEAL TO "FRIENDS OF THE AFRICAN."

By DR. BOOKER WASHINGTON.

DR. BOOKER WASHINGTON, the ablest representative of the coloured men of America, contributes to the *Independent* of New York a brief but earnest plea for the summoning of an international council of the friends of Africa. His article is an indorsement of the original appeal made by a young African prince, Monolu Massaquoi, of Gallinas, in the British Protectorate of Sierra Leone, West Africa, who in 1893 represented Africa at the World's Parliament of Religions at Chicago. At present he is the hereditary ruler of a small African tribe in the hinterland of Sierra Leone. As contact with the white race often brought with it more of evil than of good, Dr. Booker Washington urges the calling together, in an international council, "the friends of Africa."

AN INTERNATIONAL GUARDIAN FOR AFRICANS.

Dr. Booker Washington explains that:—

One of the purposes of this international council would be the formation of a permanent society, which should stand, in its relation to the civilised world, as a sort of guardian of the native peoples of Africa, a friendly power, an influence with the public and in the councils where so often, without their presence or knowledge, the destinies of the African peoples and of their territories are discussed and decided.

HOW IT SHOULD BE CONSTITUTED.

After remarking that it seemed to him a sad and mistaken policy that in making their disposition of Africa the Powers have not given more attention to the permanent interests of the native peoples, Dr. Booker Washington says:—

A permanent international society, which should number among its members scientists, explorers, missionaries, and all those who are engaged, directly or indirectly, in constructive work in Africa, could exercise a wise and liberal influence upon the Colonial policy of the European nations. By its influence upon international opinion, which has often been the only power in which the natives have found protection, it could powerfully aid in securing the success of those policies which aim at the permanent interests of Africa and its people.

An international council, should it do no more than outline, in opposition to the policy of forced labour and ruthless com-

mercial exploitation, some plan for the encouragement and further extension of industrial education in Africa, would have done much to secure the future of what is, whatever its faults, one of the most useful races the world has ever known.

As to this proposal I have to say this. First, that the title of the proposed council should be not "Friends of Africa," but "Friends of the African"; secondly, that it would be an internationalisation of the Aborigines Protection Society; and thirdly, that



Tribune.

Strong Measures.

J. B. (to Natal): "That dose you gave him doesn't seem to have had the quieting effect you anticipated."

so long as the King of the Belgians is allowed to devastate the Congo region, over which the Powers exercise much greater authority than this International Council, it is to be feared the new body would not be able to do much good. The idea is an interesting one, and in view of the fierce impatience of our Natal Colonists with Mr. Winston Churchill, it might be worth while to suggest that they may go further and fare worse. Certainly the African stands in sore need of finding other friends than those who profess friendship merely to rob and to enslave.

THE REDEMPTION OF THE NEGRO.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AT TUSKEGEE.

In the *North American Review* for April Dr. Booker Washington describes what he has accomplished at Tuskegee Institute, the success of which led Lord Grey and the Rhodes Directors to ask Dr. Booker Washington to visit South Africa and advise them on the native problem :—

THE GOVERNING IDEA.

From the first, it has been the effort of the Tuskegee Institute to teach lessons of self-help by furnishing an example. To establish this idea, the Tuskegee Institute, with its 1,500 students, its 156 officers, teachers and employes, its eighty-six buildings, and its varied ramifications for extension work, has come into existence. Starting in a shanty and a hen-house, with almost no property beyond a hoe and a blind mule, the school has grown up gradually, much as a town grows. We needed food for our tables; farming, therefore, was our first industry, started to meet this need. With the need for shelter for our students, courses in house-building and carpentry were added. Out of these brick-making and brick-masonry naturally grew. The increasing demand for buildings made further specialisation in the industries necessary. Soon we found ourselves teaching tinsmithing, plastering, and painting.

WHAT THE NEGRO NEEDS.

During the early days of my work at Tuskegee, I found that the Negro people in this section of the country earned a great deal of money, and were willing to work, and did, for the most part, work hard. What they needed was stimulation and guidance. In order to reach the masses with the knowledge that they most needed, we have worked out several methods of popular education which seem to be peculiarly adapted to the needs of the Negro farming communities. Among them we have (1) mothers' meetings, conducted by Mrs. Washington; (2) visits of teachers and students to communities distant from the school; (3-5) local special and general Negro conferences; (6) the County Farmers' Institute, together with the Farmers' Winter Short Course in Agriculture, and the County Fair held in the fall; (7) the National Negro Business League, which seeks to do for the race as a whole what the local business leagues are doing for the communities in which they exist.

NOT POLITICS, BUT EFFICIENCY.

Dr. Washington thus sums up the conclusion resulting from a quarter of a century's experience :—

During the twenty-five years that I have been working at Tuskegee I have become more and more convinced, as I have gained a more extended experience, of the value of the education that is imparted through systematic training of the hand.

The most important work that Tuskegee has done has been to show the masses of our people that in agriculture, in the industries, in commerce, and in the struggle toward economic development there are opportunities and a great future for them. In doing this we have not sought to give the idea that political rights are not valuable or necessary, but rather to impress our people with the truth that economic efficiency was the foundation for political rights, and that in proportion as they made themselves factors in the economic development of the country political rights would naturally and necessarily come to them.

Why not a Tuskegee Institute in every South African colony?

In the *Windsor Magazine* the opening paper, fully illustrated, deals with Mr. Herbert Schmalz and his popular pictures; The Chronicles in Cartoon are entirely devoted to army men; and Mr. S. L. Bensusan has a popular natural history article on the mallard or wild duck.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE NEGROES.

AN OBJECT-LESSON FROM JAMAICA.

MR. JOSIAH ROYCE, of Harvard, pays the British a very handsome compliment in his paper on "Race Problems and Prejudices" in the *International Journal of Ethics* for April. The paper itself is one which will delight the heart of M. Finot, the chivalrous champion of the equality of all races; but for us its most interesting feature is the high tribute which Mr. Royce pays to the British Administration of the West Indian Islands, notably of Jamaica. He holds up our West Indian colonies as examples to his countrymen who are perpetually complaining of their negro problem in the South.

"THE ENGLISH WAY."

He says :—

The Southern race problem will never be relieved by speech or by practices such as increase irritation. It will be relieved when administration grows sufficiently effective, and when the negroes themselves get an increasingly responsible part in this administration in so far as it relates to their own race. That may seem a wild scheme. But I insist: It is the English way. Look at Jamaica and learn how to protect your own homes. Despite all its disadvantages to-day, whatever the problems of Jamaica, whatever its defects, our own present Southern race problem in the forms which we know best, simply does not exist.

HOW THE THING IS DONE.

Mr. Royce explains the secret of "the English way" :—

The Englishman did in Jamaica what he has so often and so well done elsewhere. He organised his colony; he established good local courts, which gained by square treatment the confidence of the blacks. Black men, in other words, were trained, under English management, of course, to police black men. A sound civil service was also organised; and in that educated negroes found in due time their place, while the chiefs of each branch of the service were and are, in the main, Englishmen. The negro is accustomed to the law; he sees its ministers often, and often, too, as men of his own race; and in the main, he is fond of order, and respectful towards the established ways of society.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN JAMAICA.

Administration, I say, has done the larger half of the work of solving Jamaica's race-problem. Administration has filled the island with good roads, has reduced to a minimum the tropical diseases by means of an excellent health-service, has taught the population loyalty and order, has led them some steps already on the long road "up from slavery," has given them, in many cases, the true self-respect of those who themselves officially co-operate in the work of the law, and it has done this without any such result as our Southern friends nowadays conceive when they think of what is called "negro domination." Administration has allayed ancient irritations. It has gone far to offset the serious economic and tropical troubles from which Jamaica meanwhile suffers.

We have so often heard nothing but doleful and despairing criticisms of the English way in the West Indies, that this American tribute is all the more grateful.

INTERESTING papers in the *Sunday Strand* for May are Mr. Paul Preston's "Religious History in Pictures," illustrated from paintings by eminent artists, and Mr. Charles Herbert's account of preachers in Parliament, —M.P.'s who preach and address P.S.A.'s.

THE NATIONAL REVIVAL IN BENGAL. WHAT THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT MEANS.

SISTER NIVEDITA contributes to the *Indian Review* for March a glowing defence of the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. The Swadeshi movement is the name for the popular protest against the partition of Bengal, which led the patriots to band themselves together to refuse to purchase any goods not made in Bengal. The movement has already achieved great results, and Sister Nivedita, who is an Irish Nationalist, Miss Noble by name, sees in it the beginning of the resurrection of India.

THE DAWN OF THE NEW DAY.

Sister Nivedita says :—

All India is watching to-day the struggle that is going on in Eastern Bengal. Scarcely a word appears in the papers, yet the knowledge is everywhere. The air is tense with expectation, with sympathy, with pride, in those grim heroic people and their silent struggle to the death, for their Swadeshi trade. Quietly, all India is assimilating their power. Are they not a farmer-people engaged in a warfare which is none the less real for being fought with spiritual weapons? But let him who stands in the path of right, beware! We cannot fail—and we shall not fail; for all the forces of the future are with us. The Swadeshi movement has come to stay, and to grow, and to drive back for ever in modern India the tides of reaction and despair.

RESULTS ALREADY ACHIEVED.

Already no small results have been achieved—the promise of greater things to come :—

Of Calcutta, it may be said that in all directions small industries have sprung up like flowers amongst us. Here are whole households engaged in making matches. Somewhere else it is ink, tooth-powder, soap, note-paper, or what not. There, again, is a scheme for pottery or glass on a more ambitious scale. And this, without mentioning the very staple of the country, its cotton weaving. Where before were only despair and starvation, we see to-day glad faces and feel an atmosphere of hope.

SACRILEGE!

The boycott of foreign-made goods is enforced by the solemn sanctions of religion :—

Is the Swadeshi movement actually an integral part of the National Righteousness? The Mother-Church, at least, has spoken with no uncertain voice. Like a trumpet-call has gone forth the Renewal of Vows at the Kalighat, in Calcutta. Throughout the whole country has been heard the fiat issued at Puri. Henceforth it will be held sacrilege to offer foreign wares in worship.

CO-OPERATION FOR SELF-SACRIFICE.

Miss Noble, by a very effective analogy, disposes of the usual assumption that the Bengali will never subject himself voluntarily to the discomfort of paying more for worse wares when he can get better goods at a lower price :—

If we are told that no people will voluntarily buy in a dear market when they might buy in a cheap, we answer: this may be true of Western peoples, educated in a system of co-operation for self-interest, and, at the same time, it may be untrue of the Indian nation, educated in a system of co-operation for self-sacrifice. Hindus once upon a time ceased to eat beef. They were accustomed to the food, and liked it. It was convenient to kill cattle and feed a household, in times of scarcity. But an idea of mercy and tenderness, aided by the permanent economic interests of the civilisation, came in, and to-day, where is the Hindu who will eat beef? The Swadeshi

movement is the cow-protecting movement of the present age. There will yet come a time in India when the man who buys from a foreigner what his own countryman could by any means supply, will be regarded as on a level with the killer of cows to-day. For assuredly the two offences are morally identical.

Now that the purchase of English goods is declared to be even as the sin of killing the sacred cow, let Manchester and Mr. Morley look out for storms.

MARRIAGE AMONG THE BASUTOS.

THE *Journal of the African Society* contains a most interesting account of the Basuto of Basutoland, by the Rev. A. Mabile. He says that every custom is law, and every law is custom. He gives an account of the marriage customs. It will be observed that the traditional inability of the young man to find words in which to propose is mercifully accommodated by sparing him the task of utterance :—

A young man wishing to marry does not express his intentions by words but by deeds. While all are asleep in his village, he drives the cows out of the cattle-enclosure and lets the calves suck their mothers.

The parents will understand what this means, and as the bride has long been chosen by the father, a messenger is sent with a cow to the father of the girl. The latter is told that the messenger has come to ask for a calabash of water, namely, for a wife. The mother is then informed, and, if both are agreeable, the messenger is anointed with fat, which means that the answer is "Yes." In case of a refusal he is not anointed.

The cow is a guarantee that the bargain is made and that the girl cannot be given to anyone else.

All the members of both families are informed of the arrangement. On one side they will have to contribute to the marriage, on the other to receive their share. Every member of the bridegroom's family having given his beast, will have a claim on the children who may be born of the marriage, especially on the girls, as when they are married the cattle given for them will revert to the donors.

At the time of the marriage the cattle collected are brought out of the enclosure by the aunt or mother.

THE PRICE OF A WIFE.

When the marriage party reaches the village, with the cattle in the rear, the relations of the bride dress themselves in rags, which means that the other party must enrich them :—

After the cattle have been driven into the enclosure greetings are exchanged. The cattle having been counted, the bride's parents must declare whether they are satisfied with the number and quality of the cattle; if not, more must be added till they are. As a rule twenty head of cattle, about ten sheep or goats, and a horse is the amount paid for a girl, although in the case of a chief's daughter more would be demanded.

On the ceremony being completed, the bride does not follow her husband at once. Weeks and even months elapse before they live together. Two months before the birth of a child the wife returns to her own mother.

In the *Quiver*, Bella Sidney Woolf begins a series of papers on Children's Classics—"the favourite books of our childhood." The writers dealt with are Miss Alcott, who should surely not have had first place; Mrs. Ewing, a writer on an altogether higher plane; Miss Yonge; Hesba Stretton; Miss Sewell, the authoress of "Black Beauty"; Miss Montgomery, the writer of "Mistaken Identity"; Hans Andersen and the Brothers Grimm.

ON THE EDUCATION BILL.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

THE *Nineteenth Century* opens with a symposium for and against the Education Bill. The Archbishop of Westminster pronounces the Bill to be no solution of the educational difficulty. Even if passed, it will give rise to fierce local contests all over the country, leading eventually to a fresh appeal to Parliament. He says that Mr. Birrell is evidently most anxious to maintain religious influence in public elementary schools. He has, however, made the teaching of fundamental Protestantism a permanent public charge. But to this many object, because—

in their eyes this "simple Bible teaching" of the kind proposed errs, not merely by defect, but because it is in direct opposition to what they regard as the fundamental principle of Christianity—namely, the existence in the world of an authority appointed by Christ Himself to teach in His name. While the Protestant conscience is to be satisfied at the public expense, the non-Protestant conscience is to receive no such satisfaction unless its possessors are willing to pay for it. This is the essential injustice of the Bill, in that it sets up two standards of appreciation, and makes men suffer, in their purse at least, for their conscientious religious convictions.

Dr. Bourne next asks how far the Bill will meet the needs of the Established Church. He says it is very difficult for an outsider, in the presence of opposite opinions expressed by English Churchmen, to judge the real position. The position of the Catholic Church, he says, is clear, whether Catholics be Tory or Liberal, Nationalist or non-political. He says:—

Although we desire no quarrel with anyone, we are prepared to resist in every legitimate way all attempts to deprive us of the right of our Catholic parents to have their children educated in the elementary schools of the country in accordance with their conscientious religious convictions. We give Mr. Birrell credit for the best possible intentions, and we readily believe that he has endeavoured to give consideration to our claims, but he would surely admit that the facilities which he proposes are hopelessly inadequate, and that, if he can find justification for them, it is on grounds, not of justice, but solely of political expediency.

His Grace then asks: (1) Why Catholic children in districts of less than five thousand inhabitants should be deprived of a distinctively Catholic school, while Protestant teaching may be provided in all districts without exception. (2) How can a non-Catholic local authority judge of the fitness of a teacher to teach Catholic children? (3) Why is no legal protection given against the possible bigotry of a local authority which may refuse the wishes of the Catholic parents? (4) Why is no safeguard inserted to prevent local authorities forcing non-Catholic children into a school provided for, and chiefly used by, Catholic children? Mr. Birrell's only answer is "the too patent fact that after all we are only a minority." His Grace adds, somewhat truculently, "We may prove a more inconvenient minority than the Government has yet realised, if they force upon us a righteous conflict for conscience' sake."

LORD HALIFAX.

In marked contrast to the suave and dignified style

of the Archbishop is the almost fierce and fevered tone of Lord Halifax. He declares:—

The Bill is in fact a measure for the establishment, on the ruins of all the schools belonging to the Church of England and to the Roman Catholic body, and on those of many of the schools built by the Wesleys, of undenominational religion to the exclusion of any other. In other words it is a Bill for the establishment and endowment of Dissent.

Here is a characteristic passage:—

To insist on undenominational Christianity, or fundamental Christianity, which is another name for the same thing, as a substitute for the Christianity of the creeds, is all the same as if a man were trying to establish a zoological garden, and at the same time to lay down the principle that no particular animal, such as a tiger or an elephant, was to be accepted, but only a fundamental mammal. Fundamental Christianity has as little existence as a fundamental mammal, and we refuse to be deceived by it. We are not prepared to see the definite Christianity of the creeds banished from the land. We are not prepared to see our trust deeds torn up, the property we have devoted to the spread of Christ's religion confiscated. We do not intend to allow the decisions of the Law Courts to be overridden by the commission to be appointed under the Bill, to investigate into and to override the trusts upon which our schools are held. We shall not surrender our schools, nor shall we be deterred from resisting the Board of Education, armed though it be under the Bill with the power of procuring the imprisonment of those who disregard its orders.

Happily he does not end without offering a constructive alternative. The case, he thinks, will be met:—

Not, I submit, by excluding all religious teaching from the national system of education, not by the State inventing a religion of its own and compelling all to pay for it, but by the frank recognition on the part of the State, as in Germany, of the religious teaching of all denominations alike, by a friendly neutrality on the part of the State to all religions, and by the maintenance by the State of all schools, whether denominational or not, which comply with the State requirements as to educational efficiency. There is no other satisfactory solution of the education question.

MR. HERBERT PAUL.

In a tacily written but earnestly conceived paper Mr. Herbert Paul declares that there are now only two alternatives—the Bill, or secularism pure and simple. He says:—

The old denominational system is dead and buried. It committed suicide when it laid hands on the rates in 1902. For the sake of a little money the Bishops, who are now grumbling, sold the pass, and let the enemy in. It is too late for them to complain now.

He affirms his strong belief that there is no danger from purely secular teaching in English schools:—

Some High Churchmen would prefer it to what they sneeringly call "undenominationalism." But the good sense of the English people will not have it. Churchmen and Nonconformists would unite to turn out any Government that proposed the exclusion of the Bible from the schools. Mr. Forster felt that in 1870, and Mr. Birrell, I doubt not, feels it now. Angry disputants on both sides prophesy that if the opposite policy to their own be adopted, Secularism must ensue. I do not believe them. The obstacle to Secularism is the impregnable obstacle of the English people.

He adds:—

Take away the Romanising party in the Church of England, which centres in the English Church Union, and the opposition to this Bill would be insignificant.

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AN- ANGLICAN CONVERT TO SECULARISM.

Mr. D. C. Lathbury frankly admits that the dual system cannot last. It is costly, it is cumbersome. He urges Churchmen to concentrate their hostility on the points which are really vital—namely, the extension of local option to the religious difficulty, and the exclusive endowment of undenominationalism. Instead of settling the religious difficulty, Mr. Birrell has, he says, made it the occasion of municipal strife all over the kingdom. He fears that Protestant municipalities will do scant justice to the Catholics, and none at all to the Ritualists. Local option should give way, he thinks, to the automatic action of the national law. He does not regard undenominationalism as the religion of Nonconformity. "We might as reasonably make the teaching of Esperanto compulsory to the exclusion of richer languages as substitute undenominationalism for religion." Mr. Lathbury's former specific of universal facilities he now renounces. He says, "I have become a convert to the secularisation of schools. I will only say that, however much Churchmen may dislike the secular solution, their success in resisting the present Bill will depend upon their willingness to accept that solution in preference to the undenominational solution." He closes by saying that the progress of the Bill will determine whether Churchmen or Nonconformists are most afraid of secular schools.

DR. MACNAMARA.

The raging and tearing lion of Lord Halifax's imagination is represented by Dr. Macnamara as a harmless necessary mouse. He says of the Bill:—

Substantially it leaves those denominational schools as they are to-day. There are very few, indeed, of them in which specific denominational teaching is being given on more than two mornings in the week. The general scheme of religious instruction in the denominational school is far more undenominational than most people imagine. The trained instinct of the teacher as applied to the limited capacity of the pupil makes that circumstance absolutely inevitable. The net result, therefore, of this part of Mr. Birrell's Bill is to leave the denominationalists substantially as well off as ever they have been in the matter of religious instruction. As to finance, it puts into their pockets an annual rental from State funds which—now they are entirely relieved of the upkeep of the fabric—may in part be applied to the payment of a denominational volunteer on two mornings a week, and, for the rest, will be found very useful indeed in furthering a variety of parochial agencies.

Dr. J. G. Rogers argues cogently in favour of the Bill, advising the clericals to agree with their adversary quickly while they are in the way with them.

BLACKWOOD RAMPANT.

Needless to say *Blackwood's Magazine* is not pleased with the Bill or with Mr. Birrell. The country, it thinks, will speak its mind pretty freely on the corrupt and unprincipled bargain between the Government and the Nonconformists, to which this measure is due. "It is the most nefarious political transaction since the reign of Queen Anne." Its practical suggestion is that of Sir A. Acland Hood—"a Church Defence Association" all over England, to bring

Churchmen together and accustom them to common action:—

Other modes of turning the righteous indignation of the Church into a useful practical direction will doubtless be suggested by Churchmen and their leaders.

EFFECT IN LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

The *Quarterly Review*, in its April number, supports the contention of the Primate that the Bill is in principle unjust. It takes as example the case of Lancashire, where out of 212,939 school places nearly 105,000 have been provided by the Church of England, against 37,313 provided by the Roman Catholics. The Bill would allow 14,246 children (average attendance at the Roman Catholic schools) to continue receiving, in schools maintained out of public money, full instruction in accordance with the tenets of their Church; while the more than 85,000 children in average attendance at the Anglican and Wesleyan schools in the neighbouring towns or villages are deprived of the right to be taught their respective faiths by the teachers whom they know and respect. The reviewer predicts that the working-classes of Yorkshire and Lancashire and London will protest with effect against the Bill. He also takes strong exception to the reward offered to Welsh insurgents by the grant of Welsh autonomy in matters educational—a large instalment of Home Rule all round.

CANADIAN AND PRUSSIAN ALTERNATIVES.

The *Quarterly* happily does not content itself with negative criticism. It closes by saying:—

The remedy does not lie in any of those directions, but in the adoption and adaptation to English circumstances and requirements of some principle like the allocation of rates by members of different religious bodies to separate schools maintained by their own bodies, which is in force in Canada; or like the special provision of religious instruction for minorities, at local and national charges, adopted in Prussia. With some arrangement of one of these kinds, which, over large parts of England, might include the proportioning of teachers on the staff of schools to the local strength of the principal religious bodies to be considered, peace might be permanently established.

THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.

In the *Twentieth Century Quarterly* the Bishop of Sodor and Man presses for a more moderate attitude than is assumed by many extreme Churchmen. He says:—

The proposition that only the elements of the Christian religion, on which all Protestant Trinitarian Christians agree, should suffice to be taught in elementary schools finds comparatively little favour in high ecclesiastical quarters. And yet, in parts of his Majesty's dominions, as e.g. in the West Indies, an admirable syllabus of religious teaching has been drawn up by the Archbishop of those islands and the ministers of various denominations there, which by common consent has been included in the code of the Jamaica Board of Education; while at home the syllabuses of such instruction prepared by the London School Board and various County Councils meet with wide acceptance and approval.

The Bishop devoutly ejaculates:—

Would to God that, by striving at some such a compromise as these illustrations suggest, the Protestant Trinitarian Christians of England and Wales would agree to avoid the risk for themselves and their children which otherwise seems likely

to occur, and thus facilitate a choice of ways for the Government which would secure, at least for an enormous preponderance of the children of England, such a religious education as would save the country from the eternal disgrace of the banishment of all religion from our elementary schools,—one, too, which might easily be supplemented by catechising in church, and further instruction in Sunday schools.

"AN APPEAL TO LAYMEN."

MR. PHILIP MORELL, M.P., in the *Twentieth Century Quarterly*, appeals to laymen to recognise accomplished facts. The General Election has indisputably decided that denominational control of elementary schools, and with it religious tests for teachers, will have to go. Mr. Morell says in effect there are only three alternatives—(1) "right of entry," (2) simple Biblical teaching by the teacher, (3) a secular system. He pleads for the second. If it is rejected, he says "the demand for a complete secularisation of the schools will become irresistible." He says that almost all the Labour members favour this solution. Mr. Morell seems to forget that the so-called secular policy of the Labour members does not exclude the Bible from the schools.

"THE SECULAR SOLUTION."

Naturally the *Independent Review* thinks that Mr. Birrell's Education Bill will come to be regarded as "a courageous and fair-minded attempt to settle the difficult problem of religious education." In an article later on, Mr. J. M. Robertson advises "the Secular Solution." He believes that Nonconformists would be in a stronger position as against Anglican encroachment if they consented "to the just course of making the ordinary schools entirely secular." If the Bill is passed as it stands,

the Church, with its foot inside the door, will go on pushing, and all the while the Nonconformists stand committed to the principle which concedes the essentials of the sacerdotalist claim. There is, in short, no prospect of educational peace until all forms of ecclesiastical claim are excluded from the State schools.

And he asks :—

Cannot thoughtful religious people see that the one solution is the leaving of religious teaching to religious agencies, and the elimination of the problem from the work of the State school ?

POSITIVIST VIEWS.

In the *Positivist Review* Mr. F. J. Gould says that Undenominationalism—free commentary—"usually lacks enthusiasm, definiteness, and breadth of sympathy." He thinks that the outcome of the new Act will be that children very often will not go to school at all till 9.45. Some parents will keep them away because of unorthodoxy, others from indolence or indifference. In this clause he sees "one of the solvents which will hasten the end of the present bad alliance between theology and the school." In the same review Professor Beesly fears much valuable time is going to be lost over the Bill, and says no harm would have been done by leaving the 1902 Act in operation a little longer. "It was gradually bringing the public to see that purely secular schools are the only way out of the difficulty."

FROM THE "LATE LAMENTED" S.B.L.

In the *Contemporary Review*, Lord Stanley of Alderley has a long paper on this subject, in which he pleads for one national system under public local management for all schools. In any school where by far the greater number of the children ask for specific religious teaching of any type, the local authority, if there are other schools near enough, and enough to meet the demand, should permit the particular school building to be at the service of the parents asking for it every morning of the week. If the parents will be satisfied, two mornings a week only might be allowed. In Lord Stanley of Alderley's opinion the scheme would be best carried out by making the public schools limited to secular teaching which the State demands, inspects, and aids by grants. On the whole he seems to approve the Bill.

In the *Empire Review* Sir Charles Elliott, a late member of the London School Board, says no one who studies the new Bill can fail to be intensely disappointed. Sec. 6, removing any obligation for children to attend during the time of religious instruction, he says must be met with implacable opposition by everyone who cares for religious education of any denomination. And he makes certain suggestions, too long to enter into here, for securing an Act to pacify the "bigoted but earnest Nonconformist objector," and yet not cause serious injury to the education of children.

ALL CHILDREN FREE TO DROP RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The clause in Mr. Birrell's Bill which expressly states that "the parent of a child attending a public elementary school shall not be under any obligation to cause the child to attend at the schoolhouse, except during the times allotted in the time-table exclusively to secular instruction," is exciting a very great deal of attention. Dr. Macnamara says in the *Nineteenth Century* :—

I have not the slightest doubt that within ten years it will be found that this clause has worked a greater revolution in our common school system than all the rest of the educational legislation of the last thirty-six years put together.

Mr. D. C. Lathbury, in the same magazine, says :—

I once asked an eminent Liberal educationalist what proportion of the children he thought would be found at the Denominational lesson after the parents had come to understand that attendance at it was purely voluntary. It would have suited his purpose better to say "that the numbers would not be appreciably reduced, but his love of truth would not permit this, and he replied, "Perhaps 5 per cent." In the country this estimate would, I think, be below the mark, and everywhere the personal popularity of individual teachers, and the extent to which the children liked the lesson, would count for a good deal. But in towns an additional half hour's wage would be an object to careful parents, and the preference of the children for playing in the streets would certainly weigh with careless ones. The change, says Mr. Birrell, is only one in name. Attendance when the school is opened has never been compulsory. The clause only puts the existing law into words. But to put a law into words may be much more than half the battle.

ARE SCHOOL MEALS A SUCCESS IN PARIS?

SIR C. A. ELLIOTT ANSWERS "No."

In the *Nineteenth Century* Sir C. A. Elliott writes on the "Cantines Scolaires" of Paris. He challenges Mr. Birrell's statement that that system of providing food had been adopted for many years and had worked exceedingly well. The writer says:—

I hope to be able to show that, though the "cantine" system has been effective in supplying good and cheap meals to children in a rather indiscriminate way, it has brought in its train the grave evils of extravagant expenditure of public money and a lowering of the standard of parental responsibility, and that the adoption of any similar system in London would be a serious disaster.

The system began as a purely voluntary arrangement in 1849, was recognised by law in 1867, but did not receive the municipal subvention until 1879. The writer shows how the municipal subvention grew:—

In 1880 the ratio was 33 per cent.; in 1885 it was 37 per cent.; in 1888 it was 43 per cent. In 1902 it had grown to 56 per cent., and in 1898 to 63 per cent., thus exactly reversing the proportion at starting, when free meals were one-third of the whole, whereas now they were two-thirds. Meanwhile the total number of meals was growing with alarming rapidity. In 1886 they had been, in round numbers, 4,660,000, and in 1888 5,640,000. In 1892 the total had risen to 6,970,000, and in 1898 to 9,230,000; that is, they had doubled in twelve years. The Municipal subvention rose at a corresponding rate

from 480,000 francs in 1880 to 600,000 in 1890, and to 1,017,000 in 1899.

To sum up the financial position in a few round figures. The "cantines" cost, on an average during the last five years, a little under 1,400,000 francs, and they distributed rather over 10,000,000 meals, costing on an average 13 centimes each. Of these, two-thirds were free, and one-third paid for. To meet this expenditure of nearly 1,400,000 francs, they received 1,000,000 (or £40,000) from the Municipal Council, 360,000 from payments for meals, and about 25,000 (or £1,000) from the voluntary funds held by the Caisses.

The increase is almost entirely in the free meals. Taking Mr. Blair's estimate that 150,000 children need to-day in London to be fed on every school day throughout the year at a cost of 2½d. per meal, involving an expenditure of over £3,000, or about 1½d. on the rates, the writer asks, Will it stop there? :—

The knowledge that the cost comes out of the rates will enormously increase the number of applicants, hundreds of thousands of whom will claim that, as they contribute to the rates, they have a right to share in any expenditure which is derived therefrom. Inquiry into the reality of distress, being made in secret, will necessarily be superficial and inefficient. To save parents from the shame of confessing poverty, the check of shame at being convicted of making fraudulent claims for relief will be abandoned. A prospect of ever-increasing expenditure, pauperisation, and destruction of parental responsibility lies before us.



The L.C.C. and its Education Policy: Feeding the Children.

This picture shows how the question of feeding school children, which has just been raised in Parliament, has been tackled at Cable Street School, Whitechapel. The London County Council has utilised fifteen of its 200 cookery centres for the preparation and distribution of meals to children. At Cable Street School only one penny a head is charged.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

A PROPOSAL BY CAPTAIN MAHAN.

THE *National Review* contains a lengthy criticism of the Far Eastern War from the pen of the author of "The Influence of Sea Power." It will be read with intense interest by members of the military and naval professions. To the general public the writer's closing proposal will appeal most strongly. Captain Mahan asks how long the present race of size in shipbuilding is to be continued. There is, he says, no logical or practical end to it in sight. Yet it cannot endure indefinitely. "Sooner rather than later" the overtaxed peoples will insist, through their representatives, on changes "more radical than beneficial." As there is no biggest ship beyond which a bigger is not practicable, a limit must, so the writer seems to argue, be found elsewhere than in the nature of things. If only the question of size could be eliminated, he would expect other qualities to fall into their proper proportions. But how is this elimination to take place? He sees "no way, save by international agreement; as, for instance, an accepted limitation that no naval vessel should be built exceeding a certain displacement." With that sole restriction, he would leave the question of classes, speeds, armaments, numbers, to the determination of each State. Among other advantages he reckons the benefit to professional tone. He seems to suggest that this form of limitation of armaments might come before the next Hague Conference. He does not believe that nations will consent to any other kind of naval restriction.

Any international agreement to limit expenditure on implements of war may be welcomed. But does Captain Mahan really believe that in this year of grace nations could be got to agree to limit the size of their ships—to make, let us say, the *Dreadnought* the *ne plus ultra* of all battleships? Would the wealthier and more maritime nations ever consent to tie their hands in this way, and allow the less wealthy and less maritime to equal them in the size of battleships?

THE FLYING MACHINE.

WITH REVOLUTION IN ITS WINGS.

MAJOR BADEN POWELL proclaims in the *National Review* the advent of the Flying Machine in terms of fact fitted to make our current theories of nationality and property look more than foolish. Already man-carrying kites have lifted men to heights of over 3,000 feet, a height practically beyond rifle-range. The "really practical airship or propelled balloon" of M.M. Lebaudy, built in 1902, made thirty-three successful ascents and held its course in strong winds. Later vessels of improved type have travelled sixty miles and ascended 1,120 metres, 1,000 metres being held to be the culminating point of the trajectory of field guns.

"The writer asks if we realise what these things mean. In peace airships could cross the Channel

and photograph all our coast fortifications. In war they could, from a safe height, rain explosives on our ships and magazines.

The brothers Wright in America have successfully applied motor and propellers to their gliding machines. The writer wonders what speed these aerial motors will reach when motors on earth can reach 100 miles an hour.

In face of these novelties what, asks the writer, of our silver streak and our invincible navy? In sentences as terse as the oracles of destiny he exclaims: "Tariff reform is doomed when hundreds of aerial vessels are continually passing at all heights and in all directions. National frontiers and private boundaries will alike be obliterated."

Let us hope that when men fly like angels they may resemble angels in some other respects. Meantime, the moral seems to be, let us hurry up our Hague Conferences even before war rises from the earth to lose itself in the sky.

"THE ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING NATION OF THE FUTURE."

MR. FRANCIS P. SAVINIEN, writing in the *American Review of Reviews*, thus describes Colombia. It "is the Tibet of South America, the roof of the Continent." The United States of Colombia have, he says, entered on an era of peace and progress. It is amortizing its paper currency, asking for a capital of eight million dollars to organise the Central Bank. The people promptly subscribed five times the amount required. It contains the richest emerald mines in the world, the lease of the royalties bringing in from two to three million dollars a year. "So fabulously rich are the mines that orders for a ton of stones at a time can be filled." The land is rich in goldfields, the production of coffee and cacao is rapidly increasing, but possibly its waterfalls may prove one of the most prolific sources of wealth:—

Through the utilisation of her water power, Colombia could surprise the world more than by any other form of development. The volume and fall of her cascades, rapids, and cataracts exceed those of any other land. At a distance of less than 100 miles from Bogotá the Cauca River descends 6,830 feet in the course of sixty-five miles, and the Magdalena 7,500 feet in sixty-eight miles. As their extraordinary descent is not abrupt, being at no place marked by a precipitate fall, it will be necessary to construct canals of great length to make their vast forces available in full for commercial and industrial purposes; but the reward possible is so great that the expenditures involved are comparatively insignificant. Railroad companies, with American capital, are now negotiating with the Government for concessions to exploit these two rivers for the purpose of securing motive power.

As though careful that nothing should be lacking to make of Colombia the electric manufacturing nation of the future, nature has provided the country with coal fields wherever water power may be wanting. The Cauca, Magdalena, and other immense rivers have their sources in or near the stupendous elevation of land known as the Massif.

In the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for April, Mr. H. M. Whitney writes boldly upon "Fear as a Religious Motive." It is a reasoned plea based on the laws of nature—which governs only by fear—for a return to the hell-fire cycle of former days.

RUSSIA ON THE EVE OF THE DUMA.

SYMPTOMS OF POLITICAL NEURASTHENIA.

THE *National Review* publishes an admirable article by its Special Commissioner, entitled "Russia on the Rubicon's Brink."

A NEURASTHENIC NATION.

The writer says:—

It is no exaggeration to say that the Russian people is no longer physically normal. No sane person can peruse the daily papers without seeing that those Russian specialists are right who diagnose the Russian nation's disease as political neurasthenia. The symptoms are the mania of persecution, hallucinations, illusions, abnormal acts, including crimes against the person and property, and suicide.

Daring crime has a fascination for Russian society, such as the story of buccaners' gory deeds has for boys. When the Moscow Mutual Credit Bank was pillaged, and nearly a million roubles taken out in broad daylight, educated people expressed sympathy or approval. Crime against property and person is rife. Revolutionary housebreaking and assassination are spreading throughout the land, and the principal criminals are members of the rising generation, who have boycotted grammar schools, technical institutions, and universities.

Fancy a number of boys of Harrow School, accompanied by an Oxford undergraduate, trying to pillage the Bank of England in broad daylight and resolved to kill all who should stand in their way. If we further reflect that this is no isolated case, and that the ethical frame of sentiment and thought which encourages or connives at it is widespread, we shall be able to gauge the distance that separates the Russian people from a normal point of view.

THE MADNESS OF A PEOPLE.

Oppression drives even wise men mad, and the Russians are not all wise. The special correspondent says:—

The Liberals, while burning with zeal to save Russia, put super-Slavonic energy into their endeavours to beat the Government politically by ruining the nation financially. They would baffle Shipoff's efforts to get money to pay off old debts even though the nation's credit and industry should suffer, the Russian workman famish, the peasant starve, and sorely needed reforms become impracticable. They are sadly wanting in political common sense.

The first consequence of the Liberals' success in hindering the loan would have been to deprive the wretched letter-carriers, country schoolmasters, and other zemsky servants of their wages, which are already overdue. Then would have come the turn of that numerous section which depends for its livelihood upon the briskness of industry, whereas the Government would not suffer at all.

THE PRISONS AS REVOLUTIONARY CENTRES.

Imprisonment has lost its terrors, for the prisons have become centres of revolutionary propaganda:—

Men go there with the eagerness of early martyrs and without apprehension. They can often carry on their old business there. The gaol of Sebastopol is an apt illustration. It was crowded with prisoners, many of whom were "politicals." Some of these were charged with distributing revolutionary pamphlets, others with possessing secret printing presses, a third lot with conspiring to overthrow the monarchy, and several were not accused of anything at all, but were there because the authorities thought it good for somebody that they should be nowhere else. These men, then, by way of continuing in confinement the business at which they had been working outside, issued a revolutionary newspaper, *The Bomb*, which was written, set up, printed, and published in the prison by the inmates.

THE ULTIMA RATIO OF THE PRISONERS.

The police prefect found out what was going on

after a time, and he separated the two editors of *The Bomb*.

All the political prisoners combined and resolved to starve themselves to death unless the governor complied with their demands. They asked that their rooms be open the whole day, that all the "politicals" be allowed to meet and walk and chat together to their heart's content, and generally to make life tolerable in their own way. The governor refused at first, but after due deliberation on the probable consequences he gave way upon all points except the promenades, so that the prisoners, eighty all told, now come together, discuss, drink tea, read books aloud, and lead a life which is not half bad.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE DUMA.

The special correspondent thinks that whatever power the Tsar may delegate to his people will be wielded by the Constitutional Democratic Party, which will be in a majority in the Duma:—

The first duty of the first Duma—as it appears to outsiders—is to strengthen the hold of parliamentary institutions on the country, and that can be accomplished only by the exercise of moderation bordering upon sacrifice and wisdom.

But the Constitutional Democrats are pledged to extreme forms which the Government cannot possibly accept:—

The heavy bills which the Democratic Party gave will fall due and must be honoured. On the other hand, the party of the Tsar will have freed itself from the embarrassing presence of Count Witte, whom it regards as the criminal creator of the Duma. Some of the new Ministers may then be taken from the moderate Liberal Party—no Constitutional Democrat is likely to be chosen—but unless the Tsar changes his mind between this and then he will not part with Durnovo, in whom he places implicit confidence. Ministers will probably not even make long speeches in the Duma, although there will be no Government party in the Chamber to relieve them of the duty. They will set on the Council of the Empire to do it, and while upper and lower Chambers are thus waging a bitter conflict with each other, the Cabinet will look on pleasantly as the *tertium quid*. What will happen after that no one can guess.

But I venture to doubt whether the first Duma will do any serious legislative work. We may expect beautiful phrases and expressive humanitarian principles, but few business-like proposals.

In the most favourable supposition, then, I venture to think that the coming Duma will meet and separate without having added many beneficent laws to the Russian Statute Book or having materially helped to tranquillise public excitement. It will be an apt illustration of the national proverb: "The first pancake is a failure."

ONE of the most perfect and beautiful of Norman churches in this country is Steetley Chapel in Derbyshire, which is the subject of an interesting article by G. Le Blanc Smith, in the April number of the *Requary*. For years this church was used as a fowl-house, and it was fast falling into irreparable decay. Mr. Pearson, however, has made "a complete and scrupulously correct restoration." The church is much hidden by trees, and is very gloomy inside.

THE first number of *Westermann's Monatshefte* was issued in October, 1856, and with the present April number the magazine begins its hundredth volume. A special supplement gives reminiscences and greetings from a number of well-known writers. The magazine was founded by George Westermann of Brunswick, and its first editor, Dr. Adolf Glaser, is still among the living. Its list of contributors includes the names of nearly all the great German writers of the half-century.

THE BUDGET OF A UNIVERSITY.

A PLEA for Cambridge appears in the *Quarterly Review*, pressing for an additional endowment of a million and a half, the sum estimated in 1904 by the heads of departments in the University as necessary to place their several provinces in a state of efficiency. In order to show that "her reputed wealth is a fiction, while her poverty is a grim fact," the writers give an interesting account of the annual income and expenditure of the University.

COLLEGES.

Of the seventeen Colleges the income is :—

From endowments	£220,000 a year
From fees, rent of rooms, etc.	90,000 "
Annual total	£310,000

Expenditure—

Management, repairs, improvements, rates and taxes, interest on loans, maintenance of buildings	£130,000
Fellowship and stipends	78,000
Scholarships	32,000
Contribution to University	32,000
Towards Tuition Fund	4,000
Payment of College officers' servants, College libraries, printing, etc., at about £2,000 per College	34,000
	£310,000

Of the £78,000 spent in fellowships and stipends, seventeen heads of houses receive £15,000. The 315 ordinary fellows average about £200 a year. Prize fellowships are few.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Income :—

Matriculation, degree, examination and other fees	£30,000
Contribution from colleges	32,000
Income from endowments	2,000
Total	£64,000

In 1904 the University, in the course of its ordinary work, expended £65,300, distributed roughly as follows :—

Officers, secretaries, and servants	£4,100
Maintenance of business offices, registry, senate house and schools	1,300
Rates and taxes	3,400
Obligatory payments from income	1,300
Stipends of professors	12,400
" of readers, university lecturers, demonstrators, and other teachers	9,100
Maintenance and subordinate staff of scientific departments (including the botanic garden and observatory)	9,600
University library, staff, and up-keep	6,300
Examiners' fees, etc.	5,900
Debt on buildings, sites, sinking-fund, and interest on building loans	8,500
Printing and stationery	2,600
Pension funds (professors, £200; servants, £150)	350
Miscellaneous expenses	450
	£65,300

The forty-four professors average £550 a year. Fifty-three lecturers receive from £200 a year to £500. There is much unpaid service cheerfully rendered. The writers warmly protest against the

idea that the University teaches and cares for nothing but the ancient languages, theology and mathematics. An enumeration of the developments in the teaching of modern science and languages is given.

VOCATION AND CULTURE.

THE April number of the *Atlantic Monthly* opens with a sensible article, by Mr. Willard Giles Parsons, on Education—why it fails to hit the mark.

The writer divides the aims of public education into cultural and vocational, the aim of cultural studies being appreciation and taste, while the result of vocational study should be skill—skill to produce. The confusion of these aims, he says, is the main cause of the present blindness of education. Nearly every school course aims at both at once, and therefore misses altogether :—

Vocational training (he writes) is too scholastic, too much shut away from the world at large.

Vocational courses (he writes) must make themselves practical. They must look out into the world and see what it wants of them.

The cultural courses, on the other hand, do not give true, vital taste.

Of the study of Shakespeare, for instance, Mr. Parsons says :—

The scientific, minute study of Shakespeare, the use of his plays as material for grammatical analysis, philological investigation, historical research, belongs only to the last years of the college and to the graduate school.

The proper study of Shakespeare in the high school is to *feel*, to read Shakespeare, see Shakespeare, play Shakespeare. This might awaken love. It would certainly result, in the high school, in a truer, broader acquaintance; in the college, in a truer, sounder criticism; on the stage, in a truer and more frequent presentation.

The study of grammar and literature should go on side by side, but not be intermixed.

A Democratic Musical Movement.

IN the *Sunday Strand* for May, Mr. Boulton Rivers writes an interesting article on the "Musical Competition Festivals," a movement founded in Westmoreland about twenty years ago by Miss A. M. Wakefield.

The first Westmoreland Festival brought together three small choirs; in the twentieth, held at Kendal last May and lasting three days, a thousand competitors assembled from the surrounding districts. In addition to the Westmoreland Festival, there are now nearly fifty similar organisations scattered over England.

During the winter each village choir is rehearsed separately by the festival chorus-master in the village schoolroom, and the rehearsals sometimes take up several evenings a week. In the Lancashire centres the choristers are mainly young people employed in the cotton factories. But this pleasant and educational way of spending winter evenings does not end here. The people who assemble to hear the concerts are educated as well. The chief adjudicator is Dr. W. G. McNaught.

SCHOOL DOCTORS IN GERMANY.

In the *World's Work* Mr. W. H. Dawson describes the system, begun in 1889, of having school doctors to examine children in Germany, Leipzig taking the lead. There must now be some 600 of these doctors at work. In Wiesbaden the school authorities have drawn up a set of regulations so excellent that Mr. Dawson thinks they might serve as models to the rest of the world. It is with the Wiesbaden system, therefore, that he deals in detail.

A thorough medical examination is made of every child going to school, to see whether permanent medical oversight is needed, or a modified course of instruction, or even exemption from certain classes, such as gymnastics or singing. The health certificate recognises three degrees of physical and three of mental efficiency.

A child's general constitution may be "good"—i.e., when the health is absolutely perfect—"medium," or "bad." Its mental constitution is "normal," "backward," or "defective." Twice a year the height and weight of each child are taken by the teachers, and sometimes the measurement of the chest as well; and children are thoroughly re-examined when in their third, fifth, and eighth school years.

It will be asked, Do not parents resent this as meddling? Mr. Dawson replies:—

Universal experience shows that, thanks to the discretion with which the school authorities and the School Doctors go about their work, parental opposition is extremely rare, and even initial prejudice is only half-hearted where it is found at all. The vast majority of parents heartily welcome the School Doctor's advice and help, and not merely facilitate the periodical examinations, but carry out faithfully the directions given.

The most important part of the School Doctor's work is detecting weaknesses which, if not attended to, might have caused permanent injury. In Berlin, where School Doctors were introduced only in 1902, 12·3 per cent. of children notified for admission into primary schools were put back as unfitted for the time for school work. The reasons were, first, physical weakness; second, recent serious illness; third, delicate constitution; and, finally, insufficient development and tuberculosis. Last year 34,562 newly registered children were examined, and nearly 3,000 (8·5 per cent.) put back, over 7,000 having been placed under oversight. Defective sight and general weakness were the causes. The School Doctor's report states that most children in the early stages of tuberculosis attend school without parent or teacher having any suspicion of the disease.

School Doctors in Germany are not overpaid. As a rule the payment is in proportion to the number of classes attended, one class usually containing fifty children. In most towns the payment is from 10s. to 25s. per call per year; but sometimes the rates are as low as 3s. per class. On the other hand, in one case they rise to £3 6s. Mannheim has a School Doctor who gives up his whole time to the work, for which he is paid £500 a year. The number of such doctors is still, of course, relatively small.

IRISH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

In the *Dublin Review* the Bishop of Limerick says that we are entitled to ask the Liberal Government what it means to do for higher education in Ireland, which is "in a state that is a scandal to the Government and an insuperable barrier to all progress." Irishmen can no longer be told that educational reform must wait upon Home Rule, and that Home Rule will come with the advent of the Greek Kalends. The Liberals want a "buffer" between them and the endowment of an institution which may help the Catholics. It seems to the Bishop that this may be found in the Senate of the Royal University:—

If they will not give us political, surely they may allow us educational Home Rule. If they will not permit Irishmen to manage their own national affairs, it is not easy to see on what grounds men of their principles, at least in theory, can refuse us the power to manage our own education.

The senate of the Royal University labours for Irishmen under the disadvantage, which will probably be its greatest recommendation to the English Parliament, that nearly all its members have been nominated by the Crown.

Every religious body in Ireland—Catholics, Episcopalian Protestants, Presbyterians, Methodists—have some of their members upon it.

Englishmen are prone to think of us here in Ireland as torn by religious dissension and ready to fly at one another's throats; it would be a surprise to them to witness the deliberations of the senators of the Royal University, and see how Irishmen, if left alone, can come to know and to respect each other's convictions, and work together for a common purpose.

With plenty of money the work of the Royal University would be easy. And again the Bishop pleads that—

if Parliament for once would deal in a broad and trustful manner with this question of higher education, it would see an illustration of Irishmen's capabilities of managing their own affairs.

Religious Tests in the United States.

MR. McMASTER, writing in the *American Journal of Sociology*, records the fact—interesting in view of the present discussion of religious tests in English schools—that nearly all the American States began by imposing religious tests even when formally repudiating them. For instance, in Tennessee her bill of rights declared "That no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this State." But her constitution declared that "No person who denies the being of a God or future state of rewards and punishments shall hold any office in the civil department of this State."

STUDENTS of Ballad Poetry will be glad to read Mr. C. H. Firth's article, in the *Scottish Historical Review* for April, on the Ballads of the Bishops' Wars, 1638-1640. The ballad-makers who wrote in favour of the Scots were, naturally, against the English Government, and were consequently suppressed. They suffered the same penalties as the pamphleteers, but a good many of their ballads have survived, and in 1834 a selection of them was published from the collections of Sir James Balfour. Martin Parker was the most prolific ballad-writer.

IS MR. ROOSEVELT'S STAR SETTING?

THIS is the question suggested by Mr. Maurice Low's American letter in the *National Review*. Republican Congressmen declare that as Roosevelt came in unanimously, he will go out unanimously, having meanwhile destroyed the Republican party and restored the Democratic party to

Rate Bill through. Mr. Low himself admits that Mr. Roosevelt has lost in popularity, and the loss is increasing, but the masses still retain for him their almost passionate affection. But the odd thing is that in the Democratic camp Mr. Bryan is no longer the Radical, he is the Conservative; and to him Conservatives look for deliverance



What "Theodore" will wear when he visits the Foreign Potentates.

power. He is accused of working with Democrats rather than Republicans; of being responsible for "the tremendous wave of Socialism and Radicalism" which is now sweeping over the States, and of postponing the inevitable revision, *i.e.*, reduction of tariff, in order to get his Railway

from Radical ascendancy. The Democratic nomination for the Presidency lies between Bryan, the Conservative, and Hearst, the Radical. The Labour vote, including 2,000,000 trade-unionists, is the uncertain element in forecasts of the coming elections to Congress.

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THE MIKADO, HIS SUBJECTS AND HIS WIVES.

MRS. HUGH FRASER contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* a most interesting paper on the Emperor of Japan. She recalls that it was during the first summer of the Emperor's life that Commodore Perry made his memorable descent upon Japan, and adds, "It is as if a thousand years of the world's history had been pressed by some magical alembic into the span of one human life." The extraordinary veneration in which the Emperor's person and influence are held by his subjects is declared to be no fashion or pretence, but a real faith:—

When such men as Marshal Oyama, General Kuroki, General Nogi, Admiral Togo, ascribe victories, every detail of which they have strenuously and patiently organised, to the "Virtue of the Emperor," I know that it is not a form of words, but the expression of an immutable belief that without such protection their best efforts would have been made in vain.

"THE MOVING FORCE WITH US IS RELIGION."

The explanation of this strange "Virtue of the Emperor" was given to the writer by one who stands high in his Majesty's immediate *entourage*:—

"We do not call ourselves Christians," said my friend, "but the very truth about us is that the moving force with us is Religion. This is the never-to-be-shaken foundation of our loyalty, our statesmanship, our naval and military prowess. We feel that the Ancestors of the Emperor (who are also ours, since the whole nation forms but one family) are on our side, that they watch over us, and assist us to overcome our enemies. This is what we mean when we speak of winning victories by the virtue of the Emperor. You in Europe say 'By the protection of Heaven,' 'By Divine intervention,' but I believe that in reality most of the credit of success goes to the men who are the visible instruments of it. Our leaders, indeed, leave nothing to chance. The most earnest consultation takes place before every move, and no effort is spared to assure the result. But generals, officers, men feel that those efforts would be of small avail were not the unseen Heavenly Powers on their side, and these are, for us, the Imperial Ancestors, who, beholding the people loyal to their representative on earth, reward his virtues and his subjects' fidelity by bestowing all necessary assistance and protection. The Emperor is our Father—each of us feels towards him the strongest filial affection—and you know what the words mean in Japan; but he is also to us as a God, and so long as we are faithful and obedient to him we are fulfilling the mandates of religion."

EDUCATION OF PRINCESSES AND PEERESSES.

Mrs. Fraser says that through the cloud of mystery which envelopes the throne there shines out slowly a distinct and luminous personality, a very great and remarkably noble man. His mother, who still lives, was the concubine of the Emperor Komei. Although the Emperor has done so much to advance woman's education, his daughters have been brought up very much on the old lines. They have been taught no sciences, and their education, compared with that received by daughters of the nobility, seems very old-fashioned. The writer suggests the Emperor wishes to see one generation more of typical Japanese great ladies before the species passes away, for it is passing. The hundreds of charming girls turned by Western education into tall, strong, broad-shouldered women do not retain the charm and femininity of their mothers:—

The mothers look small and fragile beside their daughters;

the physical advantages of modern training have completely altered the physique of growing girls in Japan; but the manners have changed, too, and it is only among the older women that one sees them in their perfection.

ROYAL CONCUBINAGE.

The Emperor married the Empress when he was sixteen and she eighteen. She was a woman of much ability, high character, and practical sense, but she had no child. Though the practice of polygamy is dying out, the Crown Prince not following it, yet the Emperor began his reign under the old *régime*:—

When his Majesty came to the Throne it would have caused anxiety to the nation had he not followed the custom of his forefathers. That custom was hedged round with stringent rules; any lady chosen to fill the position of handmaid to an Emperor must belong to the old Kyoto nobility, and be of irreproachable character; it is always kept in mind that she may become the mother of the heir to the Throne. She has, it is true, no official status, and never appears in society; but until recent times the Mistress of the House was equally invisible. In obedience to the claims of modern life she has emerged from her seclusion, but the secondary ladies of an Imperial Household have no place in the public order of things, because they have no duties there. Nevertheless, in their calm, unobtrusive lives they are surrounded with affection and respect—each having a perfectly organised establishment of the most dignified kind.

THE EMPEROR AT HOME.

Mrs. Fraser reports that the Emperor finds great pleasure and comfort in the society of the Empress. His day begins at five in the morning, when he goes to his study to prepare for the day. He takes Sunday as a day of rest, excepting during war time. In his study he works from five till nine. He grants audiences from nine to two, and then resumes his work, which continues frequently till midnight. Then he repairs to the Empress's apartment, and they talk over things. She tries to find new interests and pleasures for these periods of relaxation, which last half an hour. Then the attendants withdraw.

"I WISH TO BE CLOSE TO THE POOREST."

Referring to his religious functions, Mrs. Fraser specially mentions his journey to the birthplace of his line to give thanks at the ancient shrine of Isé for the victorious end of the war. The poor little old town could afford no fit lodging for the Emperor, even the best houses were all too mean for him. He deliberately chose a little house close to the street, among mean little shops, the abode of hawkers and the poor:—

"But your Majesty—this will never do," cried the horrified officials; "if indeed this house is to be honoured by the Imperial presence, trade must be stopped, the shops closed, this crowd of low class people must be sent away."

"I have a wish," replied the Emperor, "to be close to the poorest of my subjects for these few days. Not only shall none of them be sent away, but I forbid the slightest interference with the occupations by which they gain their livelihood. Let everything go on as if I were not here."

The paper ends with a little poem written by the Emperor for his troops in 1904:—

The foe that strikes thee, for thy country's sake
Strike him with all thy might, but while thou strik'st
Forget not still to love him.

THE "QUARTERLY REVIEW" ON THE UNIONIST DOWNFALL.

It is a significant explanation which the *Quarterly* offers in its April number, of the Unionist *débâcle* at the General Election. Chinese Labour, Protection, the Taff Vale judgment, and the Education Act of 1902 were not merely coincident cases; they all contributed to form part of an accusation of plutocratic conspiracy. The Unionists were held to be the party of the rich and selfish:—

The issue thus seemed to be Rich *versus* Poor—the aristocracy, the capitalists, the mine-owners, and the parsons, leagued together and backed by all the resources of wealth, knowledge, great organisations, and an able and unscrupulous journalism, on the one side; and, upon the other, the poor, industrious workman whose patriotic fervour had made him the dupe of the cunning covetousness of the plutocrats of Park Lane, and whose poverty, freedom, and independence were now threatened with dear food, the capture of the people's schools, and the loss of the power to strike for better wages. The cry which Mr. Gladstone vainly tried to raise in 1886, of the masses against the classes, was what triumphed twenty years later. It was to no purpose that Unionist candidates argued one point or another; there was no escaping the general impression. . . . The Unionist party was branded as the plutocratic party; and, if the particular candidate were not himself one of the conspirators, he was their dupe.

THE CROWNING VICTORY OF CONSERVATISM!

The reviewer remarks that the Party cries which were most successful were negative. The wish was to get rid of vexatious innovations. There was no clamour for novelties. The instinct of the people was critical, not constructive:—

Pitted against one another were the warm, hopeful, promising, discontented fiscal reformers, and the cold, cautious, sceptical, complacent fiscal conservatives; and conservatism prevailed.

This victory of Conservatism in 1906 is paralleled by what occurred in 1895:—

It is indeed curious to observe how much the plan of battle of Liberals in 1906 resembles that of Conservatives eleven years ago. The defence of free trade took the place of the defence of the Union; the education question brought into great activity the Nonconformists, just as the attack on the Welsh Church roused churchmen; and the great influence of the licensed victuallers, alarmed in 1895 by the Local Veto Bill, was matched by the great influence of the trade-unions, alarmed in 1906 at the judgments of the House of Lords. . . . In both elections the place of honour in their programme was given by the victors to what was negative; the positive reforms were subordinate. As the electors are now minded, the negative position is the advantageous one; they are much readier to say "No" than "Yes."

IS DEMOCRACY PROGRESSIVE?

The reviewer goes on to quote from Sir Henry Maine's "Popular Government" as follows:—

"The delusion," he wrote, "that Democracy, when it has once had all things put under its feet, is a progressive form of government lies deep in the convictions of a particular political school; but there can be no delusion grosser. It receives no countenance either from experience or from probability."

The reviewer deals faithfully with Mr. Balfour for his mistaken strategy in endeavouring to keep up a semblance of unity in his Party when no such unity really exists. The writer is not specially alarmed at the strength of Labour. He says:—

For even in its strongholds—much less in the country generally—Labour could scarcely stand against the combined forces

of moderation. Only so long as the Labour party is contented to play a subordinate part and to act as the auxiliary of Liberalism will its power be great. If it aspires to stand alone as the equal of the old historic factions it will fail.

The article concludes with an earnest plea that the whole subject of Tariff Reform should be shelved. "Then we shall be clear of the damning imputation of plutocracy."

THE END OF ALGECIRAS.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON, in the *Positivistic Review*, explains the real meaning of Algeciras, "the desire of a great military Power to dominate in Europe," and conjures up a dreadful picture of what the Kaiser will do now that Russia has collapsed:—

The Germanic dominions of Francis Joseph must almost automatically sink into the German Empire—whether by intrigue, alliance, or force, or a judicious mixture of all these. When the dream of the Pan-Germans is realised, and the Kaiser sits astride Central Europe from the Baltic to the Adriatic—from the Vosges to the Carpathians—with a population double that of France—the German Kaiser will be all that Napoleon hoped to be, and, for a brief space, was. France will hold the same position with respect to him that Austria has done for years past—the obsequious "second in my duels," says William. Italy will be at his beck and call; and even Switzerland may begin to tremble at the Pan-German spectre.

Then also will "unsere Zukunft" be in reality "auf dem Wasser," and Kaiserdom have become a World-Empire. To ward off which danger but one thing is possible—a close defensive alliance between England, France and Russia, with Italy, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium as "benevolent neutrals."

THE REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

LAST February, says the *Bibliotheca Sacra* of April, there met at Dayton, Ohio, a general council composed of over two hundred delegates officially appointed by the Congregational, United Brethren, and Methodist Protestant Churches for the purpose of effecting an organic union of these bodies. It was the result of negotiations which have been in progress for several years. As shown by the latest statistics, the Congregational body consists of 667,951 members, 6,127 ministers, and 5,979 churches. The United Brethren consists of 259,272 members, 1,960 ministers, and 3,927 churches; the Methodist Protestants of 183,894 members, 1,551 ministers, 2,242 churches. It will thus be seen that the combined church will consist of 1,111,117 members, 9,638 ministers, and 12,148 churches. The objects of the Union are:—

To secure the co-ordination and unification of the three bodies in evangelistic, educational, and missionary work.

To prevent the unnecessary multiplication of churches; to unite weak churches of the same neighbourhood wherever it is practicable, and to invite and encourage the affiliation with this council of other Christian bodies cherishing a kindred faith and purpose.

In accordance with these principles the local churches are to be left free to conduct their worship and business as their present customs provide.

It is suggested that so far as may be the churches in separate districts be united in district conferences, which shall provide for fellowship and care of the churches connected with them.

TOWARDS A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

MR. ERNEST E. WILLIAMS contributes to the *Financial Review of Reviews* a paper on Mr. Keir Hardie's "Labour Budget," under the misleading title "An Impossible Budget." For though he objects to certain conjectures which Mr. Hardie has temerity enough to express in figures, Mr. Williams is in hearty accord with Mr. Hardie's chief proposal—a graduated income tax. It is a proposal Mr. Williams says he has been urging for years past, and he rejoices to see it taken up by the leader of the new Party:—

This proposal is a vast improvement upon the present single tax method. However one may respect the rights of Capital one cannot resist the argument that it is unfair that a man who has to do actual work for every penny of income he receives should be obliged to hand over to the State the same proportion of income as does the man whose income is derived from the work of others and accumulates while he sleeps or takes his pleasure.

A NEW KIND OF IMPERIAL "PREFERENCE."

He would add two improvements. One is Home and Colonial preference in a new form. He says:—

There are, however, two directions (in addition to the unduly burdensome rate of 1s. on personal exertion incomes) in which Mr. Hardie's scheme, in my humble view, falls short of perfection, and of a perfection which may easily be reached. In the first place, why not protect national and Imperial industry by establishing three rates of income-tax—the first and lowest upon personal exertion incomes, the second on incomes from Home and Colonial investments, the third and highest upon incomes from foreign investments? We are all anxious nowadays to stimulate home and Imperial industry in its fight with foreign competition. Many of us see the best stimulation in the tariff; but whether as additional to a tariff or alternative to it, surely it would be well to encourage industrial development within our own country and our own Empire by making the income-tax burden lighter upon Home and Colonial than from foreign investments. Even Mr. Hardie and his friends must have sufficient patriotism to desire the development of industry at home in preference to foreign countries, and this proposal of a lower income-tax upon Home and Colonial investments will do somewhat towards the attainment of that end without casting any burden upon the working classes or incurring the slightest risk of increased cost of food or the other necessities of life. Mr. Hardie commends to us the example of the Colonies in differentiating between personal exertion and investment incomes, and at the end of his article he quotes the distinction made in Queensland between home and foreign incomes. Will he not add to his proposed division that which I have suggested?

ANOTHER PREFERENCE—FOR MARRIED MEN!

Mr. Williams goes on to advance a suggestion which every paterfamilias will assuredly welcome:—

The other direction in which I submit Mr. Hardie's scheme of income-tax reform needs extension, and more badly than that I have just mentioned, is in the granting of exemptions to married and family men. At present, if a man's income is no more than £160 a year he pays no income-tax; and if his income does not exceed £400 a year he is allowed an exemption of £160. The object of this exemption is to enable a man to have untaxed such an income as is deemed necessary for his support. But how foolish to allow this £160 worth of support to a single man and no more to a man with a wife and half-a-dozen children! Obviously if it costs £160 to keep one man it must cost more than £160 to keep one man plus one woman and several children. A married man has, therefore, a claim in simple arithmetical justice for an exemption in respect to the members of his family whom he supports. And it is a claim which the State should

gladly recognise. A State consists not in tracts of earth but in human flesh and blood. The strength of a State is measured by the numbers of men and women composing it.

"TO ENCOURAGE GENERATION OF CHILDREN."

It is therefore the vital interest of the State to encourage matrimony and the generation of children. The present practice of the English State in regard to the income-tax is a deliberate discouragement. Though a man take upon himself the State's burden, and contribute to the State's strength and existence by maintaining out of his own labour a wife and children—housing, feeding, clothing, educating them without cost to the State—the fruit of his labour is relentlessly taxed, even that part of it which is necessary for the provision of the necessities and modest decencies of his family's life. I propose that in any scheme of income-tax reform every citizen shall be allowed the existing £160 of exemption as representing his own necessities, £100 for his wife, and £50 for each of his children. Surely Mr. Hardie will see the wisdom of incorporating this reform in his income-tax proposals?

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF.

MR. ED. PORRITT, who has had the rare good fortune of accompanying the Canadian Tariff Commission on its recent journeys through the Dominion, prints his observations and expectations in the *North American Review* for April. Mr. Porritt says:—

There will be some agreeable surprises for Great Britain in the preferential clauses of the new tariff; and, consequently, a new and keen interest will be awakened in Great Britain in the extended trade opportunities which are soon to be offered in Canada. These clauses may have also some surprises for American ports and American railways—surprises which will be disturbing to some of these American interests. The Protective policy of Canada is to be permanent. The Government, when it came into power, could not face the responsibility of the demoralisation in finance, business and industry, which must have ensued had they abandoned the Protective system built up by the Tories between 1879 and 1896. The tariff inquiry has also established the fact that reciprocity with the United States is a dead issue in Canada.

The hearings before the Tariff Commission have since then proved manifestly and abundantly that the British preference is immensely popular all over rural Canada. With the support of rural Canada behind it, and urging it forward as a Government was never before urged forward in any line of policy, the Laurier Government in the new tariff will do all that is practicable to bring Canada and Great Britain into still closer trade relationship.

The Canadian manufacturers, however, detest the preference, and, in attacking it, they consciously or unconsciously struck heavily and disastrously at Mr. Chamberlain's idea of inter-Imperial trade; and no one who travelled with the Commission, and day after day sat out its sessions, as was my great privilege, nor any one who will undertake the tremendous task of reading through the transcript of the notes of the Commission, can come to any other conclusion than that the tariff hearings have demonstrated that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme is an impossibility.

MR. HORWILL, in the *Young Man* for May, a good number, makes certain comparisons between Australia and America which will be doubtfully pleasing to the Australians. He evidently thinks them approaching nearer to the American than to the British type. He takes a hopeful view of the Commonwealth's possibilities. An Ex-Convict, retailing his experiences, says:—"If you want to get a *bona fide* start avoid a Prisoners' Aid Society." In England he found it impossible to obtain a fresh start, and therefore leaves for Canada. The opening paper tells the life-story of Sir Edward Clarke, M.P.

HOW SOCIALISM IS GROWING, AND WHY.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

MR. UPTON SINCLAIR, the author of the remarkable Socialist novel "The Jungle," contributes to the *North American Review* for April a suggestive paper on "Markets and Misery."

HOW SOCIALISM IS GROWING.

Mr. Sinclair, who is a pronounced Socialist, glories in the growth of Socialism. He says:—

In every nation the movement goes ahead and forms a political party; and, when that is done, it begins to cast a vote, and every year that vote is larger than it was the year before. In Germany, it was 30,000 in 1867, 487,000 in 1877, 763,000 in 1887, 1,787,000 in 1893, 2,125,000 in 1898, and 3,008,000 in 1903. In Austria, it was 90,000 in 1895 and nearly a million in 1900. In Belgium, it was 334,000 in 1894 and 534,000 in 1898. In Switzerland, it was 14,000 in 1890 and 100,000 in 1901. In France, it has members in the cabinet, and in Italy and Australia it holds the balance of power and turns out ministries. In Japan, it has started its first newspaper, and in Argentina it has elected its first deputy. In the United States, it now has 2,200 locals and 30,000 subscribing men.

In 1883, the Socialist vote in America was 2,000; in 1892, it was 21,000; in 1898, it was 91,000; in 1900, it was 131,000; in 1902, it was 285,000; and in 1904, it was 436,000. In 1906 it will be between 700,000 and 800,000, unless the writer is very much mistaken; unless he is still more mistaken, Socialism will, from that time, be the only living political issue in America.

WHY SOCIALISM IS GROWING.

Mr. Sinclair attributes the growth of Socialism to the increased capacity of machinery to produce commodities, and the failure of society, in the presence of the improved pace of industrial output, to provide a just system of distribution. He quotes from Professor Hertzka, the Austrian author of "The Laws of Social Evolution," a statement that five million able, strong men could produce everything imaginable of luxury and of necessity required by a nation of 22,000,000, by working only two hours and twelve minutes a day. The craze for conquering foreign markets he regards as the necessary alternative to Socialism. Our present competitive system, with its overwork and out-of-works, is, in his opinion, the cause of all the trouble. He says:—

The reason is that all the woollen manufactories, the boot and shoe and bread manufactories, and all the sources of the raw materials of these, and all the means of handling and distributing them when they are manufactured, belong to a few private individuals instead of to the community as a whole. And so, instead of the cotton-spinner, the shoe-operative and the bread-maker having free access to them, to work each as long as he pleases, produce as much as he cares to, and exchange his products for as much of the products of other workers as he needs, each one of these workers can only get at the machines by the consent of another man, and then does not get what he produces, but only a small fraction of it, and does not get that except when the owner of the balance can find some one with money enough to buy that balance at a profit to him!

SOME MIRACLES OF FAST PRODUCTION.

Incidentally Mr. Sinclair illustrates his point by mentioning the following cases of swift production:—

In Pennsylvania some sheep were shorn and the wool turned into clothing in six hours four minutes. A steer was killed, its hide tanned, turned into leather, and made into shoes in twenty-four hours. The ten million bottles used by the Standard Oil

Company every year are now blown by machinery. An electric riveting machine puts rivets in steel-frame buildings at the rate of two per minute. Two hundred and sixty needles per minute, ten million match-sticks per day, five hundred garments cut per day—each by a machine tended by one little boy. The newest weaving looms run through the dinner-hour and an hour and a half after the factory closes making cloth, with no one to tend them at all. The new basket machine, invented by Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype, is now in operation everywhere, "making fruit baskets, berry baskets, and grape baskets of a strength and quality never approached by hand-labour. Fancy a single machine that will turn out completed berry baskets at the rate of twelve thousand per day of nine hours' work! This is at the rate of one thousand three hundred per hour, or over twenty baskets a minute! One girl, operating this machine, does the work of twelve skilled hand operators!"

TO TAX THE UNEARNED INCREMENT.

To answer the familiar cry, "Where's the money to come from?" which meets every project for extensive expenditure, Mr. A. Hook writes on the problem of the unearned increment in the *Economic Review*. He finds that a non-retrospective taxation of the unearned increment would be of little value. He therefore advocates a retrospective system, of which the following concrete instances may be quoted:—

Case 1.—A. purchased land in 1905 for £1,000. Present value, £1,000. Unearned increment (till the next periodic revaluation), nil.

Case 2.—B. purchased land in 1870 for £500. Present value per assessment, £1,000. Unearned increment, £500—the basis of the tax chargeable till the next valuation.

Case 3.—C. possesses land valued now at £1,000. He received it by bequest from his father. It has not changed hands by purchase within the past fifty years. Original value for the purpose of taxation, £500. Unearned increment, £500—the basis of the tax chargeable till the next valuation.

The method of valuation which he suggests is that of twenty years' purchase of the gross assessment under Schedule A (income tax). Multiplying the rent paid by 20 and subtracting the cost of buildings, he arrives at the site value. Applying the same method twenty years afterwards he arrives at the then site value. The difference between the site values at the earlier and later period constitutes the unearned increment. He would exempt agricultural land, owing to its steady decrease in value, and would deal only with urban land. He puts the total value of urban land at present at £2,700,000,000. One-third, or £900,000,000, of this value he reckons will not have changed hands during the last fifty years. One-half of this present value he would regard as original value, the other half he would put down as unearned increment, which at 2½d. in the pound would yield a revenue of £4,500,000. For the remaining two-thirds, 1,800 millions, he reckons the average period since the last purchase as twenty years, and the original value in 1885 as 1,200 millions. This yields an unearned increment of 600 millions; at 2½d. in the pound this would yield a revenue of six millions. The total proceeds of the tax would be 10½ millions during the first quinquennium. Mr. Hook outlines certain arrangements whereby the incidence of the tax would be equitably divided between the ground landlord, the lessee and the tenant.

THE ELBERFELD SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

MUCH the most interesting paper in the *Independent Review* is by Mr. J. Holden Byles on the subject of the adaptation to English habits and customs of the Elberfeld system of dealing with poverty. So much has been said in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS about this system, as outlined in Miss Sutter's "Britain's Next Campaign," that there is no need here to resume its leading features.

Three months' study of the system in Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig and Cologne made Mr. Byles a more enthusiastic admirer of it than ever, but still somewhat sceptical as to its being adapted to England. Another three months spent in organising on Elberfeld lines a Constitution for a Citizen's Guild of Help in Halifax, while making difficulties no less plain, yet made him hopeful that all the essential features of Elberfeld might be adopted in England. Halifax, though a small town, presents all ordinary poverty problems; and Bradford, the pioneer town in England, is large, and has had the system at work now for eighteen months, with excellent results. Swinton, Liscard, and Eccles also have it actually at work, while from all parts of the country inquiries are coming in.

FOREWARNINGS.

It is my aim, says Mr. Byles, to give the needful forewarning. In the Elberfeld system we have, as he puts it, "not merely a lifeboat to rescue the wrecked, but a lighthouse that will prevent the wreck." The greatest difficulty in England is finding enough volunteer helpers. The reason why this is not a difficulty in Germany is that every German city has Home Rule, and, therefore, a civic sense generally absent in England. In Germany it is natural to join the citizens' army for helping the poor. In England we have so long commuted this form of military service by the payment of poor-rates that many fear that the necessary enthusiasm for working the Elberfeld system is simply not forthcoming. Though the writer once shared that fear, his experience so far has removed it. In Halifax—

We asked for twenty-three District Captains, and we obtained them at once. It was the same with the Helpers. Three hundred and thirty were required. We had a list submitted to us of more than six hundred, said to be willing to undertake the work, and in little more than a fortnight the roll was complete. I believe that Bradford and Swinton had very similar experiences.

The real difficulty, however, is getting enough of the right kind of helpers. Careless selection, especially of Captains, is certain to cause disappointment, perhaps failure. In England the labourers are not so much few, as untrained. This, Mr. Byles very truly says, is not enough:—

The battle with poverty is the stiffest battle we have to fight to-day; and there must be clear grit in those who would fight it. There is no place for the *dilettante*, the mere sentimentalist, or for the goody-goody chatterer. Soft sawder won't crack hard nuts; and there are none harder than those that are presented by the problems of poverty. What is needed in the Captains and Helpers of any Guild that would work on Elberfeld lines is tact (and that presupposes courtesy), judgment, firmness, the

courage to say "No"; but, combined with these, must be deep and wide sympathies, and that love which "beareth all things and hopeth all things."

The Captain must be a man of some leisure. And some means must be found to keep up the necessary enthusiasm among the volunteers after novelty has worn off. In German towns civic pride alone is sufficient. Every effort is made to invest the workers with civic dignity. And in England the Mayor ought to be the president; representatives of the City Council and Board of Guardians should be on the Central Board, and all meetings held in public buildings. In Halifax the Mayor has helped much by attending the inaugural meeting in robes of office: by speaking to the Captains, and by giving a reception in the Town Hall to Officers, Captains, and Helpers.

WHERE IS THE MONEY TO COME FROM?

In Germany it comes from the city funds. In England it must come from private charity—a difficulty less serious than at first appears. Bradford solves it by dispensing with any central fund for charitable relief, and Mr. Byles thinks, on the whole, this is the best course. A list of "stand-bys" is kept, however, persons ready to help specially recommended cases. Halifax is now doing like Bradford.

A PLEA FOR AN AMENDED POOR LAW.

All the foregoing difficulties are not insuperable. But until in England there are more stringent laws for dealing with criminal poverty we shall always be at a disadvantage. Germany can deal much more sharply with the criminal poor. If a man earns enough to support his family, and drinks or gambles away those earnings, he is declared a minor, treated as a child, and his employer is compelled to pay his earnings to the wife. The writer evidently longs for such a law in England.

Millions and Mosquitoes.

The island of Barbados, says *Chambers's Journal* (May), enjoys immunity from the visitations of the malarial mosquito, and the cause of this immunity is said to be a very small fish. The writer says:—

In many of the waters of this island there flourish in great quantities a tiny fish known locally by the name of "millions," and there is believed to be a connection between the existence of this fish and the comparative non-existence of the malarial mosquito. Some interesting experiments are now being tried in the West Indies with a view to determine to what extent one fact bears upon the other, and to see whether the beneficent little fish can be induced to flourish in the waters of places where the mosquito ravages are more severely felt.

It is said that the tiny fish has an appetite quite out of proportion to its diminutive size, and that it feeds to a large extent on the larvæ of the mosquito. The troublesome insect is in consequence practically exterminated in the area in which "millions" flourish, and here also, for the well-known reason, malarial fever is practically non-existent.

THE Rev. J. G. James, of Yeovil, contributes to the *International Journal of Ethics* a paper on the Ethical Significance of Religious Revivals; and Mrs. M. Sturge Henderson, of Kingham, writes on the Poems of George Meredith.

THE FOLLY AND DOOM OF GAMBLING.

THE *Quarterly Review* has an interesting discussion of the art of gambling as developed in connection with Monte Carlo, horse-racing and the Stock Exchange. The writer describes what goes on at Monaco thus:—

The roulette is a wheel which lies on its face with its centre on a fixed pivot. The croupier causes the wheel to revolve rapidly about its centre, and then jerks a small ivory ball in the opposite direction around the rim. When the ball loses its momentum, it falls into one of thirty-seven stalls cut into the surface of the wheel. These stalls are marked in irregular order with the numbers from zero to thirty-six inclusive; and they are coloured alternately red and black, except zero, which has no colour. The even chances, so called because a successful bet upon one of them earns the value of the stake, are red against black, odd against even, first eighteen against second eighteen. Zero does not belong to any of these groups. When zero appears, the bank takes half the stakes, and thus gains, on the average, $\frac{1}{3}$ in 37, or 1.35 per cent. on the even chances. If the gambler bets on a number and wins, the bank pays him thirty-five times his stake instead of thirty-six times, and thus wins on the average one stake in thirty-seven, or 2.7 per cent. from the numbers. "Trente-et-quarante," a game of cards, is also played at Monte Carlo. There are only even chances. The advantage of the bank, called *refait*, can be insured against for 1 per cent.

These small percentages of from 1 to 2.7 suffice to bring in an annual profit of about £1,250,000. This, then, must be nearly the whole of the amount taken into the gambling-rooms in the course of the year for the purpose of being staked. . . . most of the gamblers do habitually stake their winnings until they are lost; and the bank wins a sum nearly equal to what the public provides for the purpose of gambling.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE GAMBLER.

The writer next considers the psychology of the gambler. He says:—

Few would admit that they have been lucky in life generally. Most men believe that they have deserved greater rewards than they have received. It is precisely this feeling of being misunderstood, of having virtues which human beings are too dull to recognise, which gives rise to the idea that, when omniscient Fortune is consulted, inherent merit will at last be appreciated. The pangs of despised worth are then exchanged for the crown of divine recognition.

The winning of a stake produces a sense of elation far out of proportion to its value. The winner is one marked out from his fellows by the approval of a non-human power called chance. Moreover, he has evidently a peculiar faculty for perceiving the drift of things. Those who win are very clever; those who lose exceptionally stupid.

The amateur who uses a roulette system, or backs a horse, or speculates on the Stock Exchange is, in fact, assuming powers of prophecy which are not natural to human beings; for he is asserting that he can, without special training, see more clearly than those whose business it is to understand these subjects, and that his divining power will enable him to beat the professional, even when weighted with that functionary's fee for introduction to the gambling arena. He is claiming superhuman qualities.

Passing to forms of vice practised at home, the writer remarks by the way that if there were no betting there would be no horse-racing.

THE REMEDY.

While admitting that many harmful forms of gambling could be lessened by legislation, the writer maintains that the only logical cure for reckless gambling is to be found at last in the cultivation of the human brain:—

No individual having a true conception of the principles that

govern roulette would risk any serious sum of money at Monte Carlo. Now there is a steady growth in the understanding of roulette. Modern mathematicians know more of the laws of probability than did Pascal or d'Alembert. Modern system-mongers, great as is their folly, have at least got beyond some of the puerile superstitions of their predecessors. Few now believe in an infallible system. Thus the gambling at Monte Carlo becomes, by slow degrees, less irrational.

It is not suggested that wagering on games of chance, on horse-races, on the rise and fall of stocks, will come to an end; but, when the individual understands what he is about, he will have less confidence. He will stop sooner; and the average wager will be reduced to a comparatively harmless amount. The spirit of gambling is nearly allied to, and may easily be transformed into, the spirit of rational enterprise. The man who, for a worthy object, risks a carefully prepared amalgam of money and knowledge may sometimes be a loser; but such losses can be utilised as steps towards future gain. The gambler may never be abolished; but we may hope that in time, with the growth of intelligence, he will be domesticated and harnessed for the use of mankind.

CRIMINALS IN THE LONDON STREETS.

FROM an interesting paper in *Blackwood's Magazine*, by Sir Henry Smith, ex-Commissioner of the City of London police, entitled "More about the Streets of London," I make the following extract:—

Criminals, if they will pardon me for saying so, show a strange want of originality. The "streets of London" have thousands of pickpockets: they began to pick pockets, and they continue to pick pockets. The omnibus thief remains the omnibus thief; and the stealer of milk-cans steals milk-cans and nothing else. The stealer of dogs might surely diversify his programme by occasionally stealing a cat; but no, the feline race concerns him not: with a pocketful of liver, rendered additionally attractive by an admixture of aniseed, he prowls about annexing everything canine, from the lordly St. Bernard to the pitiful pug. With strange stupidity they frequent the same line of omnibuses; return to the same streets, and, till Nemesis overtakes them, steal the same articles. In the higher walks of the profession these peculiarities are still more striking. The bank robber and the forger are fascinated by their own style of business. They never have an idea in their heads beyond bank robbery and forgery. The coiners are always severely dealt with; but who ever saw him take to a less dangerous pursuit?

The murderer, should he escape capital punishment, immediately on the expiry of his sentence commits another desperate crime, and again puts his neck in jeopardy. Women have less scope for the exercise of their talents, and have fewer openings to choose from—baby-farming and deceiving their younger sisters to ruin being the most common, and with a good *clientèle* far the most lucrative.

Sir Henry Smith says that he has never shed tears over a banker's loss. Warning after warning is thrown away on them, "and contributory negligence" generally leads to their misfortunes. He has known men hang about outside a bank for a fortnight in the most suspicious way, noting everything, and not a step taken to ascertain who they were or what they were hanging about for.

A QUARTERLY of local and historical interest is the *Home Counties Magazine*, edited by Mr. W. Paley Baildon. The April number contains an article, by Mr. A. L. Summers, on Petersham. Bute House and Petersham Lodge have both disappeared, but the church still remains. It presents an unusual appearance, consisting of a chancel, north and south transepts, no nave, and a low western tower which forms the entrance.

SCIENTIFIC MARVELS OF OUR TIME.

THE most illuminating article that has appeared in popular periodicals upon the very abstruse subject of "The New Chemistry" is Mr. W. A. Shenstone's paper on "Carbon and the Shapes of Atoms," which is published in the May *Cornhill*. He concludes with the daring suggestion that "stereochemical formulæ will have to be replaced sooner or later by living pictures, for which models may perhaps be found in the constellations which glorify the heavens."

THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

Sir Francis Fox, in the *Cornhill*, describes how the great tunnel was bored through the Simplon Pass, which will be inaugurated on the 30th of this month. The tunnel is twelve and a quarter miles in length. Its construction was impeded by the heat of the rocks and the water springs through which it passed. In some cases the water was scalding hot, 131 degrees temperature being the maximum. The tunnellers had to cross a great subterranean river at a cost of £1,000 per yard. The tunnel was carried across the river enclosed in a tube of granite masonry 8ft. 6in. thick. The adoption of the Brandt hydraulic drill avoided the creation of dust, and no tunneller died of phthisis.

THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TIMBER PILES.

Mr. H. H. Supplee, the writer of the quarterly survey of applied science in this quarter's *Forum*, says that wooden piles such as those upon which Amsterdam and St. Petersburg have been built are now being discarded:—

The timber pile is now being extensively replaced by the pile of reinforced concrete. Such piles are made of several vertical rods of steel, fitted to a pointed metal shoe at the bottom, and wrapped around with a spiral binding of heavy wire, the whole being filled and surrounded with concrete, and forming a pillar of artificial stone in the midst of which is a steel skeleton. Concrete piles are effectively sunk by the water-jet method, a powerful stream of water being directed through a pipe passing down the centre of the pile, which mines away the earth at the foot. Such piles have the great advantage of being immune from decay, the alkaline concrete preventing the oxidation of the embedded steel, while the ravages of the teredo, so fatal to timber piles in marine structures, are rendered impossible.

THE COST OF A TRAFFIC SUBWAY.

Although the streets of Chicago are wide, the citizens have deemed it necessary to construct a subway for heavy traffic. This line, which will be opened at midsummer, carries 30,000 tons of freight daily. It is operated by small cars which are capable of being run into sidings in the basement of warehouses and stores, practically replacing the work of the teamsters. The Chicago subway system cost about £4,000,000, or 30 per cent. more than the Simplon tunnel, and about one-seventh the estimated cost of the Panama Canal.

WHAT WE WASTE IN GAS.

Benjamin Franklin used to maintain that we could pay off the national debt with the saving to be

effected by going to bed with the sun and rising with him in the morning:—

It is estimated that in the United States alone there is involved for artificial light a yearly expenditure of not less than £40,000,000, of which one-half is for electric lighting, one-sixth for gas, and one-third for oil; not taking into account the limited use of natural gas and acetylene for lighting. The need for special attention to this department of engineering appears in the fact that probably at least £4,000,000 of this yearly bill for light is wasted.

THE COMING AIRSHIP.

The airship so long expected is coming, it seems, from Dayton, the home of the National Cash Register:—

The French Government has acquired an interest in the latest machine of the Wright brothers, of Dayton, Ohio. The published accounts of the experiments of the Wright brothers relate wholly to gliding, the impetus being obtained by leaping from a hillock or other point of elevation. But it is credibly reported that they have succeeded in applying a propelling motor to the aeroplane and in accomplishing independent flight.

JOHN BULL THROUGH COLONIAL SPECTACLES.

IN *C. B. Fry's Magazine* Mr. P. A. Vaile, the well-known New Zealander and tennis champion, talks to John Bull as an extremely candid friend. In English national life to-day there is, he says, "a wonderful atmosphere of falseness, of narrowness, of selfishness." John Bull has changed of late, not for the better. Many of his traditional virtues are his in reality no longer:—

Gone are the stately old courtesies, the genuine, lavish hospitality, the welcome of the home. In their place we find the "good form" of the present day, the right to buy our way into or about country homes by the grace of the avaricious servants who wait with itching palms on every step; and instead of the home welcome we have the restaurant dinner and the bridge party.

And Mr. Vaile has one more fling at John Bull for making such a grey, chill, sombre thing of life which is grey, chill, and sombre enough already. "So he becomes self-centred, narrow, selfish, without public spirit or sympathy." Whereas the average Englishman, if he cared to shake himself up a little, might, "in time, become quite an interesting companion," even although he is not much of a traveller compared with the restless colonial. But the serious aspect of Mr. Bull's dull self-centring (of which Mr. Vaile gives an amusing picture) is that it is injuring his national and even his individual health. He misses much of the "toning up" which comes from association with other men. In England's sons Mr. Vaile finds a want of tone, of *verve*, both physically and mentally:—

The mentality of the average Englishman is not nearly so alert as is that of his brother across the sea. He has not the intercourse with his fellow-men that the colonial has. His mind follows in the dull routine of his body. His nervous system sympathises. The result is, in many cases, almost an atrophy of the nervous system. I have for long past noticed with concern the lack of nervous force in the youth of England, the want of that tone, that superabundance of vitality, that should be the characteristic of every healthy boy. The colonial boy has, generally speaking, enough vitality to drive about three sets of nerves; the English lad always seems short of the necessary amount.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

THE opening article in the *World's Work* is devoted to a discussion of this project, Sir William Holland, M.P., introducing the subject. His sole objection to the tunnel is of a strategic nature. This, however, he considers very slight, and the benefits of a Channel Tunnel very substantial.

FROM THE ENGLISH SIDE.

Mr. George Turnbull discusses the tunnel from the English side. The project stands an infinitely better chance, he thinks, than in 1883, when, however, the Select Committee of ten Lords and Commons, with Lord Lansdowne at their head, only decided against it by a majority of two. The political situation is quite different, and in every way much more favourable, than in 1882. Even if there were to be an invasion, it has not been shown that the tunnel would make matters worse for us. Both the French and English Governments are sympathetic to the proposal, especially the easily sea-sick French. Engineers are convinced that the grey chalk in the Channel can be bored successfully. The plans drawn up in the seventies will be little changed; and Mr. Francis Brady, the S.E. and C. Company's engineer of 1883, is the engineer to-day:—

On Mr. Brady's representations, experimental works were started to the west instead of to the east of Dover, at a point where the grey chalk comes to the surface and it is possible to pierce a tunnel without risk from sea-water. The fact that the experimental works, carried for more than a mile under sea, proved that the grey chalk was impermeable where solid, established the future route, although the alignment in following the course of the stratum across Channel has to diverge slightly from a straight course.

This tunnel which is proposed afresh to-day, then, will be thirty miles in length, measuring from the international station at Dover to the corresponding terminus on the opposite shore at Sangatte, near Calais.

As in the case of the Simplon, there would be two independent tunnels. These would be twenty feet apart, with cross galleries at intervals of a quarter of a mile, giving communication between them. The tunnels would run at a parallel level through the grey formation, which, itself impermeable where solid to water, constitutes a continuous bed below the porous chalk and above the gault. Each tunnel would be eighteen feet in diameter, and the extreme depth below the bottom of the sea would be 150 ft.

Of course, the difference the tunnel would make to Dover is incalculable. She would then be a formidable rival of Antwerp and Hamburg, and the advantage to railways would not be much less:—

The international convenience of having British and foreign railway stock of the standard gauge running over the submarine lines would give a great impetus to traffic. From London the South Eastern coaches could run to Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Brussels, Vienna, Rome, Copenhagen, Constantinople, Athens, St. Petersburg—and waggons from these and the other capitals of Europe could come to London and radiate in all directions throughout the lines of this country.

FROM THE FRENCH SIDE.

Mr. Charles Dawbarn, dealing with this aspect of the question, says that since the formation, thirty years ago, of the French and the English Tunnel

Companies much progress has been made in tunneling. Much was learnt in making the Simplon Tunnel, and though the length of the Channel Tunnel would be much greater (he puts it at perhaps thirty-five miles), the difficulties are much less. Never has the time been more favourable to the consideration of the scheme so far as France is concerned. In fact, the French bogey is practically laid; but there remains the German bogey—the possibility that Germany might war against the Republic, and compel her to give up the strip of land containing the French end of the tunnel. And then French people consider there is another aspect of the case, often forgotten by England—the blow that might be inflicted on English shipping interests. They think shipping would be diverted from London and Liverpool to the advantage of Marseilles and Genoa. The Lyons silk manufacturers, who now run a special train to convey their silk merchandise to London, would no longer be disturbed by fear of the boat being delayed. And it means a great deal to them to have their silk on the market exactly to time. Normandy and Brittany produce would probably all go by the tunnel. But, says Mr. Dawbarn, this only means more into the pockets of the railway companies and less into those of the shipowners. Once build your Channel Tunnel and the Londoner will reckon Paris nearer than Dublin, and the Parisian and provincial Frenchman will have the one great obstacle removed to his visiting England—his dread of the sea. The writer forgets the rooted conviction of the exorbitant charges of English hotels, which keeps away so many French tourists.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

WANTED—SENIOR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

IN *Saint George* for April there is a notice of Mr. C. E. B. Russell's work among the lads discharged after short sentences from Strangeways Gaol, Manchester.

During the past three months Mr. Russell has dealt with 160 lads between the ages of sixteen and nineteen. He has given them a new rig-out, and has found them work, besides finding them decent lodgings with some senior member of his own Lads' Club. Over 50 per cent. are doing well, and are paying back in weekly instalments the money spent on their new rig-out.

Mr. Russell advocates the establishment of a senior Industrial School for lads of this class:—

The present system says to the lad who is unfortunate or undisciplined, "Go to prison, and go again for all I care."

To suggest parental control in the case of a boy over fourteen who is "living on the town" is absolutely useless: for such a lad parental control does not exist. But if he were sent to a senior industrial school, he would be kept hard at work learning an honest trade; if he behaved well, he would be set free under a licence; but if he lost his work again through bad time-keeping, or impudence, or slackness, or whatever cause, back he would go again to the industrial school until he had learnt the lessons of discipline, of hard work, and of getting up in the morning.

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A NEW POET:

ANNOUNCED BY PROFESSOR DOWDEN.

The mere statement makes the heart leap. When a critic of Dr. Dowden's eminence endorses the high encomium of so learned a scholar as the late Dr. Garnett, the public is prepared to believe and receive with well-grounded hope. From the paper with which Dr. Dowden opens the new *Twentieth Century Quarterly* we learn that the poet is a woman, Miss Rosalind Travers.

A WOMAN.

The volume reviewed is entitled "The Two Arcadias: Plays and Poems" (Brimley Johnson). Professor Dowden says of her work:—

The large utterance is constantly audible. If we were to classify certain poets into two groups, those who sink deeper and deeper through beauty towards its centre, like Keats, and those who, like Shelley, mount towards beauty from level to level of clear air, the writer of these poems must be ranked among the spirits who climb or soar. There are no stove-plants here, grown in a moist and overheated atmosphere. The flora is that of the heights, such as we might find on cliffs blown by the sea-winds and loved of the sun, or on some moor behind such buttresses of rock, where what is delicate is also hardy, and grace seems to be a mode of free and energetic vitality.

He adds later:—

Some of the shorter lyrics in the volume give as authentic evidence as any of the longer poems that the writer possesses a gift of song which captures the imagination and both satisfies and makes desirous the sense of hearing. And several of these lyrics have the excellent quality, in which lies much of promise, that they are not mere outbreaks of personal feeling, but have a certain dramatic or semi-dramatic detachment from the singer; or that, if personal, they have been reshaped and purified by the *Katharsis* of the imagination.

Out of many noble passages selected by Dr. Dowden we may quote the following:—

These shift and pass: the Unknown Powers remain;
The Everlasting Voices linger yet
By field and flood; imperishable Joy
Rides with the sunbeams o'er the wind-swept main;
And mighty Peace through the dim forest moves;
While Beauty, on the changeless heaven uprears
Swift multitudinous splendour, towers and thrones,
Or spreads the grave pavilions of the night
With touch divine for all the world to see.
And from the gaze of toiling man looks forth
The veiled vision of a younger god;
The enduring Spirit of Humanity,
Promethean, casting still his golden fires
On darkest mortal woe.

Good is it to know that the Everlasting Voices linger yet, not merely by field and flood, but "in the hearts of mighty poets."

IN the *Young Woman* for May much attention is devoted to the practical question of how women can earn a livelihood. These articles, however, would be much more valuable if they stated what might fairly be expected as a return for real and personal capital sunk by a capable girl in learning the professions described so glibly. The writer of the article on "Woodcarving" is frank enough to admit that lady woodcarvers can never earn huge incomes. Certainly they cannot, since "even those who are very clever find it hard to make more than a pound a week." Which is simply not a living wage.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND THE RIGHT WOMEN.

IN the *Grand Magazine* Dr. Emil Reich's article with this title gains additional point after the recent exhibition of women suffragists in the Ladies' Gallery. The Englishman, says Dr. Reich, does not treat his women seriously. It is sometimes hard to see how he can. In England the woman defers to the man too much, sometimes to an extent which is absurd. In America (Dr. Reich has only a limited admiration for the American woman),

precisely the contrary state of affairs obtains; there the woman is everything in this sense. But here, again, there is no equilibrium. However, it may be right in America; perhaps it cannot be otherwise. The American woman is dominating and brilliant; at the sacrifice of that tenderness and gentle charm, which is a supreme quality in Woman, she has acquired an artificial vivacity and brightness, a passing, superficial interest in innumerable things that have nothing to do with her, and in consequence she is afflicted with an insatiable curiosity, an unquenchable thirst for newness, for new fashions, new manias, new religions—new playthings to take up and throw away again.

The Englishwoman, though apparently active and troubled about many things, is really "doing no work, because she is not doing her own work." Her work, it seems, is education, and if I read Dr. Reich aright, she must begin by educating the Englishman—her sons and her husband in particular. That is, if she has either—a detail which Dr. Reich forgets. And he is not at all explicit, except about the American woman, whom he pities in italics. There is no real tie between her and the American man. He bears the weight of the yoke, "she flutters round him like a charming butterfly, a pleasing object to rest one's eyes on—but no one would ask the butterfly to help him to draw the chariot of Empire."

Cannot the Englishwoman win greater power for herself? asks Dr. Reich. The American woman's power over men is apparent only, worse than nothing. But:—

There is a 'great variety of women in England; they are highly individualised; they can become anything if they take the right steps, with the right object in view. Why should they not, with all their admirable qualities, be delightful, irresistible, *trouvantes*? Let them attract men, hold them, dominate them; not from selfish motives, but in order to educate them!

He suggests, therefore, that a boy should remain at home, that is, under woman's influence, till the age of fourteen. The four years from ten, when he now usually leaves home, till fourteen would be the greatest gain to both mother and boy. "A girl should never leave home till she is eighteen." A most questionable statement, especially if she has to make her way in the world:—

In the course of my career, as I have said on a former occasion, more than two thousand young Englishmen have passed through my hands, it has been my duty to teach them, and I have noticed one thing: they receive no intimate letters from their mothers.

On one occasion, when a young Englishman I knew was in some trouble, I asked him how it was that he did not hear from his mother. "My mother," he said, "respects herself too much to interfere with me."

THE GREEK BUILDING AND THE ROMAN ROAD.

THE April issue of the *Chautauquan* is devoted to the Ancient Greek and Roman Classics and their influences in modern life.

SIMPLICITY OF GREEK ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. A. D. F. Hamlin takes for his subject Greek Architecture and Its Message. He notes the essential characteristics of all Greek art, and says these characteristics spring from the character of the Greeks themselves. He writes:—

The most obvious of these characteristics are simplicity of conception, straightforward directness in the carrying out of this conception, and a remarkable refinement, delicacy and precision in the mechanical and artistic execution. Less obvious at a superficial glance, but even more impressive after a more critical study, are the qualities of proportion and restraint.

The Greeks attained architectural perfection, he adds, because the builders were content to use the Doric style for five hundred years on account of its severe beauty and perfect suitability. In the sixth century B.C. they began to use the Ionic style, and continued to use it for four hundred years, because of its inherent elegance. In this way the features of each style were improved very nearly to absolute perfection.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME.

A railway track three thousand miles in length is considered a marvellous achievement of modern enterprise, but imagine a highway over four thousand miles in length like the great Roman roadway from the wall of Antoninus to Jerusalem.

In the April issue of the *Chautauquan*, Mr. A. B. Hulbert, writing on this great road, says:—

The itinerary of the great road referred to from the wall of Antoninus in Scotland to Jerusalem shows the route and important towns on it. From the wall of Antoninus to York, 222 Roman miles; London, 227 miles; Rhutupiae (Richborough), 67; Boulogne (by water), 45; Rheims, 174; Lyons, 330; Milan, 324; Rome, 426; Brundisium, 360; Dyrrachium (by water), 40; Byzantium, 711; Ancyra, 283; Tarsus, 301; Antioch, 141; Tyre, 252; Jerusalem, 168. Total 4,071.

DOES EDUCATION ENTAIL EXTERMINATION?

Mr. W. L. FELTER, of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, contributes to the *Educational Review* for April a most sensational article on the Education of Women. He maintains that the modern American system of educating women threatens the race with extinction. He says:—

An examination of the question thus far inclines one to the view that if higher education became universal, posterity would be gradually eliminated, and the schools and teachers would progressively exterminate the race. Only twenty per cent. of the graduates of twelve American colleges marry at an average age of twenty-seven years. The marriages took place six years after graduation. One investigator found 74 per cent. single.

Another investigator, Miss Abbott, showed that of 8,956 graduates of sixteen colleges, 23 per cent. were married. It would appear that the rate of marriage of college women is decreasing, and that the age at which marriage occurs is becoming steadily later.

Not only do the college women shirk marriage, but the minority which marries shirks maternity. Comparing the forty years ending with 1890, native marriages average 2.3 children

each, while those of the foreign-born average 7.4 each. It is evident that if our race depended upon the rate of replenishment of the educated classes, it would be doomed to speedy extinction.

DO IRISH PRIESTS CHECK SWEETHEARTING?

IN a paper in the *Edinburgh Review* on criticism of life in Ireland, the writer enlarges on the power of the priest. This power, always great, has been increased by the elimination of the landlord classes, and by the substitution of direct government from England for the previous government by the Protestant Irish. A novelist draws the picture of a girl being denounced by the parish priest simply and solely because she has been too fond of courtship, of walking out in the evenings with this or that young man. Otherwise she is quite innocent, but once under the priest's censure, she is forced to leave Ireland for America. The reviewer says:—

Through a great part of Ireland public opinion, moulded by the clergy, separates the sexes as far as possible. At the church door, and wherever else they congregate, men group on one side, women on the other. It is not well thought of for people of opposite sexes to be seen walking along the road together even to a market. The position certainly of some ecclesiastics has been made definite by the refusal of certain bishops to allow "mixed classes" in branches of the Gaelic League. . . . On the whole public opinion discourages whatever can be justly, or even unjustly, set down as sweetheating. . . . It is true that the Catholic clergy have put down dancing in many country places, it is probable that they have at least done something to lessen the interest which the sexes take in each other; it is even true that some of them have regarded the Gaelic League as introducing dangerous dissipation; in general, it may be said that they have helped to make life in Ireland more dull. It seems also true that they have tightened the curb a good deal of late years, possibly from an advance of the ethical standard, but more probably because, as we pointed out, circumstances have greatly increased their power. Yet we do not think that Mr. Moore is right in blaming the Irish clergy for the drain of emigration.

MARRIAGE WITHOUT ROMANCE A SUCCESS!

The reviewer is good enough to give the other side:—

No doubt the answer of any average Irish priest would be that romance and the poetry of love-making are all very well and quite admissible for ladies and gentlemen, but that his flock are peasants, that nothing is more remote from romance than the preliminaries of marriage in Irish peasant life, and that nowhere is marriage more successful. Courting, he might say, is an amusement which has in Ireland very little to do with marriage, which seldom leads up to marriage, and sometimes leads to what he condemns. Therefore, in setting his face against courting he is doing nothing to hinder marriage.

And the reviewer quotes the author's explicit comment, the comment of a Protestant clergyman on the spiritual teachers of another creed:—

The Irish priests have schemed and lied, have blustered and bullied, have levied taxes beyond belief upon the poorest of the poor; but they have taught the people a religion which penetrates their lives and which, in its essential features, is not far from the Spirit of Christ. Such religion is not to be taught by words. The man who imparts it must first understand it and possess it in his own soul.

This Protestant tribute to "Sacerdotal and Romanist" teaching may be commended to "No-Popery" agitators.

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ON BOARD THE "NORTHUMBERLAND."

AN UNPUBLISHED CONVERSATION WITH NAPOLEON.

NOT long ago *La Revue* published a new Napoleon document, namely, a conversation of nearly two hours which Mr. W. H. Lyttelton had with Napoleon on board the *Northumberland* when at anchor off Torbay.

Various writers on the Napoleonic epoch refer to this conversation, but as no details whatever have been given respecting the tenor of it, the editor considers himself entitled to regard the manuscript from which quotations are made as a hitherto unpublished document. It belongs to the Royal Archives at Dresden, and is part of the *dossier* of the representative of Saxony in London in 1816.

Mr. W. H. Lyttelton was a friend of Admiral Sir George Cockburn's, and he happened to be on the *Northumberland* in the afternoon of August 7th, 1815, when Napoleon came on board, and was able to follow unobserved all the details of the scene.

AN OBJECT OF CURIOSITY.

None of the eight officers on board could speak a word of French, and naturally they were only too glad to disappear as quickly as possible after Sir George Cockburn had introduced them. Mr. Lyttelton then found himself face-to-face with Napoleon, and as he had not been presented, Napoleon opened the conversation:—

"Who are you? Are you here out of curiosity?"

"Yes, M. le Général, I am called Lyttelton, and I am a friend of the Admiral's. I know nothing more worthy to arouse my curiosity than that which has brought me here."

Many questions on fox-hunting followed, and when these had been answered, Mr. Lyttelton talked about Lord Brougham and other personages.

PROTESTS AGAINST ENGLAND.

Later in the afternoon Napoleon, pointing to the condition of the paint, remarked to Lyttelton:—

"This vessel seems to have been hastily equipped. A vessel in better condition might have been provided—the *Chatham*, for instance. . . . You have stained the national honour in imprisoning me in this manner. It may be prudent, but it is not generous. You act like a small aristocratic power, and not like a great free State. I wanted to live as a simple English citizen."

"MY CAREER IS ENDED."

To Lyttelton's observation that, according to the news from France, Napoleon's party was still a powerful one, Napoleon continued:—

"No; my career is ended."

And when Lyttelton reminded him that he had said the same thing a year before at Elba, he exclaimed:—

"I was sovereign-then. I had the right to make war. The King of France did not keep his promises. I made war on the King of France with 600 men!"

A GREAT POLITICAL SYSTEM.

More complaints against the English Government follow, and then the conversation with Lyttelton proceeds:—

N. You do not know my character. You ought to have trusted my word of honour.

L. May I tell you the real truth?

N. Speak.

L. Since your invasion of Spain you have broken the most solemn engagements.

N. I was called to the aid of Charles IV. against his son.

L. No; it was to place King Joseph on the throne.

N. I had my great political system. It was necessary to establish a counterpoise to your enormous sea power, and, besides, it is only what the Bourbons have done.

L. But you must admit that France under your government was more formidable than she was during the last years of the reign of Louis XIV. Moreover, the country has developed meanwhile.

N. England, on her part, has also become more powerful.

L. Many enlightened people think that England loses rather than gains by her great distant possessions.

N. I wanted to rejuvenate Spain.

Lyttelton endeavoured to bring Napoleon back to the terms of the Treaty with reference to Spain, but he went on unheeding to another subject, namely, more protests against our conduct towards him.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

Many more subjects were discussed, and though the writer does not always remember the order in which they were taken, he guarantees the authenticity of the remarks he has attributed to Napoleon. Of Fox, Napoleon said:—

"I knew Mr. Fox. I saw him at the Tuileries. He had not your prejudices. He was sincere. He sincerely desired peace, and I desired peace also. His death prevented peace being made. The others were not sincere."

Every effort was made by Lyttelton to get Napoleon to express his opinion of Pitt, but in vain.

With reference to a descent on England, he said:—

"I wanted to bring about your abasement, to force you to be just, or, at least, to be less unjust."

ARCHITECTURE IN MEDIEVAL ART.

MR. PAUL WATERHOUSE, writing in a recent number of the *Art Journal* on Painters' Architecture, notices among others the tower in Jan van Eyck's drawing of "St. Barbara" at Antwerp, and the Holy City in Memlinc's "Passion" at Turin. Of the former he writes:—

Perhaps there is nowhere among the products of sixteenth century art a more beautiful portrayal of Gothic design than the half-executed sketch of a tower which Jan van Eyck reared behind his "St. Barbara," now hanging in the Royal Museum at Antwerp. No known tower claims this delicate vision as its portrait.

The drawing is not a transcript of stony fact, but a sheer design, or at least an apocalypse, and the man who drew it loved to show his pleasure, not only in the forms that go, one by one, to the making-up of so fair a whole, but in the very processes of ant-like labour that bring about the slow accomplishment.

Memlinc, says Mr. Waterhouse, is not so convincing in the Jerusalem in his great "Passion." His best architecture is his actual portrayal of established buildings, like Cologne Cathedral in the series of pictures representing the history of St. Ursula and her maidens. Carpaccio also painted a set of Ursula pictures, and his power of handling architecture was on a higher plane than Memlinc's. While Memlinc could copy a building, Carpaccio could imagine one; and his Cologne is a piece of mediæval Gothic fortress work.

SHAKESPEARE'S BOYS.

IN the April number of *Saint George* Mr. J. Lewis Paton has an article on Shakespeare's Boys.

He notes that there have been elaborate studies of Shakespeare's heroes and heroines, fools, villains, and ghosts, but no special study of Shakespeare's boys—there are scarcely any little girls in Shakespeare. He writes:—

Nearly all the boys in Shakespeare are in the tragedies. The presence of young life throws the pathos of tragedy into relief, just as the unstained innocence of childhood throws into relief the black horror of sin.

None of Shakespeare's boys are cowards, for there is not an ignoble one among them, nor is there one who does not show considerable confidence in himself.

LUCIUS, THE PAGE BOY.

Mr. Paton deals with each boy-character in turn. He begins with Brutus's thoughtful treatment of Lucius in "Julius Caesar":—

This we may take as typical of the way that boys are treated by their seniors in Shakespeare, always cheerfully, always as persons who have rights of their own, and not infrequently with a playful exaggeration of those rights, as though they were much older than they are, mighty warriors or grave-thoughted statesmen. It is the proper way to treat boys, that is prophetically, not as seniors among children but as juniors among men. It is what Arnold called "the abridging of childhood";—better any day the premature man than the overgrown child.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

A more important boy's part is that of Arthur:—

Arthur (writes Mr. Paton) stands apart from and above all other boys. He inherits from his mother with his high-strung nature a wonderful gift of utterance: he is a master of words; he has also feeling as well as words; in him, at any rate, a poet dies young. Though he appeals so piteously to Hubert against the cruel blinding irons, he is not afraid to die; or, rather, he is afraid but masters his fear. The paramount quality of Arthur is his affectionate sensibility for others and that love-hunger which always accompanies it.

PHOTOGRAPHING A LION.

IN the May issue of the *Girl's Realm* there is a very interesting article on Sport with the Camera, in which Dr. Wm. Meyer gives us his experiences as a photographer of the animals in the Berlin Zoo.

One of his subjects, the lion Wissmann, kept him a whole week before condescending to pose for him, and then Dr. Meyer says he made dozens of attempts before he got a satisfactory picture:—

The first step towards approaching him, namely, climbing the barrier that separates us mortals from the cage proper, I took, I must confess, with beating heart.

It was necessary, however, to risk a closer meeting. I did not want to include the iron railings in the picture, so had to hold the lens between the bars inside the cage. Naturally, it is only possible to take instantaneous photographs, and you must do this quietly and gently. This may not be difficult on a hunt when one is usually a few dozen paces from such an animal, and can rely on a second shot. In this case, however, I had to look my friend in the eye at a distance of about one and a half yards.

It would be a serious mistake to make a sudden movement of any sort in approaching a wild beast, for the animal might be startled into an attack. One must walk quietly around him, quite naturally, of course, keeping him constantly in view, and should the position be favourable, one must quickly, but with no appearance of nervous haste, focus one's camera, step up to

the railing, and when at the proper distance release the shutter, and quickly step back.

Compared to this work the photography of children is child's play, but the picture of the lion, which took a whole week to secure, is a beautiful one.

THE GREY WOLF AS LORD OF ENGLAND!

HIS SIEGE OF NEOLITHIC MAN.

ONE of the most interesting and suggestive papers in the May magazines is that which the Messrs. Hubbard contribute to the *Cornhill*. It is called "Prehistoric Man on the Downs." According to the writers the downs of southern England are still covered with trenches, ramparts, and platforms which neolithic man created thousands of years ago to protect himself and his cattle from the dreaded foes occupying the plains. Who were those foes? The brothers Hubbard maintain that while the trenches and ramparts were provided to ward off attacks from missile-using men, the series of flat platforms cut out of the chalk which are known as shepherd's steps, were originally made in order to afford our remote ancestors a vantage ground for beating off the attacks of wolves. For in those remote days the plains were held by wolves, while men, driven to the downs, held them as beleaguered fortresses in the midst of Wolfland:—

The wolf, seeking his prey in the neolithic herds, was the compelling influence which drove man into the uplands and led him to expend such an infinitude of labour on the "shepherd's steps" which mark off the bases of the hills wherever we find the traces of our neolithic forefathers.

Keeping in mind the grey forms flitting through the night, we can grasp the significance of the other works which we find upon the downs; the secular contest with the wolf furnishes the key to the enigma.

These slinking hounds advancing in the shade of the valleys, or in the shadow of the great forests, or looping along in their thousands over the marshy borders of the rivers, must have been a veritable danger to the herds while grazing in the plains during the day, and this danger would be still greater during the night.

At the top of the hill a cattle camp would, therefore, be constructed to receive the herds in the evening, and at its base the great wolf platforms would be set in a position where a conflict might be carried on without stampeding the herds in the camp above.

As it is not the nature of wolves to fight a pitched battle against a great and organised adversary, the presence of bodies of shouting men stationed tier above tier on the platforms would probably have been sufficient to drive off the howling wolves. Furthermore, it is obvious for the security of the herds that the wolves would have to be driven off to a distance. To attempt to enclose a grazing-ground by an impassable barrier in the plain, even if such a course were possible, would have been to allow the wolves to lurk around the settlement.

Stupendous as are the works of neolithic man, it is almost inconceivable that even he, before the age of iron, could have erected and maintained, mile after mile, for hundreds of miles an effective palisading.

The paper, which is illustrated by diagrams and descriptions of these fortresses against the wolf that still exist near Marlborough, is one of fascinating interest. What a picture is that of these hilly islets of humanity putting up, for centuries, the sole refuge of our race in the midst of the all encompassing flood of Wolfdom which submerged the plains!

CULTIVATING THE HUMAN PLANT.

MR. LUTHER BURBANK'S THEORIES.

MR. LUTHER BURBANK, already well known for his wonderful experiments with plants, contributes to the May number of the *Century* a suggestive article on the Training of the Human Plant, in which he advocates the adaptation of the principles of plant cultivation in a more or less modified form to the human being. Though his observations are concerned with the American race, his theories may be applied to the human race all the world over.

In the course of his investigations connected with plants, Mr. Burbank has frequently been struck by the similarity between the organisation and development of plants and human beings. In both, the crossing of species is paramount, but, he says, it must be accompanied by rigid selection of the best, together with wise supervision, intelligent care, and the utmost patience.

CROSSING AND SELECTIVE ENVIRONMENT.

The American race, he continues, is more crossed than any other, and in it we may see all the best and all the worst qualities of each race. After the necessary crossing should come elimination and refining, till the finished product has been produced, and it is to selective environment and training that he devotes his article.

First, Mr. Burbank would not allow any child to go to school before he is ten years old; that is to say, the first ten years of the child's life should be considered necessary for the preparation of the work before him. The child must be healthy, and should be brought up in the country, if possible. The first ten years of his life should be spent in the open in close touch with nature, and surrounded with all the influences of love.

We must be absolutely honest with the child; we must teach him self-respect, keep out fear, keep him happy, give him plenty of sunlight and fresh air and nourishing food. In the child, as in the plant, heredity will make itself felt, but by patient cultivation and persistence you may fix a desirable trait in a human being as you may breed a desirable attribute into a plant. The work may take years and even centuries, but Mr. Burbank does not doubt but that repeated application of the same modifying forces for several generations will bring about the desired result.

Thus he would transform abnormal children into normal ones and build up the physically weak into the best that they are capable of becoming. The most difficult problem to solve is the treatment of the mentally defective. When the tendencies in a plant are vicious, the plant must be destroyed, and though it might be a boon to the human race if imbecile children could be eliminated, he thinks that here the analogy between plant cultivation and the cultivation of the human being must cease. The only hope is that constant cultivation and selection will ultimately do away with such defectives.

PATIENT CULTIVATION.

In plants from six to ten generations are sufficient to fix them in their new ways, and it is suggested that ten generations of human life would be ample to fix any desired attribute. Yet a plant is said to be the most stubborn living thing in the world, and the will of a human being weak in comparison, so that with the sensitive pliable nature of the child the problem should be infinitely easier.

ANTI-MILITARISM PAST AND PRESENT.

THE opening paper in the *Positivist Review*, by Professor Beesly, deals with anti-militarism of the sentimental, benevolent, and, it must be confessed, rather ineffectual type—the anti-militarism (too often) of Peace Societies, of Penn and Tolstoy, as contrasted with “the stern, hard-headed, matter-of-fact anti-militarism that has been spreading in Europe, and especially in France, during the last few years.” Present-day anti-militarism has its root, not in sentiment, but in observation and reflection. It is rising quite out of the realm of a “fad,” and at the bottom of it is the proletariat, resolving to make itself heard, its interests preponderate:—

The conviction is spreading among the most thoughtful of them that between the workmen of different countries there is no opposition of interests, no reason for quarrel or rivalry. They have taken up the notion—substantially a true one—that wars are waged, and the ruinous preparations for war endured, for the advantage of those who make a profit out of other people's labour. They are ashamed of the old national antipathies, and indignant that these should be still fostered by a pseudo-patriotic Press, which they do not fail to observe is also invariably leagued with employers against workmen. They want from the State several benefits which their fathers never thought of claiming, such as education, old age pensions, limitation of hours of labour, free meals for school-children, better housing, access to the land; and they are told that they cannot have these because armies and navies are so expensive.

In France the growing reprobation of the military spirit among the working class is quite remarkable, and for this the schoolmasters, poorly paid and hard worked, are largely responsible. Everywhere they are impressing upon the working classes that if France would abandon all projects of conquest she would be safer from aggression than any fortified frontiers and large standing armies can make her.

Pacifists and the like may be doomed to pass away without viewing any “promised land,” but they are making the way easier for others coming after them. And Professor Beesly concludes:—

If I am obliged to make my choice, let me be numbered with them rather than with their revilers and persecutors.

THE SERPENT'S ANÆSTHETIC.—Those who are interested in the marvel and the miracle of evolution should on no account miss Mr. Benson's wonderful paper on “Venomous Serpents” in the *May Cornhill*. It is fear-some to watch the superhuman intelligence with which the poison fangs of these deadly snakes were slowly fashioned during the centuries. One thing which the paper suggests is that snake poison was evolved as a species of chloroform which dulls the agony of the victims of the snake.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

"GOOD HOUSEKEEPING."

A NEW MAGAZINE FOR THE HOME.

It has long been one of the mysteries of magazinedom why the Americans have been so far ahead of the British in the production of magazines for the home. We have all manner of magazines dealing with all manner of subjects, political, social, and scientific, but hitherto we have had nothing corresponding to the *Ladies' Home Journal*, to mention only one of the many American magazines which are dedicated to the world of the home. There are ladies' magazines, women's magazines, but the home magazine, dealing with all the numberless practical questions which have to be met and answered every day in every home, has hitherto been practically non-existent on this side of the Atlantic. Even the *World and His Wife*, which imitated the shape of the American magazine, does not attempt to meet this need.

It is therefore with peculiar pleasure that I have to welcome the appearance this month of an English adaptation of that excellent magazine *Good Housekeeping*, which has for so many years been an indispensable monthly visitor in a myriad American homes. *Good Housekeeping*, the first number of which lies before me, is exactly what its name implies. It is a first-class monthly illustrated miscellany, which, although it contains a fair modicum of fiction for old and young, is primarily intended to help the housekeepers of England to discharge their onerous and responsible duties with the maximum of efficiency and the minimum of effort. It is dedicated to all home lovers, and as it is published at 6d. net, it is within the means of all. It will save its price many times over to any subscriber who reads even one-half of its 128 pages.

One of the most interesting features of *Good Housekeeping* is the department entitled "Discoveries," to which all readers are invited to contribute, at the standard rate of half-a-crown per discovery. There is a beautiful suggestiveness about the title. What housekeeper is there who has not in the course of her housekeeping made some discovery as to the arts and sciences necessary for the good governance of the realm over which she reigns as queen? It is true that her discovery may have been made by others before her. There is nothing new under the sun; and in the thousands of years which have elapsed since neolithic man and woman set up housekeeping, before history began, every device for keeping house and bringing up the child must have been discovered many times. But every young wife who begins for the first time to manage a house and make a home is an adventurer into a region which she has never explored. It is all as new to her as it was to Mother Eve when she had to find out the ways and means of making Adam comfortable when he found himself outside Eden. But what housewife of mature years is there to be found in all the land who has not her own secrets, who is not full of household lore which she knows better than anyone else, points upon which she is a mistress expert, which, nevertheless, she is willing enough to communicate to her daughters and her friends? "Discoveries" offers all such an opportunity of sharing the garnered fruits of their experience with a wider world.

Another good feature of *Good Housekeeping* is that it forms another link between the ocean-severed households

of the English-speaking world. American housewives have many wrinkles to give their English sisters. The problems of the home are much the same in the United States and the United Kingdom. American men, by their ingenuity and skill, have left their impress upon every department of English life. Hitherto the American housewife has not been equally influential on this side the Atlantic. *Good Housekeeping*, based as it is upon an American magazine, affords our Englishwomen an opportunity of learning for the first time from the American home.

It would be a mistake, however, to think that *Good Housekeeping* is a mere reprint of an American magazine. It is English edited, English printed, and largely English written, and it may confidently be predicted it is destined to become an English institution.

The contents of the first number are varied and cover a wide field of interests. There is a sensible paper on "Little Cruelties to Children" which mothers and nurses would do well to read. Mr. Edwin Markham, the author of the poem "The Man with the Hoe," describes his "Experiences with Boys." Mrs. Ward, who has undertaken the charge of the photographic department, writes on "The Camera in the Home." "Little Gardens Outdoors" is the title of the gardening section, which is edited by Mr. Saunders of *Amateur Gardening*. Among the other articles may be mentioned "To Detect and Combat Infectious Diseases," by Dr. Walker; "Leaks in the Domestic Treasury: the Waste of Sugar"; "Domestic Servants in Russia." There is a department devoted to the reviewing of housekeeping books. A handicraft section opens with stencilling. The lighter papers include stories for children, "The Fairies of Life," "Mrs. Galusha by the Day." There are also a review of Spring Styles, and Table Recipes. The serial story was written by many authors, each writing a section without collaboration with the others. A special prize is offered for the best forecast of the way in which the story ends.

Good Housekeeping is conducted in the interests of the higher life of the household, and the immense demand for the magazine in America shows that, to use an old phrase, it meets a felt want.

The keynote of the magazine is the Home. It stands for new aspirations, new methods, and comprehensive ideas about everything relating to the Home. It is practical before everything else. It is edited for the million, and its aim is to make our English homes happier, healthier and nobler than ever. (Published at 39, Whitefriars Street.)

THE *Journal of the African Society* is a treasury of most valuable material for the sociology of primitive peoples. Mr. Mabille's description of the Basuto has been referred to elsewhere. Rev. A. G. MacAlpine describes at length Tonga religious beliefs and customs. Dr. Johannes Weissenborn continues a full discussion on animal worship in Africa. He finds respect for animals to be the cause rather than the effect of totem worship. Mr. George Pirie gives a very rosy account of the progress of civilisation in North Eastern Rhodesia, and the adaptation of its natives for work. Sir F. Lugard's report on Northern Nigeria is quoted at length. M. Auguste Chevalier describes new rubber-producing plants discovered in Africa.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE May number opens with a hopeful survey of the progress which has been made towards the solution of national problems and international disputes. The editor remarks that Mrs. Whitridge, wife of the special ambassador sent to represent the United States at the Spanish wedding, is a daughter of the late Matthew Arnold. He welcomes the postponement of the second Hague Conference until after the Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro, as likely to benefit both of these international gatherings. He mentions Mr. Choate, General Porter, and Judge Rose as likely to be sent to represent the United States at the Hague. The tide of immigration at New York Harbour is stated to be higher this year than ever before. The number of immigrants is expected to reach 1,000,000, who are officially described as mostly able-bodied and willing workers, who add to national efficiency.

Mr. Rosenthal's sketch of the Alaskan Siberian railway and Mr. Savinien's account of the United States of Colombia have claimed separate notice. Mr. P. T. McGrath gives a thrilling account of the perils faced by New England fishermen along the Atlantic seaboard from Delaware to Newfoundland. He says that one of the deadliest perils they encounter is that of their vessels being run down and sunk by ocean steamships racing through the fog. The French Government is urging an international conference to make ocean-steamers avoid the Grand Banks altogether, the annual death-roll of French fishermen being appalling. He incidentally remarks that the Yankee fisherman is bent on keeping Newfoundland and Canada apart. For, as has been said, "the day Newfoundland unites with Canada, that day Gloucester puts up its shutters." Gloucester is the centre of the New England fisheries.

Louis van Norma gives a vivid account of the New York Post Office, the most important centre under the United States Post Office, which in its turn is the largest business concern in the country. It is the only business operated by the United States Government. On an average 25 million letters and postcards per day were sent from New York in 1905. In the Money Order business the largest number of orders go to Great Britain, but the largest amount of money is sent to Italy, which during 1905 received orders equal to 11 million dollars. Comparing New York with the chief European capitals, the writer says that the London Post Office is, all things considered, probably the most admirably managed and efficient postal institution in the world. The London collector and carrier has a salary graded more scientifically, and is better paid. This is in spite of the fact that London has not the pneumatic tube, which in Paris and in Berlin makes it possible to send a card from almost any portion to any other portion of the city in an hour. The pneumatic tube figures large in the prospects of future reform. A special appropriation Bill for the extension of the pneumatic tube service in large cities has passed the House of Representatives.

Mr. J. S. Fassett presses for reform of the U.S. Consular Service. American Consuls are, he says, second to none in the world, but they have been in the majority of cases shabbily, almost shamefully, underpaid. The new law, the Lodge Act, requires that all Consuls or agents receiving 1,000 dollars per year shall be American. At present there are 176 Vice and Deputy Consuls who are neither American born nor naturalised American citizens. It also provides a new system of inspection and audit.

"An Impartial Observer" reviews Mayor Dunne's work during one year of office towards municipal ownership in Chicago. He has secured three plebiscites in favour of this project. His proposal for municipal operation of the system of locomotion has been defeated.

Mr. George F. Baer, master spirit of the coal monopoly, is sketched by F. W. Unger. After a very varied career, he to-day stands as the typical American man of business, a militant apostle of vested interests, of private ownership, and private control.

THE AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE *Australasian Review of Reviews*, which gives a very interesting sketch of social and political progress in Australasia, laments in the March number that Tasmania, having to decide whether it was better to lose £50,000 or license a lottery, has resolutely chosen the sin to the loss. It is not yet announced that a Tasmanian edition of the Bible is to be printed which will omit the inconvenient question, What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? On the other hand, it seems that temperance is having a boom in Australasia. New Zealand scored a great victory last December, New South Wales has got fairly under way with her new Liquor Bill, and South Australia now reaps the reward of her patient waiting. Fifteen years ago it was agreed that in 1906 the people—men and women—should be allowed to decide by plebiscite whether or not they would close one-third of the public-houses without compensation. The voting-paper gave the voter the option of deciding—

That Licenses be reduced by one-third.
That Licenses be reduced by one-sixth.
That Licenses be continued as at present.
That new Licenses be granted.

The excitement was intense :—

The result of the Polls is that, with the exception of Adelaide City, reduction was carried all over the place, and even in the city itself licenses other than publicans' were reduced. As a result there will be an ending of eighty-one licenses without a penny of compensation being paid.

The Editor strongly supports the recommendation of Captain Cresswell, the Director of the Naval Forces to the Federal Government, that Australia should provide herself with three cruiser destroyers, sixteen torpedo boat destroyers, and fifteen torpedo boats, at a cost of £1,768,000.

In the *United Service Magazine* there is one article, by Lieut. Hordern, on "The Empire, the State, and the Individual," which is very sensibly and moderately written. Partnership rather than alliance, permanent, not temporary, union of the various parts of the Empire is what is advocated. But the writer recognises that this involves a recognition of the definite individuality of each self-governing colony, its removal from the Colonial Office, and the representation of each State in one or more central Imperial bodies. We must recognise that the great Colonies are more than colonies; and he says frankly that, so long as they are treated as colonies, they cannot be expected not to rely on us for defence. Once we give them adult privileges, consult them, and represent them adequately in Imperial councils, they must look to their own defences. He very rightly insists on representatives on any Imperial Commission being people fresh from the Colonies, and really understanding the problems.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

THE chief feature in the *Nineteenth Century* is the symposium of papers for and against the Education Bill, which has been noticed elsewhere. Mr. Sidney Lee gives an account of recent Shakespearean finds, and Sir C. A. Elliott's indictment of the *cantines scolaires* of Paris has been mentioned elsewhere.

COLONIAL PREFERENCE AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Russell Rea writes on the Liberal Government and the coming Colonial Conference. He shows how Mr. Chamberlain's Protectionist campaign has changed the attitude of the Colonies to the Home Country from one of pure gratitude and affection to that of a mere commercial bargaining. At the same time, it has made perfectly clear that the Colonies will do practically nothing towards bearing the burdens of Imperial defence. Mr. Rea suggests that at the next conference, which will have to be very carefully handled, we should cease to worry our Colonies for money. His proposals amount to urging that the Home Country should continue to bear the cost of Imperial defence, while the Colonies should in return grant the Home Country some special share in their growing material prosperity by means of a Preferential Tariff. The Home Country would thus maintain Free Trade, which is its economic necessity, and the Colonies would maintain that which is equally necessary to them—their freedom from militarism.

PEACEFUL PICKETING OF THE LORDS.

Sir Herbert Maxwell writes under the title of "Why Lift Trades Unions above the Law?" After sternly denouncing the Prime Minister for having thrown overboard his Attorney-General, Sir Herbert gives unpleasant instances of trade unions picketing, and then proceeds to apply to the House of Lords that "peaceful persuasion," the legality of which he so deprecates in the case of trade unions. He says:—

Just as the barons of England intervened at Runnymede to curb the tyranny of the monarch, and just as the great middle class threw off the tyranny of boroughmongering lords in 1832, so now it is to the Lords of Parliament, supported by the middle class, that we must look for protection from the tyranny of trade-unions.

Have they nerve and judgment for the occasion?

It may be feared that the Lords themselves may shrink from exercising their legitimate control. What will be the inevitable consequence of such shrinking? They will preserve their titular existence, having become, as Lord Newton with apt irony described it, a hybrid between a superior debating society and a registry office.

THE POLITICS OF THE CROWD.

Sir Martin Conway has an interesting paper on the individual *versus* the crowd. He says that civilisation and morality have been brought about by crowd influence on opinion, and that in their incapacity for thought perhaps the beneficence of their influence consists. A crowd is dependent for ideas upon some "compelling individual." He illustrates, however, not merely from school and university life, but also from current politics, the crowd influence:—

There is no reason in the nature of things why Liberals should not have proposed tariff reform and Conservatives resisted it. Mr. Chamberlain has been a member of both political parties, and he proposed his revolution as a member of neither. For some weeks after his first epoch-making speech, nine individuals out of ten one met were in a state of utter indecision on the question. Most of them were not reading for the purpose of making up their minds, but were waiting for infection, which in due course they caught.

IMPROVING THE HUMAN BREED.

Under the whimsical title of "Eugenics and St. Valentine," on whose day Mr. Francis Galton brought Eugenics before the Sociological Society, Mr. Havelock Ellis lays down the law that with high civilisation fertility inevitably diminishes, sterility inevitably increases. As this fact appears in our vital statistics, the idea at once suggested is, if the quantity diminishes shall we not improve the quality? He describes Mr. Galton's endeavour to ascertain as far as may be the facts as to the different qualities of stocks, and the respective values of families from the point of view of eugenics. The valuable information lying at present unused in the great insurance offices, if utilised for scientific purposes, would be of great social gain. He supports Mr. Galton's proposal that a suitably constituted authority should issue eugenic certificates. The eugenic ideal which they hope will spread like a new religion is, after all, not an artificial product, but a reasoned manifestation of a natural instinct. It will not override love or passion, but rather point the natural course these powerful impulses will take. He says:—

The eugenic ideal will have to struggle with the criminal, and still more resolutely with the rich; it will have few serious quarrels with normal and well-constituted lovers.

The physique of girls is dealt with by Miss K. Bathurst, late inspector to the Board of Education. She describes Madame Osterberg's admirable College of Physical Culture at Dartford, and pleads for more lady inspectors who will introduce more of the maternal and less of the military spirit into the training of girls. She would fain see the same standard of efficiency demanded in intellectual matters, but a different and special standard adopted in matters of hygiene. Just the opposite course is at present in vogue. Intellectual deficiency is condoned, but the girls are made to do the same physical exercises as the boys. Even the babies are drilled. Miss Bathurst makes out a good case for the supersession of our barbarous British methods by rational Swedish methods. A similar change is evidently necessary in the teaching of cookery, as A. Kenney Herbert shows. Ludicrous instances are given of cookery examinations consisting of elaborate questions in physiology and chemistry. The writer insists that cookery is an art primarily, and the time given in elementary schools to teaching cookery should teach the girls how to cook rather than a smattering of sciences more or less distantly related.

HOPES FOR A SANER PRESS.

Mr. D. C. Banks, writing on the vocation of the journalist, laments the conquest of the Press by the merely commercial spirit. He quotes a comforting parallel from the history of the English stage. He says:—

Theatre-managers whose ambition it was to have the people struggling to reach the pay-box like the crowd at a baker's shop during a scarcity, accommodated themselves to the tastes of a crowded house, and gave their audiences variety entertainments in place of drama. But after a time the persistence of the regular playgoer asserted itself, and the theatre recovered its standing. There are indications that the press is at the beginning of a similar phase. Competition for advertisements and a large circulation will lower the journalistic standard.

But this cannot last for ever, although it may last for some time yet. It will ultimately be found that the public that runs after sensation, hodge-podge, and blurred engravings, fluctuating and capricious as it is, cannot be depended upon. A journal's best hope is to gather about it a body of supporters to whom questions of real and general interest appeal—questions of politics, literature, science, and art.

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THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review*, though a good average number, does not contain any article of great importance. The writer of the opening paper, on "Parliament and Parties," says that there is not one of the high expectations formed of the new Ministry which has not already undergone some disillusion. There has been even more dilly-dallying than usual over the preliminaries of the Session. Old pro-Boer bitterness still rankles, and the severest criticism of all is reserved for the Natal episode and the handling of the Chinese labour question. The writer says that public men and the press in the colonies do not let their real feelings about Liberal Governments appear, but they nevertheless do feel very strongly—a statement unfortunately true. In fact, his conclusion is that "since the opening of Parliament the Radicals have been giving themselves away with both hands."

JAPANESE STATESMEN OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Mary Crawford Fraser, writing on this subject, says that Japanese statesmen of yesterday had to risk everything, even their country's hatred, to compass her renaissance. The best known are Count Inouye, of "gentle noble character and scholarly attainments," the Marquis Ito, Count Itagaki, and Marshal Yamagata. His worst enemies are obliged to confess that Marquis Ito is disinterested. He began life at a time when even the well-born Japanese could hardly speak their own language correctly. In fact, most of the article is devoted to an interesting sketch of Ito as the type of the group of statesmen now passing away. Count Okuma, the writer says, will never be a leader again. His remarks on the peace ended his influential career.

SPIRITUALISM.

Isabella C. Blackwood writes a sensible article on "Spiritualism"—in inverted commas. Not that there is anything new in it to anyone who has ever given serious attention to the subject. It may be best summed up by quoting the last paragraph:—

We contend, therefore, that while Spiritualism confirms the claim for ancient inspiration from spiritual sources—that men received ideas, communications, help, encouragement, guidance, or warnings, from the spirit side of life—while it explains the testimony of antiquity, it, at the same time, takes these experiences from the category of the supernatural and perfect, and makes clear the fact that *all* inspiration is imperfect, and must be judged according to the ordinary tests of truth and right.

ACCURSED RACES.

Mr. Frederick Boyle writes on the curious subject of races held accursed. Of course in the East it is well known that there are many such races, but many persons have now forgotten that in France, from time immemorial till the beginning of last century, unfortunates, both individuals and small communities, existed in great number who were held to be so accursed. When in 1847 M. Francisque Michel published an account of them, he astounded the world. Frenchmen felt inclined to protest that his evidence applied only to the Middle Ages; but at that time there were still living witnesses to such a state of things, and his assertions have never been disputed. These accursed people were called *Gahets* in Brittany, *Trangots* in Normandy, *Cagots* (the commonest name) or *Capots* in the South, in some parts even *Chrétien*s. *Cagots* in the Pyrenees were supposed to be hereditary lepers, and their touch to be infectious; their breath was said to be pestilential, and their bodies to give forth an abominable stench. When, in the eighteenth century, these *Cagots* came to be impartially examined, they proved to be healthier, cleaner, and better-looking than

the average French peasant. They were, however, like other accursed races, never supposed to be ugly but rather to have handsome faces and soft, smooth skins. There was, moreover, a general belief that they had no lobe to the ear. The writer points out, for what it is worth, that this is a recognised character of the Berbers, though sometimes the lobe is merely very small. How did these intelligent people fall under such a curse? It is not at all clear, except that they were recognised as *Goths*, and, therefore, "furriners," for the people certainly did not know who or what *Goths* were. The writer gives many instances of other outcast races, and the article is certainly one of the most curious and interesting in this month's magazines.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THERE are several papers in the May number of exceptional interest. "Russia on the Rubicon's Banks," Captain Mahan's plea for limiting the size of ships of war, and Major Baden-Powell's "Advent of the Flying Machine" demand separate attention. In his monthly chronicle the editor rejoices in the success of Sir Edward Grey's policy at Algieras, but otherwise has, as might be expected, no good word to say for the Government. Mr. Birrell's Bill is denounced with a warmth which even Lord Halifax might envy. The Commission of Three is fiercely assailed, and the editor exclaims, in the frenzy of his wrath, "There is nothing to prevent the Commission from consisting of Lord Loreburn, Dr. Clifford, and Mr. Stead!"

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald makes out a good ethical case for the Labour Clause of the Trade Disputes Bill. He confesses quite frankly that at first Labour men were uncertain about the question. Their present faith is a reasoned triumph over their first doubt. Mr. Reginald Lucas adduces his own experience as evidence of the negative value of a public school education. The deplorable ignorance in which he left both Eton and Cambridge is confessed with edifying candour. He is severe on the hypocrisy which waxes frantic with earnestness to give elementary school children definite religious teaching, but opposes the appointment of a clerical head to a public school like Eton. Miss Eveline Godley surveys rather rapidly a century of children's books. She contrasts the change from the austere idealism of a century ago with the naughty realism of to-day, and suggests that, after all concessions have been made, the real alone is a bad substitute for the ideal. Messrs. H. J. Wickham and H. F. Wyatt propose a scheme of imperial co-operation under which the Colonies should build, equip, and man ships operated by private companies in peace, but available for the Empire as auxiliary vessels in time of war. The normal pay of the crews, who must all be members of the Naval Reserve, should be augmented by the respective Governments, so as to secure the very best men afloat. The editor of the *Outlook* speaks of the inevitable compulsion of Empire, and urges that "sea-power must be the first of all social questions."

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, writing on the genesis of Italian unity, urges the formation of an *entente* to include Italy, England, France and Russia, as an adequate protection against German designs on European liberty.

THE *Economic Review* for April is chiefly valuable for Mr. A. Hook's paper on the problem of the unearned increment, quoted elsewhere, and its very useful summaries of contemporary sociological data furnished by books, periodicals, official returns, etc.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE April number contains very little of eminent interest. There is much that is readable, but little to quote. Criticism of life in Ireland does claim separate notice.

FOSSIL ARGUMENTS AGAINST PENSIONS.

The last article is a discursive discussion of the condition of the poor in view of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law. It makes the sensible suggestion that men deprived of work by infectious disease should be relieved by the sanitary authority, and should not, as at present, be compelled to become paupers. It expects the Commissioners to do no more than try to adapt the existing system of Guardians and Local Government Board. It urges the gradual bringing of the two great classes of funds, voluntary and compulsory, into an intelligible and systematised relation to each other, so that voluntary funds may be more and more reserved for non-pauper cases. But the general spirit of the article may be inferred from the following belated and exploded arguments against Old-age Pensions :—

First, there is no danger of starvation; the Poor Law secures subsistence to all. Next, the difference between pensioner and pauper is only one of name, so that the offer of pensions in a desirable form must intensify the very condition of things against which the agitation began—*i.e.*, increase the number of old people dependent on the public. Again, the provision of State pensions must either be universal or not. If universal, besides being ruinously expensive, it must interfere with all existing sources of old-age allowances, *e.g.*, friendly societies, trades unions, railway and other industrial undertakings, private employers' benevolence, and, last but not least, the help by friends and relatives.

WANTED—A CODE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

A review of Dr. Oppenheim's treatise on International Law puts forward an urgent plea for the codification of International Law. Such a process is the nearest approach to international legislation that we possess :—

The codification of International Law can only be accomplished by an international agreement binding on the parties to it, and the very fact of the agreement transforms a reasonable practice, or a practice adhered to by one or two nations only, into a rule binding on the whole world; in other words, it creates as nearly as may be a piece of International Law. . . . Large portions of international usage are now fit to be formulated in a code, and by such codification they become binding on civilised nations as nearly as international rules can be law in the strict sense of the term. The time has, in fact, arrived when an actual code of International Law might be attempted.

AN INCOME TAX ON WORKING MEN.

In a survey of the political situation, the writer urges that working men must be made directly sensible of what increased expenditure means. He says :—

If it were possible largely to reduce some of the indirect taxation which now falls with exceptional weight on the working man, we see no reason why some such course should not be adopted. Suppose, for example, the house tax was extended to all houses of a value of £10 and upwards, and that, instead of being fixed at ninepence, it rose and fell with the income tax. If some such arrangement were practicable, it would bring home to every £10 householder in the country—and many working men live in £10 houses—the effect of any increase or decrease in the income tax, and would give in consequence a stimulus to economy which, at the present moment, does not exist.

HISTORY IN FURNITURE.

Under this title the writer enlarges on the effective help towards a complete realisation of the French Court and society of the pre-Revolution era which is provided by an exhibition like the Wallace Collection: Louis Quatorze

furniture is luxurious and splendid, but in a stately, dignified fashion which still cloaks something real. So it reflects the life of its period. But "seriousness in life and art goes out with Louis Quatorze; frivolity comes into life and art with Louis Quinze." The furniture of the later period "serves a decorative rather than a useful purpose." The writer sees the meaning of the period in the essentially decorative purpose of every piece of Louis Quinze furniture in the fact that they one and all strain after show and splendour, and turn their backs on reality and the uses of everyday life. He asks :—

Is it possible to conceive a better expression of that spirit which the aristocrats of France, shorn of their civic duties and feudal responsibilities, brought to Versailles, with which they inculcated the ruling principle, and which, from that hour on, marks every act, not of society only, but of the Government?

OTHER ARTICLES.

A review of Mr. Holman Hunt's pre-Raphaelitism urges that the failure of pre-Raphaelitism as pictorial achievement was due to the fact that the artists did not *think* in the medium of their art. There is an interesting conversational paper on the edition of "In Memoriam" which has now appeared, with the poet's annotations. There is a study of Archbishop Temple's biography. The other papers are of historical interest.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Blackwood's this month is, as usual, not very quotable, and perhaps hardly so interesting as it often is. "Musings without Method" are devoted chiefly to a dissertation on poisoning and poisoners. An amusing paper describes "The Peregrinations of a Cockney" to Cornwall and the Land's End, and then to the Liverpool Steeplechase. Mr. Alfred Noyes' English epic of "Drake" is continued, and will doubtless in time be reprinted in full. One of the most interesting papers deals with "The Early Royal Academy," its foundation and vicissitudes.

MORE ABOUT OUR WRONG NAVAL POLICY.

The opening paper on "The Growth of the Capital Ship" (ship of the line) is rather technical for the ordinary reader. The gist of it is that the writer thinks a mistake was made in departing from the principles of the Naval Defence Act of 1889, which were that fighting power must not be sacrificed to speed. Now none but battleships, ever larger and costlier, are in favour. None but cruisers as large and costly as battleships are building. And there is a yet graver aspect :—

If men are continually told that large ships are all-important, their ideals cannot fail to be influenced. They will come to think that victory depends upon size alone, and will forget that superior skill and a lofty spirit are far more important.

That way, says the writer, lie "regrettable incidents."

AN ARABIAN HOLIDAY.

A novel suggestion for those with the exploring bent will be found in the paper "A Journey to Sanaa," in Arabia, starting from Hodeidah, far down the Red Sea, on the Arabian Coast, not an immense way from the strait of Babel-Mandeb. Such a journey is not unmixed pleasure, and one is somewhat liable to be hung by polite but exasperating pashas. But for any one tough enough to walk a great deal, ride on uncomfortable saddles, and not be too particular about food, a journey through this country would be most fascinating. It is "almost unknown, rich in soil," and "beautiful in scenery." Moreover, here are neither advertisements upon the rocks nor tourists' agents.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* is the dullest number I can remember. It does not contain one article of first-class importance.

TRADE DISPUTES.

Mr. L. A. Atherley Jones, M.P., says that we are forced to the conclusion that trade unions have established a conclusive case for the intervention of the Legislature. His idea of their grievances is much the same as that of other writers :—

(1) The hostility of juries; (2) the operation of the law of agency; (3) the use of ambiguous terms, such as "molestation," "coercion" and "intimidation," as tests to ascertain the liability in tort of trade unions; (4) the oppressive nature of the law of conspiracy.

The writer evidently thinks the demands of the Labour Members' Bill too great to have much chance: more moderation would have gained more.

CHINA AND THE WEST.

Dr. Timothy Richard, long resident in China, writes on China chiefly from the religious standpoint. He says it is impossible to know how many followers each religion in China really has, because one man may write himself down as belonging to several. He, however, estimates Confucians highest (at 378 millions), and Christians much lowest (at two millions). If Christianity is to win China, he says—

we must be better statesmen than her Confucianists, better philosophers than her Buddhists, better scientists than her Taoists, and have a more reasonable devotion to God than the Mohammedans. Unless our religion exceeds that of the existing Chinese religions we cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven. So says the Sermon on the Mount, translated into modern Chinese missionary language.

He then suggests whether we could not present the Christianity of Europe and America as a friend, and not as a foe to the Chinese nation?—

What is there to hinder an agreement between (say) America, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy and the lesser Powers, with Japan, and possibly Russia, to respect and even guarantee the territorial integrity of China, relieve her of the dread of European or Japanese aggression, encourage her to fit herself, by reform of her codes and judicial institutions, for the removal of extra-territoriality, and lay the foundation of a complete understanding between East and West, which would exorcise both the white and the yellow perils, and be the prelude to a world-peace?

IRISH NATIONAL IMPERIALISM.

Writing on this subject a very lengthy article, chiefly of interest to Irish readers, Mr. Hutcheson Macaulay Posnett shows how the Irish Nationalists can help the Empire and Imperial Federation by bringing home to the British elector, with a vividness impossible to distant Australia or Canada, "those political principles without which Imperial Federation can never be anything better than a dream." Irish Nationalists, he says, have already checkmated a centralism that once threatened to be as fatal to the Imperial prospects of to-day as the centralism of the eighteenth century was to union with the American colonies.

A NATIVE COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, of the High Court of Madras, pleads for such a council for India, chiefly to deal with matters of religion, marriage, etc., which they understand as no Europeans would. All the requirements would be met by an Imperial Legislative Council of members elected so as to be representative, and em-

powered to consider and dispose of social questions, power of veto being always vested in the Viceroy, though to be used in exceptional cases only :—

The scope of the deliberations of such a Council might be strictly, even rigorously, circumscribed. They should not touch any questions of taxation or revenue. The Viceroy's sanction might be required as a pre-requisite, not only for the introduction of any measure into the Council, but also to any proposition brought before it for discussion.

Such Indian Home Rule he considers quite feasible already.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The article on "The Moral Consciousness of Jesus," by Mr. W. Douglas Mackenzie, is very thoughtful, but very difficult to quote or summarise. He thinks that Christ lived without any sense of that personal guilt which He awakened in all others. Mr. Havelock Ellis traces the footsteps of Ramon Lull in the Balearic Isles—Ramon Lull, "the first of great Spaniards" after Roman times, "but no Spaniard since has ever summed up in his own person so completely and brilliantly all the qualities that go to the making of Spain."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THERE are not many articles in the April number of the first order of importance. Its explanation of the Unionist defeat at the polls, its criticism of the Education Bill, its plea for a fuller endowment of Cambridge University, and its analysis of the art and folly of gambling claim separate notice.

A review of Robert Candlish and the disruption of 1843 leads up to a recognition that the formation of the United Free Church of Scotland was the legitimate outcome of the disruption, and to the hope that the unitive movement may lead to the reunion of the Auld Kirk with the Frees in one national Church, an example which the writer is sanguine enough to hope might react on ecclesiastical life south of the Border with kindred results.

Mr. T. Morison, late Principal of Aligarh, the Moslem University of India, describes the work which Sir Syed Mahmood Khan did for the Muhammadans of India. By directing them to the pure monotheism of Islam he saved them from a dogged refusal to accept English education or English offers, and inoculated them with his own enthusiasm for Western science and civilisation. The paper opens with the pregnant remark that our railways, roads and canals might perish if India passed from under the British Crown, but that the English ideas which have leavened the great peninsula would remain and continue to operate. He closes with the suggestion that perhaps the ideal of an Indian nation may absorb the brotherhood of Islam which at present both new and old schools of Muhammadans hope to maintain as a separate community.

There are some very interesting literary papers. Mr. A. C. Bradley gives a charming analysis of the characters of Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra. There is a pleasing survey of the great letter-writers, Cicero, Pliny, Chesterfield, Mrs. Delany, and Madame du Deffand. Rev. M. Kaufmann discusses Pascal's Apologia in the light of modern faith and unfaith. Mr. P. F. Willert handles in a very interesting manner the literature of the French Renaissance. There is a sketch of the pre-Raphaelite brotherhood. The Government is strongly censured for its South Africa policy, and for its betrayal of the King's peace to the clamour of Trade Unionists.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

EMINENTLY readable, but rarely quotable, are the contents of the May number. Mrs. Hugh Fraser's paper on the Emperor of Japan is cited elsewhere.

J. M. BARRIE'S REVIVAL OF THE HOME.

Miss Edith A. Brown writes on Mr. J. M. Barrie's dramatic and social influence. Imperilled British domesticity has, she avers, found in him its saviour. The genius of this devotee of the commonplace has appealed to the child in each of us, and so has saved home life from destruction :—

Mr. Barrie's object is to induce the modern to abandon the cult of the superfluous and to create a home atmosphere in which both senior and junior Betwixt and Between can live and thrive. . . . An analysis of Mr. Barrie's appeal leads to the conclusion that he has a particular gift for disentangling the primal elements of human nature from the web of culture and civilisation without doing violence to the feelings of the most complex personality entrapped in that web; moreover, he endows the simplicity which he unravels with very attractive qualities.

As a companion paper may be mentioned a very racy description of "A Children's Purgatory," as the writer calls an industrial home and a Maison Paternelle in France.

THE COST OF ALGECIRAS.

Mr. Budgett Meakin describes the Algeciras Conference, place and meeting. He mentions :—

The enormous expense of the Conference may be judged from the fact that Sir Arthur Nicolson and his three assistants were considered to have "got off cheap" at a rental of £10 a day for eighty-four days and "find themselves." A shipload of horses and carriages at £2 10s. a day each pair was transported from Seville and accommodated in the bull-ring.

Mr. Meakin expects that before long we may see France landing troops to restore order, and stay :—

Her great mistake was in not taking immediate steps to secure her advantage on the publication of her agreement with England. Had she done so, Morocco would have now been virtually hers, and there would have been no place either for the interposition of Germany, or for the holding of a conference at Algeciras.

"THE CRADLE OF MODERN BRITISH ART."

This cradle is, according to Mr. Julius Price, Paris. He says :—

It has come about during the last twenty-five years that most of the best and most original characteristics of the old English school have gradually disappeared, and the distinction between English and French art, so far as the work of the leading painters of both countries is concerned, is almost inappreciable, and this resemblance was never more striking than at the present day. . . . Every phase of art in England is gradually resolving itself into the art of the Continent, and of France especially, as seen through British glasses. This applies, to my mind, not only to the school of painting, but to architecture and the decorative arts also.

He attributes the exodus of students from England to France to the diminishing camaraderie among British artists, and the absence of that *esprit de corps* so noticeable amongst the art students at Paris. He suggests that there should exist in England a counterpart of the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris.

THE WAIL OF THE DEFEATED.

There are three political papers, all apparently from the Unionist standpoint. Mr. W. P. Groser, with the audacity of triumphant faith, glorifies Mr. Balfour's fiscal leadership, and resents the cry for Mr. Chamberlain as leader. "Observer" objects to the fetish of organisation,

by which politicians try to explain both victory and defeat. Not organisation gave the Liberals their present victory, but "the art of making the worse appear the better cause." "The organisation is the man." Yet he grants that the Labour Party gain much by arranging for "peripatetic philosophers of the working-class order, acting as all-the-year-round canvasser." This device can only be worked by the Labour Party, "because they command unpaid assistance." "An Old Tory" insists that resistance is the science of the Tory creed, which trusts in organic growth, not mechanical legislation. The Tory party, he says, stands at the parting of the ways. It has the choice of Hercules—between the short cut to power and office, and stern loyalty to principle, with service unselfishly rendered to the Empire.

OTHER PAPERS.

There is the first part of a story by Count Tolstoy entitled "The Divine and the Human; or, Three More Deaths." It describes the sentence and execution of a revolutionary during the seventies in Russia. Kenelm D. Cotes subjects what he calls the educational fiasco to a most humorous and at the same time mordant satire. He has no mercy for the school policy which has taken infants from their mothers' arms, divorced the children from play and from Nature, prepared them for anything but their work in life, and is only now discovering the elementary proposition that children need to be fed. Mr. W. F. Bailey, Irish Land Commissioner, states the negro problem in the United States, but suggests no solution. "Pompeius" gives a very taking account of H.M.S. *Dreadnought*, which ought to increase our national self-complacency. He mentions, by the way, that though cheap for the money, the cost of ships of this kind, which apparently must win in any naval encounter, is frightening less wealthy Powers from naval rivalry.

THE MODERN LANGUAGE REVIEW.

IN the April number of the *Modern Language Review* students of Dante will be glad to read Mr. Edward Armstrong's article on Dante and the Sports and Pastimes of His Age. Yet Dante himself has little to say about the sports and pastimes of his time. That he had an intimate knowledge of the art of music is beyond doubt, but though miracle-plays were common enough in his day, there are no traces of such things in the Divine Comedy. He shows some knowledge of mountaineering, and he has two hunting scenes and a few references to falconry.

In a previous issue we had a study of the Dramatic Ghost in pre-Shakespearean drama; in the present number Mr. F. W. Moorman devotes his, article to Shakespeare's Ghosts—in "Richard III.," "Julius Cæsar," "Macbeth," and especially "Hamlet." The Shakespearean ghost is described as a real, acting, and speaking person. In "Richard III." the ghosts confront the king in his sleep on the eve of Bosworth Field and send him to the night unnerved and unmanned. In "Hamlet" the ghost, while enjoining on Hamlet the duty of vengeance, is also concerned with his spiritual welfare, and even shows tenderness and love to the queen.

In another article, by Mr. J. T. Hatfield, we are introduced to some newly-discovered political poems by Wilhelm Müller, the father of Max Müller. They were published in the *Deutsche Blätter*, a journal edited by Karl von Holtei, and published four times a week in 1823 at Breslau. Some of the poems are in favour of Greek independence.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

THE Bishop of Limerick's article on "Irish University Education" has been referred to separately.

SPINNING THEORIES: THE LAST WORD.

Mr. Bertram C. Windle criticises rather severely Weismann's Germ-plasm theory of evolution. The pith of the article is contained in the following:—

In this theory we have the assumption, the re-assumption, the re-re-assumption and the all-embracing King-assumption. It is assumed that the substance of the germ-cell is not simple but complex; it is assumed that this complex body is made up of determinants for different parts of the body; it is assumed that these again are built up of vital units each living its own life, struggling with its neighbours, influenced by the nutritive stream by which it is bathed; and, finally, by an all-embracing King-assumption, these unseen, unprovable vital units are erected into a new family of living beings, the "Biophoridae," and we are told they were spontaneously generated, and that no man can prove the contrary, for they are, and must always be, invisible. Surely the spinning of theories can go no further than this.

M. JAURÈS AND M. CLÉMENCEAU CONTRASTED.

A French contributor contrasts the temperaments of M. Jaurès and M. Clémenceau. They are perennially disputing about the conception of patriotism, and the existence and purpose of the army, yet both are ardent freethinkers and revolutionaries. M. Jaurès disapproves the tactics and extreme views of M. Gustave Hervé, famous for the declaration that he hoped "to plant the French flag upon the dunghill," but will not entirely repudiate him. M. Clémenceau attacks the military spirit run mad, but would not abolish either the army or the conception of patriotism. M. Jaurès' political personality is complex; that of M. Clémenceau is "all of one piece." He is essentially a duellist, and, like the duellist, always on his guard.

The idea of following any leader is repugnant to him. And we have not seen the last of the contrast and conflict between these two men.

The other articles seem to me not to lend themselves at all well to quotation and summary.

THE CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE articles in the *Church Quarterly Review* for April are of special rather than of very general interest. The article on "Pre-Raphaelitism" is a review of Mr. Holman Hunt's recent book—that on "Missions in Nyasaland"—a survey of work hitherto in Nyasaland, and a plea for an adequate supply of trained workers to render that work thorough. Since every mission field has the same crying need, the writer asks should not the Church, as a whole, set herself to supply and thoroughly train the men to meet the need.

An article on "Penitence and Moral Discipline" deals with the attitude of two eminent English Churchmen to the vexed question of "confession," one of the two being Canon Hensley Henson.

THE TRAINING OF THE ANGLICAN CLERGY.

The opening paper deals with the present method of training for holy orders, and makes a variety of suggestions destined to render that training more practical. A graduate who goes to a theological college to study for the ministry ought—

to feel that he is beginning a course of instruction totally different from that of his school or university—in a word, that he is learning not so much how to answer examination ques-

tions as how to think on theological questions, if he has not already done so.

An ideal at present very little encouraged.

Everything should be done to ensure that the decision as to the intellectual fitness of candidates should be arrived at six months at least before their ordination, and whenever possible this period should be extended.

The writer also suggests that a council—smaller, and with more real power than any at present existing—should decide what is the best possible education for a clergyman, and he is evidently opposed to a distinctively clerical training being entered upon too soon. Something might even be done to remove "that insularity which pervades the English Church" by arranging for young men to study on the Continent. To be truly efficient, the clergy must, he recognises, understand the problems of their age and sympathise with its perplexities. Time was when Grotius was able to say "*Clerus Anglicanus stupor mundi.*" Let not that time pass away, is the note of this article.

BROAD VIEWS.

MR. W. WILLIAMSON opens *Broad Views* with a paper on Sun Worship, showing how every great religion of the world, including Christianity, has retained traces of the ancient solar symbolism. Those religions which most clearly recognised the Sun as the seat of Deity retained a closer hold on one of the fundamental facts of existence. For the Sun being the centre of the world's life and energy, it is natural that every religion should have borne some traces of solar origin.

"THE ORDER OF THE YELLOW ROBE."

It is thus that Mr. Edward E. Long describes the order of Burmese priests and monks, whose numbers run into five figures, and who were founded hundreds of years before Christ, whose influence may everywhere be traced in Burma. They may enter the Order and leave it, and re-enter it. They are allowed to live where they please, are vowed to poverty and chastity, to simple food without flesh-eating, to tectotalism, and to a simple Yellow Robe, whence their name. All who have lived in Burma, says the writer, and who have judged this Order impartially, agree that it is a power for good in the land. Still, there being no supervision, black sheep are found within it, especially European black sheep, trading on its reputation and obtaining many of its benefits. Nevertheless, lovers of Burma and the Burmese can only wish to see the numbers of this Order increased, and its original purity maintained.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. A. P. Sinnett writes on the difficult subject of "Vibrations," and their relation to psychic subjects, an article which can hardly be summarised. The point of the paper on "Cheirophobia" is the absurdity and inconsistencies of the law at present relating to palmistry and "fortune-telling." The writer does not plead the cause of palmistry, merely that of justice for palmists.

IN *Scribner's Magazine* travel papers are conspicuous. One, by M. K. Waddington, describes a well-known corner of Normandy—the watering-place of Bagnoles-de-l'Orne and Falaise, with other smaller places. Another deals with Lucca and its associations with Heine, Shelley, and the Brownings. A more serious article deals with the Railway Systems of Africa. The usual excellent illustrations accompany both fiction and articles.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY QUARTERLY.

THIS is a new periodical, which has been called into existence by the desire of those members of the Church of England who wish to stand by the Reformation, and to have their Protestant and evangelical position adequately represented. Its policy may perhaps be inferred from the plea presented by the Bishop of Sodor and Man and Mr. Philip Morell, M.P., for the retention of simple Biblical teaching in the public elementary schools. Chancellor P. V. Smith, reviewing Canon Knox Little's "Conflict of Ideas in the Church of England," urges that if the Church is to be Catholic and Apostolic, and to carry out to a logical conclusion the principle of Protestantism and the Reformation, she is to effect reunion at home and pave the way for it abroad; she must adopt something like the ideal of the Lambeth quadrilateral. The Bishop of Clogher welcomes the growth of a new interest in religion following on a growing conviction that mere unbelief is an unsatisfying and uninteresting thing. He urges that science itself rests on faith. Rev. G. F. Irwin describes religion in Germany, notably as expressed by Harnack and Eucken. He says there is little to be feared from their speculations. Those who indulge in them at least believe in soul, are very sure of God. Rev. A. E. N. Simms endeavours to vindicate the heroes of the Reformation from recent aspersions, and hopes the Reformation itself will ere long be treated with true historical impartiality. The same general tendency is observable in Mr. A. W. Evans's vindication of James Anthony Froude, and Mr. Stuart J. Reid's eulogy of Lord Russell, with his profound distrust of Rome, and simple but genuine religion.

Happily, the *Quarterly* is not given up to the controversies of Church and divinity school. It opens with the good tidings of great joy from Professor Dowden of the appearance of a new poet of high distinction in the person of Miss Rosalind Travers. Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., describes "the new power in politics," and declares that the aim of the Labour Party is the "ultimate abolition of poverty, the establishment of a state in which there will be no poor because there are no rich." Ernest F. G. Hatch considers the Unemployed problem in the light of the new Parliament, and pleads for afforestation, canal construction, reconstruction and improvement, and the construction of defences against sea encroachments. Hon. Ivor Guest, M.P., treats of army re-organisation and pleads for a foreign army enlisted, say for twelve years, a reduction of the army by one-third, and the development of the citizen forces.

The reviews and short notices are chiefly theological. The magazine is, as a whole, free from the bitterness and clamour of "No Popery" intolerance which have been too frequently the faults of Protestant champions.

FROM an article in the *Empire Review* by Sir John Forrest I make the following extract:—

In Australia the small population of four million people all told, almost all British people I am glad to say, have an external trade of £95,000,000 a year, that is, the exports and imports from and to Australia amount to this sum (not including the inter-State trade, which is sometimes added and causes great confusion). This trade is one and a-half times greater than that of Japan, and five times greater than that of Portugal, and is greater than Switzerland.

Much of the paper is a spirited defence of the "White Australia" policy.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for April discusses the need of Life Insurance Legislation in the light of the recent scandals. Vernon Lee discourses at some length, and not to very much purpose, on Tolstoy as a prophet. Mr. Henry James describes his impressions on revisiting Philadelphia. Miss Harper pays a tribute to Susan B. Anthony. Miss Willcox's "Recent Speculations upon Immortality" is interesting, and is briefly noticed elsewhere. In the first article, "A Jeffersonian Democrat" nominates a Southern Democrat for the Presidency. He says:—

We submit that such a man may be found in Woodrow Wilson of Virginia, now President of Princeton University. Woodrow Wilson was born at Stanton, Virginia, on December 28th, 1856, and is not yet, therefore, fifty years of age. He is known to a multitude of thoughtful readers as the author of "Congressional Government: a Study of American Politics"; of "The State: Elements of Historical and Practical Politics"; of "Division and Reunion, 1829-1889"; of a life of "George Washington"; and, finally, of an elaborate and comprehensive "History of the American People."

THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.

FAR the most interesting paper in the *Independent Review*—on the Elberfeld system in England—is separately noticed. Much of the remainder is taken up with reviews of books and of two French plays—only one as yet in print—"L'Attentat," by MM. Capus and Descaves, and "Oiseaux de Passage," by MM. Donnay and Descaves. Mr. Hilaire Belloc lightens the pages by an article on "The Desert."

Mr. C. F. G. Masterman discusses the new Parliament. The nation has dared to put the new wine of a Reforming Parliament in the "placid, archaic, dusty setting of the House of Commons." Apparently atmosphere is often too strong for reforming zeal, and "the native hue of resolution is sicklied o'er, not with the pale cast of thought, but with the dust of the enormous past." What is the spirit and temper of this Parliament of Reform? he asks. And he replies that it is a mob, with a mob's characteristics, a mob which could only be dominated by the actual Prime Minister. This is the highest compliment I ever saw paid to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

THE GRAND MAGAZINE.

THE *Grand Magazine* is a fair average number, Dr. Emil Reich's paper being separately noticed.

Mr. Edwin Pugh writes on the subject of cockney children's games and "chanties"—the quaint, sometimes rather pretty little rhymes which they sing at their play. The chiefest charm of many boys' games seems to be a strong element of spitefulness or danger. "The average 'gutter-snipe' has sadly little feeling for the picturesque or bizarre. It is the little girls who impart a savour of poesy to these street revels." In connection with gambling games there are certain immutable conventions to be observed. It must be admitted that the names of most of these games, and the words of all the "chanties" but one—"Oranges and Lemons," etc.—is as unfamiliar to the average British reader as would be the names and words of those of children in the moon.

Other papers deal with the qualities conducing to success in the Navy; with Sir Henry Irving's Life; with practical advice to art students in England; and with the faking of pedigrees.

THE OCCULT MAGAZINES.

THE *Annals of Psychological Science* for April devotes most of its space to describing and vindicating the genuineness of the phenomenon of materialisation at the Villa Carmen, Algiers.

Among the shorter articles, which may be described as the REVIEW OF REVIEWS section of the *Annals*, there are two very marvellous stories. One describes how two chaplets marked for identification were placed in the coffin of a child, and after the coffin had been screwed down and consigned to the earth, they were returned, one the second day and the other the fourth day, after burial :—

On the Monday at eleven o'clock she was with Mme. D. in one of the bedrooms, when both of them suddenly saw something white detach itself from the ceiling and descend slowly to the ground in a spiral course. They immediately picked up the little white mass. It was the first chaplet, surrounded with a little wadding which smelt of the corpse, and still having the metallic button attached. The child's body had been wrapped in wadding.

The Norwegian papers report that on the day on which King Haakon VII. replaced King Oscar II. on the throne of Norway, a portrait in one case and a marble bust in another suddenly fell to the ground in the presence of many witnesses without being moved by any visible person present.

According to the *Progressive Thinker*, Dr. Richard Hodgson has communicated since his death with Dr. Funk, of Funk and Wagnalls. Dr. Funk is going to make a report concerning the message, the authenticity of which he has no doubt.

The *Occult Review* for May publishes two prize essays on the question of Ghost Clothes, which curiously exercises some minds to whom it appears much more impossible to materialise the thought-body of a fur coat than the face and features of its wearer.

The editor publishes a letter written by Dr. Richard Garnett, of the British Museum, who, in his capacity as astrologer, was a contributor and supporter of the *Occult Review*.

One of the most interesting articles in the magazine is that by Mr. R. H. Benson, who explains lucidly and intelligibly the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church towards occultism. It may be summarised in brief that two of a trade never agree, especially when they do not agree as to the conclusions at which they have arrived.

Dr. Franz Hartmann tells a weird story of witchcraft in Germany. According to Dr. Hartmann animals are still bewitched. He gives details of one case which occurred in the dairy of his own sister, which is gruesome in the extreme.

Mr. Reginald B. Span, in a brief paper on "Glimpses of the Unseen," tells a story of fairy music in Ireland and Western America, caps it with a tale of a vanishing house, and declares that a friend of his is certain he has not only heard but has seen the banshee. Hearing a horrible wailing noise in the air, high above their heads, he and his sister looked up and caught a glimpse of a grey figure, like the form of a small old woman, with draperies flapping in the wind, sweep swiftly round a corner of the house-roof, and disappear behind an angle of the building, uttering a shrill wailing noise as she fled. The next day his father died.

In the *Open Court* for April David P. Abbott describes from the point of view of an expert conjurer how he can simulate the "Mediumistic Reading of Sealed Writings." In the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for April Dr. Merrins publishes the first of two papers on "The Powers of Darkness."

Dealing with the question of demoniac possession, he says :—

According to the Catholic ritual of exorcism, the *indicia* of being possessed by an evil spirit were these : (1) the faculty of knowing the unexpressed thoughts of others ; (2) understanding languages not known by the possessed ; (3) the faculty of speaking unknown or strange languages ; (4) knowledge of future events ; (5) knowledge of events passing in distant places ; (6) the exhibition of preternatural strength ; (7) the ability to keep the body suspended in the air a considerable time.

The odd thing is that these seven *indicia* of the Evil One are regarded by the Catholic Church itself as the gifts and glories of her greatest saints.

Mr. Bertram Keightley contributes to the *Theosophical Review* for May a lucid and suggestive review of that fascinating book "The Disassociation of a Personality." There is also another most interesting article in which a Theosophical clairvoyant describes what he has seen in séances. His evidence as to his ability to compel the psychic fluid liberated from the medium to assume whatever form he chose to think of is very remarkable. An article is begun upon "Reincarnation in Christian Tradition."

In Calcutta last March appeared the first number of the *Hindu Spiritual Magazine*, edited by Shishir Kumar Ghose, which promises well. The editor states his object thus :—

We have laid down before that to prove the survival of life after death is to prove that most of the miseries that we suffer from are myths. We have tried to prove, and we shall try to prove again more elaborately if possible, that to prove the survival of life after death, is to prove that the destiny of man is indescribably high and happy. Those, who admit the propositions laid down above, are also bound to admit that a knowledge of the existence of an after life is more valuable to man than any other ; and, therefore, his supreme duty is to ascertain for himself whether continued existence is a reality or a fiction.

I am glad to find from the pages of this newcomer that the seed sown in *Borderland* seems to be springing up and yielding fruit even in India.

THE STUDY OF SHAKESPEARE.

THE editor of the *Library* has had the happy idea to devote the April number of his quarterly to Shakespeare.

Mr. Sidney Lee supplies notes and additions to the Census of Copies of the First Folio, and Mr. H. R. Plomer deals with the Printers of Shakespeare's works. In another article Mr. G. F. Barwick writes on Impresas, namely, devices or emblems with a motto.

There are two articles of more "practical" interest. Mr. Arundell Esdaile, who takes for his subject Shakespeare-Literature, 1901-5, gives an interesting bibliography of the more important editions of Shakespeare and books relating to Shakespeare issued during the first five years of the century ; while Mr. John Ballinger treats of the Shakespeare collections in Municipal Libraries, such as Birmingham, Cambridge, Birkenhead, Liverpool, Manchester, and Lambeth, the owner of three of the folios, and concludes with a list of editions and works which he thinks should be found in every municipal library.

The greatest monument that could be raised to the genius of Shakespeare, says Mr. Ballinger, the librarian at Cardiff, would be to bring the great mass of readers to a knowledge of his works, but the promotion of the study of the greatest of all writers still awaits the revivifying touch of some organisation. Local societies exist in many parts of the country, but some movement to promote a more systematic study of Shakespeare is still wanted.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Varia for March opens with an account of the hardships and perils of General Macdonald's expedition to Lhassa in the autumn of 1903, and a description of the wonderful city. Zuloaga, the famous Spanish national painter, whose work has just been on exhibition in Stockholm, is the subject of another article.

A grim contribution is that given by Thor Högdahl, which, under the title, "The Atoning Blood," professes to give a true picture of the horrible superstitions existing amongst the country folk of Sweden so recently as 1840, when a severe winter was followed by a long drought, and a consequent epidemic of smallpox. The scared people began to whisper among themselves that this must be the wrath of God venting itself upon innocent and guilty alike, and that what the Almighty wanted was—blood! Now, by an evil chance, there was an unfortunate farm-servant lying in prison, accused on very slight evidence of having murdered a ragman. A host of witnesses who hitherto had been silent now came forward. Whether their evidence was false or true, the judge and jury had heard so much about the need of Atoning Blood, that, not caring to oppose themselves against the people, they did not think twice about a verdict of "guilty." Then follows a gruesome description of the execution and its attendant horrors.

Last month a writer in *De Gids* insisted on an increase of Dutch trade in Persia and the Levant. This month in *Dansk Tidsskrift* Dr. J. Ostrup endeavours to rouse Denmark from her contented self-effacement as a humble little State with scarcely any foreign politics at all, to take advantage of the special opportunities afforded such small countries as herself of "doing good business" abroad. Her very smallness protects her from the envy and aggressiveness of the Great Powers. What a Frenchman would grudge a German and the German in turn the Englishman they would joyfully permit to a Dutchman, a Portuguese, or a Dane, and in the near future Denmark will find ample opportunities in the East of increasing her activities and of making a name for herself without rousing political suspicion and jealousy.

But this sort of thing should not be left to private enterprise, as has been the case, for example, in Siam. It should be the duty of the Government to open up fields of commerce and labour for the Danes in such countries as would not, after a generation or two, completely absorb the emigrant, robbing the homeland of him and his sons for ever, as is the case in America, from whence, having once made a hearth for himself there, he rarely returns. The emigrant to East Asia, to Siam, to the Levant, would always turn back to the homeland, placing at its disposal such mercantile experience and, haply, also such capital as he had acquired abroad. Now, however, it is to private initiative that Denmark owes such foreign trade and industries as she has. It is to the enterprise of a private individual at the founding of the great northern telegraphic company in East Asia that she owes the market for her wares she has there; in spite of which she has left herself without any representative in Peking, and on the whole Chinese coast possesses but one solitary consul sent out from the home country.

Dr. Ostrup, therefore, insists' first of all upon a reorganisation and increase of the Danish consular service, which is absurdly inadequate, and a weeding-out of such men as have no other interest in their post than that which lies in the title and uniform. In Constantinople Danish interests have, so far, been taken charge of by

the Swedish consulate, and this at a time when very shortly the completion of the Bagdad railway will unlock the whole Orient with its wealth of opportunities, both national and private. There may be some doubt as to whether Denmark should have her representative in Constantinople or Bagdad—though in view of the strong centralisation of the Osman Government Constantinople seems preferable—but there can be no doubt whatever that the lack of a representative in Turkey is depriving Denmark of a host of chances which, if counted in money, would far exceed the cost of such representation. Representation is advertisement, and advertisement is as necessary to the State as to the individual, if she cares for growth and progress.

THE FORUM.

THE April-June number of the *Forum* reviews the three months under the various heads—Political, Scientific, Financial, Musical, and Educational. Count Okuma, writing on "Japan's Policy in Korea," urges that the Korean Railway should be Japanned. In the Educational section Mr. O. H. Lang, writing on the Religious Difficulty, says:—

The really greatest opportunity of the common school is that of training children in social service. This is the key-note of the new education. Social service develops unselfishness, zeal in a brother's cause, a humanitarian attitude, and moral efficiency. Holiness is not the supreme aim, but efficient loving-kindness. One interesting item of information was brought forward by Superintendent Raymond, of South Dakota. He stated that the Teachers' Association of his State had appointed a committee to investigate the subject of moral and religious instruction, with a view of elaborating a series of tenets upon which people of all creeds could agree, and which might then be taught in the schools. My personal conviction has been for some years that two or three religious ideas may well be adopted by the common schools of the United States as fundamental in a suitable scheme of teaching morality. Morality without religion is devoid of dynamic power. Religion is the heart of morality.

INDIAN SUBJECTS IN THE MAGAZINES.

THE *Asiatic Quarterly Review* publishes the interesting papers read before the East India Association by Mr. Yusuf Ali on "Civic Life in India," and by Shaikh Abdul Qadir on "Young India; Its Hopes and Aspirations," with a full report of the discussion that followed. It also publishes Mr. S. M. Mitra's paper on "The Partition of Bengal and the Bengali Language," in which he maintains that the administrative partition will not prejudicially affect the growth of Bengali language and literature. The *Indian World* for March republishes in full Mr. C. E. Buckland's paper on "The City of Calcutta," which was read before the Society of Arts. The editor complains of the "stupid brutality and insolent folly" of Dr. Fitchett's recent articles on Hinduism, and laments Mr. Morley's decision not to reopen the Partition question, which seems to show that "settled things" and "seeming expediencies" have much greater attraction for the man of politics than the "greater good" and larger expediencies had for the man of letters twenty years ago. Articles on the life and message of Swami Vivekananda appear in the *Mysore Review* for March, and in the *Brahmavadin* for February. In the *Indian Review* for March, besides the symposium on the Swadeshi movement, there are articles on "Shelley and Vedantism," Mr. Hobson on "Imperialism," and Mr. Crossfield's plea for the development of autonomy within the Empire.

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

THE May number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* contains a short article on *Punch* and the Treasury Bench in the form of a short interview, by Mr. Bruno Phillips, with Mr. Linley Sambourne.

From the point of view of the caricature, Mr. Sambourne finds Mr. Morley the most difficult of all the new Ministers, having no particularly marked characteristic and no outstanding feature. Mr. Asquith is also difficult for similar reasons. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield were "triumphs of character in the form of feature and expression." In reference to his method of work, Mr. Sambourne says:—

Every man has his own way of working. Mine is to study the best portraits I can get and stamp a man's individuality upon the mind; and this is assisted largely, of course, by meeting him in the ordinary walks of life. But it has never been my method to draw from life, or knock off those flying sketches which I know are so valuable to my colleagues when the occasion for using them arrives.

At the age of eighty-two, Josef Israels, the Dutch artist, has been elected an Honorary Foreign Academician, and Annie Luden in the present issue of the magazine gives us a timely picture of the artist at work. He still works his six hours a day, and at present he is engaged on a picture to be called "The End of the Day." Before he begins a picture he sees in his mind every turn of it, every line, every feeling, but the working out, the getting it right, he says, is the real beauty of it all. He thinks the English painters finish their pictures too much, not knowing when to leave them alone.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE May number is very good, the opening paper on the Channel Tunnel project being separately noticed.

FOR THE TOURIST.

The needs of the summer holiday season are catered for by two articles: one by Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., on "Motors and Men," giving most practical details for a motor tour—cost, outfit, tools to take, etc.; the other dealing with the new railway among the Chiltern Hills, Buckinghamshire, which has just cost £40,000 to construct. Delightful little trips are thus rendered much easier among country villages associated with Milton, Gray, Beaconsfield, Penn and Hampden. A useful mileage table from London and the railway stations is given, and there are pretty illustrations. Yet another article deals with highway signs, such as finger-posts and C.T.C. danger-boards, and how they might be made much more useful.

PARIS SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

An article by Frederic Lees deals with the immense superiority of Paris slaughter-houses over those of London. He gives a certain topicality to the paper by citing Sir Edwin Cornwall's words in praise of the Paris system of *abattoir* at the time of the London County Council's recent visit there. In Paris:—

the detection of disease in meat is not left to inexperienced slaughterers; it is the work of an ample staff of properly qualified inspectors; and you certainly never hear of any one being discouraged, as in some London boroughs, to declare unwholesome or diseased meat. The whole of the meat of the city passes through two immense municipal *abattoirs*—one situated at La Villette, and the other, of more recent construction, in the Vaugirard quarter. Private slaughter-houses have been done away with since 1818.

Each carcase, after being dressed, is examined and, if found to be sound and wholesome, stamped in violet ink by one of the many inspectors of the Prefecture of Police. Not a single pound of meat is offered for sale in Paris without having been examined. About 16s. 11d. per ton is paid as "slaughter-house tax."

An interesting paper describes the herring industry in the North, and the making of "kippers." Tobacco-planting in Sumatra is dealt with as a possible career for young men.

THE CORRESPONDANT.

THE first April number of the *Correspondant* opens with an article by H. Korwin Milewski, on the Future Parliament of Russia. The writer announces that he was the author of the anonymous article on the Constitutional Crisis in Russia, which appeared in the same review in January, 1905.

THE DUMA.

The writer notes four leading parties in the Duma, and thus defines them:—

(1.) The Socialist-Revolutionary Party, few in number, but nevertheless able to exercise an immense influence over their neighbours of the Left.

(2.) The Constitutional-Democratic Party, much more democratic than constitutional, accepting the monarchy and demanding universal suffrage.

(3.) The Party of October 17th—namely, the Monarchical-Constitutional Party. M. Goutchkoff, their chief, has covered the Empire with committees, and at this moment it seems as if his party will counterbalance the preceding party.

(4.) The Party of Legal Order, composed chiefly of bureaucrats, trying to cover with velvet gloves hands of iron.

There will also be many minor parties, industrial, purely monarchical, national, etc. The more intelligent section of the first National Assembly at least, says the writer, will be absolutely incorruptible. The rural members, like the rural members of the National Assembly in France in 1871, may not be strong, but they are all very worthy men.

CATHOLIC AND SOCIAL PROPAGANDA WORK.

Eugène Tavernier gives, under the title of "The Science of Propaganda," an account of the German Catholic Volksverein (Popular Union) which has its Central Bureau at München-Gladbach, not far from Cologne, in the industrial region of Krefeld, Essen, Elberfeld, and Düsseldorf. The object of the Union is Christian Social Reform, and the two means of propaganda are literature, lectures and discussions. There is a library of 4,000 volumes, works on religion and the social sciences, besides two weekly papers. The oral section is equally important. Last year two thousand meetings were held on questions of religious and social progress, and the adherents number 480,000. The Union has been in existence fifteen years. Essentially Catholic in its nature, the Union is naturally animated by an ardent solicitude for social reforms. Indirectly it is political and electoral. It is not in any way dependent on the Centre. It renders the Centre various services and receives various services from the Centre. Members of the Centre may be seen at the meetings of the Union, and many members of the Union belong to the ranks of the Centre.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THERE are several interesting articles in the April numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*—too many for special notice.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Charles Benoist, who writes on Parliamentary Reform, shows how imperfect present parliamentary life is in France. Everywhere disorder reigns supreme, as much among the electors as among the elected. To an Assembly certain forms are as necessary as tactics in an army, but there is no form anywhere. Parliamentary reform ought to begin with the reform of the rules of the Chamber of Deputies, or, rather, the next Chamber ought first to undertake electoral reform and follow it up by certain reforms in parliamentary procedure.

ELECTRICITY IN URBAN TRANSPORT.

In another article Gaston Cadoux discusses the question of Electricity and Urban Transport, especially in London, Paris, and Berlin. He is quite appalled by the immensity of London, which he contrasts with Paris. Greater London, with Charing Cross as its centre, forms a circle which, with Notre Dame as its centre, would embrace the departments of Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne, and the region extending from Versailles to Saint-Leu-Taverny towards the middle of the Forest of Montmorency, and the territory between Saint-Germain and the Forest of Sénart. A comparison of the means of transport of the two cities he thinks scarcely possible, owing to the differences of size and population, and the manners and needs of the two populations, but he shows the main features and the most important improvements in each capital. In considering Berlin, he also includes the suburbs with Charlottenburg and Schöneberg.

THE DANCE OF DEATH IN ART.

There is a very interesting article, by Emile Mâle, on French Art at the close of the Middle Ages. In it the writer deals with various representations of "The Dance of Death." He shows that the poets and the artists of the thirteenth century depicted death not as a thing to be feared, but rather enjoyed. At the end of the fourteenth century, however, death in all its terrors suddenly appears, and in the fifteenth century artists were literally inspired by the subject. In the sixteenth century, also, death was depicted everywhere, not merely on tombs, but in the sculptural decorations of houses. Over the fireplace in a house at Yvetot there is a death's head with bones, and an inscription, "Think on death."

In the thirteenth century artists were more concerned with the teachings of Christ, in the fourteenth it was Christ's sufferings which inspired them. But the great change can only be understood when the history of the mendicant friars, the Franciscans and the Dominicans, of the two centuries has been written. It was they who terrified all Europe in speaking of death, and the writer is convinced that the first idea of a Dance of Death belongs either to the Franciscan or to the Dominican preachers. The idea of the Dance of Death, adds the writer, is no more German in its origin than is Gothic architecture; it is entirely French in its inspiration. Even "The Dance of Death" at Lübeck betrays its French origin.

OTHER ARTICLES.

In the second number Ernest Martinenche has a study of Pérez Galdos and his dramas, and Camille Bellaigue contributes "Musical Thoughts in the Sistine Chapel." The most beautiful of the wonderful harmonies of Rome, says M. Bellaigue, is the contact of Christianity with

antiquity, and in the remarkable contrasts or great resemblances of the Eternal City music is not an uncommon element. The relations of Rome to music may be somewhat limited, but they are none the less glorious.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

WRITING in the *Nouvelle Revue* of April 1st Marcel Théaux gives us a study of M. Clémenceau and the Social Question.

M. CLÉMENCEAU.

The writer defines M. Clémenceau's attitude to the social problem:—"To reconcile justice with liberty—that is to say, to give to every citizen such intellectual, moral and material conditions as will enable him to reap the advantages of liberty." And the means by which this end is to be attained were set forth in a speech which M. Clémenceau made on February 1st, 1884:—"We demand equality of educational rights, of rights to liberty, and of rights to the most complete and useful exercise of every human activity." Thus the first duty of society is to provide education for every man, and the second to allow him "complete liberty, political and economic." The intervention of the State ought not to be oppressive. M. Clémenceau said:—

When I consider that the State ought to intervene to aid and to help the unfortunate, and to equalise their chances in the struggle, I mean that it should not stifle individual initiative, I mean that this assistance should only be given to prepare a return to liberty, in proportion as the forces are equalised, both by education and progressive modifications of economic conditions.

It is not a question of oppressing capitalism; it is a question of simply restoring capitalism to the limits of its rights in order to permit a pacific and progressive return to economic truth, and to liberty, in accordance with the complete emancipation of the salaried classes and the organisation of perfect liberty.

THE PATRIOTISM OF MADAME ADAM.

An anonymous writer contributes an appreciation of the Patriotism of Madame Adam, based on the fourth volume of her memoirs, entitled "My Illusions and Our Sufferings during the Siege of Paris." Madame Adam, the founder of the *Nouvelle Revue*, intended her journal of the siege of Paris for her daughter, but, says the writer of the present article, it far exceeds its original aim; it is to France and to humanity that it is addressed. Madame Adam writes of Gambetta:—

Gambetta is all that we believed him to be. He has arranged everything. He ought to have been financial, political, and military administrator. The choice which he, as Minister of War, made of commanders, generals, and admirals shows his knowledge of men. All those whom he chose are destined to be the chiefs of the new French Army. . . . All are agreed that if we had had inside Paris a man capable of the energy which Gambetta has displayed outside, we should have conquered!

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA.

In the second April number, F. Maes has an article on the above subject. He applies to Russia the words which Goethe used on the evening of the day of the battle of Valmy: "Here, in this place, at this hour, opens a new era in the history of the world." A real transformation is being prepared in Russia, M. Maes says. Russian industry is really a recent creation, but its rapid progress is now certain and inevitable, for it is in the economic youth of the Russian nation that the secret of Russia's strength lies, as her economic youth is also the motive for which Russia has borne terrible trials which would probably have caused the fall of any other State.

LA REVUE.

AN interesting item in both April numbers of *La Revue* is the publication of extracts from the "Cahiers de Jeunesse, 1845-6," of Ernest Renan.

WOMEN IN CHINA AND IN RUSSIA.

Francis Mury has an article on China in the first April number. He tells us that women are playing an important part in the new reform movement. The Dowager Empress, who five years ago dethroned her nephew for showing himself a partisan of political innovations, is taking the initiative in the reorganisation of the Celestial Empire. She has already effected certain important reforms. Schools have already been instituted for the Chinese women, reviews for women are being published, and Chinese women-writers have come into existence. In short, the evolution of the Chinese women is a striking sign of the transformation which China is undergoing. Ten years ago no one could have foretold that such an extraordinary revolution in the manners and habits of the Chinese as that which has taken place would have been possible.

In the same number G. Savitch, in the series of articles on Literary Types of the Russian Crisis, writes on the Russian Woman. He says that emancipation is always bilateral; it liberates both oppressed and oppressor. Such liberties as Russian women acquired half a century ago had as a result an increase of the liberties of man himself in relation to his masters. Similarly, the liberties which the woman of the people gains over her husband, over the mir, and those who exploit her, will have as a consequence the emancipation of the country from the power of officials, usurers, etc.—that is to say, the new Russian woman movement will result in the complete and definite emancipation of the whole country.

M. CLÉMENCEAU.

Maurice Leblond contributes a study of Georges Clémenceau, in which he maintains that the Georges Clémenceau of the past is virtually the same Georges Clémenceau of to-day. Any distinctions can only be very superficial. He does not contradict himself, and in his political career and his literary work it is easy to recognise the logic and the continuity of his mental evolution. His life constitutes a *whole* and, to use an expression dear to him, his works form a block from which nothing can be detached or thrown away. Like the article in the *Nouvelle Revue*, it is an interesting character-sketch the writer gives us.

CESARE LOMBROSO.

In the second number, Paola Lombroso writes a biographical note on her father, in which she explains how he gradually came to be so much interested in the study of criminals. Cesare Lombroso, writes his daughter, began life with a desire to become a philologist. He was deeply interested in Greek and Latin, and at the age of twelve he published an essay on the "Greatness and the Decadence of Rome." He continued his philological studies for some years and then took up medicine, especially the study of mental disease, with equal ardour. His first work on "The White Man and the Coloured Man" marks his natural transition from the study of languages to the study of the mind. He preferred this to any other of his works, yet it is almost unknown.

It was a greater transition from mental diseases to criminal anthropology than the previous transition had been, and a long series of preparatory anthropological studies preceded it. Most curious of all, at the age of twenty-three Lombroso joined the army and led a

military life for six years. But the time was not altogether lost; he collected much useful material for his future work. For some time he was obliged to live by his pen, and though a facility of composition was never wanting, we are told his writing was, and is still, indecipherable. Happily he soon gained the post of director of a lunatic asylum, and there he had favourable opportunities for carrying on his studies. The first subject which he took up was pellagra, which he showed to be caused by eating unsound maize. This question occupied ten years, years of strife they may be called, but he thus learnt that it was no use to discover the cause of the mischief without doing something to have it removed; and without this experience he might have published his theories about criminal man without a word as to the necessity of adding to the science of crime practical reforms of the penal laws.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

In the April numbers of the *Revue de Paris* Félix Mathieu writes on Pascal and his famous Puy-de-Dôme experiments on Atmospheric Pressure.

PASCAL AND ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

Descartes claims that he suggested the experiment, and that Pascal was at first hostile to the idea. The writer examines the claims of each, noting in advance that Torricelli in 1644 had also made certain similar experiments. Pascal's Puy-de-Dôme experiment occurred on September 19th, 1648, and the results were published at the end of the year, but Pascal did not apprise Descartes of the fact, nor did he send him any account of it. Descartes complained, and Pascal, in a letter dated 1651, after Descartes' death, declared that the experiment was of his own invention.

MICHELANGELO.

Romain Rolland, writing in the second April number, deals with the personality of Michelangelo. He describes the great artist as a man of medium height, with broad shoulders and strong muscles. In his physiognomy sadness and indecision predominated. No man was ever such a prey to genius. His life was a frenetic exultation in a body and a soul too weak to contain it. He lived in a continual fury. His excess of force obliged him to act, to act incessantly, without a single hour of repose. He wrote: "I think of nothing but work night and day."

This unhealthy need of activity degenerated into mania. When he was to make a monument he would lose years in choosing his materials and in constructing routes for the transport of them. He would be engineer and everything. He did not allow himself time to eat and to sleep. He complained of poverty, and yet died a rich man, owning six houses and lands. It is not surprising that he had many serious illnesses, and that at forty-two he was an old man.

AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

A Russian, writing under the title "Berlin and St. Petersburg," concludes with a plea for an Anglo-Russian alliance. He thinks it would be a sensible thing for Russia to enter into friendly relations with the Power whose interests, like those of Russia, are so many in Asia. England has made many overtures to Russia, but they have always been rejected, at the occult instigation of Berlin. An Anglo-Russian *rapprochement* on the basis of an arrangement in Asia would re-establish the threatened equilibrium in Europe, and would offer to the world a strong guarantee of peace.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

In the *Rassegna Nazionale* S. Monti discusses in all seriousness whether women are permanently to be classed with criminals, minors and illiterates, and denied a vote, and answers the question in an emphatic negative. Parliament, says the writer, makes laws which affect the interests of women as wives, mothers, professional workers, clerks, factory-girls; why deny them the right to vote for those who make such laws? It is encouraging to find at least one leading magazine in Italy to talk sober sense on this much-debated subject. In the same number Countess Sabina di Parravicino, herself an eloquent advocate of the emancipation of her sex, summarises the Life—written in his present enforced leisure by Cardinal Rampolla—of St. Melanie the Younger, one of those Early Christian Roman matrons whose energy and learning ought to act as an incentive to the timid piety of many modern Christian women. Senator F. Gabba (April 1st) resumes his discussion—or, rather, his denunciation—of Zionism, and points out once again how fatal to the present favourable position of the Jews in Italy, and to the social and political well-being of the nation, would be a Zionist propaganda throughout the peninsula. This, he declares, is recognised by many Jews themselves and by some of their Rabbis.

By far the most attractive article in the *Nuova Antologia* is one by a lady, Signora Ravizza, describing her rescue-work among the little thieves and ragamuffins of the streets of Milan, a work to which she was drawn by reading of the suicide of a boy-thief of fourteen in gaol. Thanks to a "kitchen for the sick poor" which she worked in a very poor quarter, and at which free meals were to be had, the authoress was able to make friends one by one with a little gang of boy-pickpockets, and her account of her protégés and their many misdemeanours is full of charm, although the thought occurs to one that Italy stands sadly in need of a Compulsory Education Act. The anonymous political writer sums up the position of Italy at the close of the Algeciras Conference as one for sober satisfaction in spite of the obvious and, as the author asserts, unmerited disapproval of Germany. Italy's national feelings were clearly much gratified by the selection of an Italian delegate to convey the decisions of the Conference to the Sultan of Morocco. There is an interesting historical account of the Theatre of Marcellus in Rome, illustrated from fine old engravings.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* maintains that anti-clerical prejudice, sown throughout Italy by revolutionary Liberalism, is the great obstacle to the religious pacification and true national unity of the nation. As evidences of the existence of this spirit the author quotes the annual Giordano Bruno celebrations in Rome, and a recent article by Professor C. Lombroso on the dangers of clericalism. From other points of view, however, he admits that the religious condition of Italy to-day is in many ways most encouraging. The same magazine energetically advocates a purified theatre, the need for a stricter censorship being recognised by men of every party.

The present year has seen the birth of a new University magazine, *Studium*, which, besides giving much University information, publishes articles of general interest.

In the *Open Court* for April there is an illustrated article describing the statue of a Babylonian King David, which is said to be the oldest statue in the world.

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

Vragen des Tijds contains an article dealing with the present position of Church and State in France, but the most interesting contribution to that review is the one dealing with insurance. The writer tells us how the German Government insures its workmen against sickness, and gives details for the guidance of the Dutch. Insurance in Germany is compulsory for those earning less than a certain amount. In the case of sickness and old age that amount is roughly equal to £100 per annum. The workman pays half the old age premium and two-thirds of that for sickness, the employer paying the other portion in both cases. The State grants a subsidy in the case of old age pensions.

Another article deals with the strife between Capital and Labour; and *De Gids* also has a contribution on similar lines. An effort is being made to organise labour, and to take such steps as shall prevent lamentable collisions between employers and employed.

The next article in *De Gids* is an essay on "An Introduction to the History of the Dutch Language." It is interesting to those who are fond of studying the changes in words how the consonants remain through the ages, or how this one or that one changes into another, but the ordinary reader will not see very much in it. Professor A. G. van Hamel's sketch of "The History of the Romance Languages," although very learned, will command more interest. The Romance languages are those which have sprung from the Latin. They were used in songs and ballads, which were often stories in rhyme.

The article on "The Lack of Purpose in Living Nature," as we may translate the title, is decidedly interesting. We have arrived at certain opinions concerning the reason of this or that, and we believe that our conclusions are accurate. We say that various flowers have gaudy colours or sweet perfumes in order to attract insects, that those little creatures probe among the flowers for honey, and so secure fertilisation. We see in this a plan which appears to us to be just the thing. Are we correct in assuming that everything is done in that way for such and such a reason? Have we really found it all out, or are we only at the door of the problem? We judge to the best of our ability, according to our lights, as people used to say, but we may be wrong.

Elsevier has an interesting article on Agnano, near Naples: it is well illustrated, and the sketch of the career of Adolph Menzel, with reproductions of his pictures, is readable.

Onze Eeuw is an average number; it contains the continuation of the series of articles on Hellas, Old and New, with quotations from Byron and others, and vivid descriptions of places, which jointly bring the old and the new very close together.

In the April number of the *Magazine of Fine Arts* Mr. Frederick Wedmore has an article on the art of Fantin-Latour. "Fantin loved music with a passion Ingres could not excel," and it is not surprising that a large number of his pictures should be devoted to musical subjects.

The second number of *Northern Notes and Queries*, a quarterly devoted to the antiquities of the four northern counties, has been issued. It contains an article, by Mr. Henry Penfold, on East Cumberland Corpse or Burial Roads. The magazine is published at 61, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the editor is Mr. Henry Reginald Leighton.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

"THE OTHER SIDE OF DEATH"*: BY VARIOUS EXPLORERS.

"IF a man dies, shall he live again?" The air resounds with disputes as to the teaching of religion in our schools. May I suggest that it might perhaps not be unprofitable if some of our doughty disputants would devote a little attention to the question, if the State has to undertake the religious instruction of our children, what answer is to be given to the fundamental question as to the immortality of the soul?

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

What is to be the County Council orthodoxy on the subject?

Undenominational religion, simple Bible teaching, unsectarianism, non-dogmatic teaching—all these phrases will not avail to obscure the issue. Possibly before the Education Bill gets through the Committee stage, Mr. Birrell—or, failing him, perhaps Mr. Thomas Lough—might inform Parliament whether or not the Education Department is prepared to express an opinion upon this all important subject. Is the immortality of the soul to be taught as a dogma or as a hypothesis, or is it to be left as an open question? Bishop Gore has laid down the law very emphatically as to the absolute necessity for explicit dogmatic teaching in our public elementary schools. But unfortunately Bishop Gore's idea of what should be taught as dogmatic truth on this subject would not be accepted as true by either the County Council, the Education Department, or the House of Commons. This I say assuming that the Bishop stands by the Apostles' Creed, which is explicit, dogmatic and authoritative enough, but which unfortunately on the subject now under discussion makes an explicit, dogmatic and authoritative statement which in its plain literal sense is absolutely unbelievable by any human being. "I believe," says the Apostles' Creed, "in the Resurrection of the Body." But in reality no one believes any such thing, if by Body the only body we have ever seen—the physical body—be meant. Those who pretend to believe it do so by dint of explanations and elucidations which may be commended as eminently illustrative of the kind of evasive, illusive, indeterminate teaching which the Denominationalists so vehemently decry. They are certainly the very reverse of the clear, simple, positive statements which they assure us the child requires.

WANTED—A REPLY!

"We do not think there would be any difficulty in procuring a negative vote from the House of

Commons or from the National Union of Elementary Teachers on the subject of the Resurrection of the Body. That ancient method of expressing the doctrine of personal immortality could hardly be recommended, even by Lord Hugh Cecil, as a simple concrete statement of dogmatic truth. What is wanted is not a negative but a positive decision. We all agree that no man in his senses would deliberately teach any class of children the Resurrection of the physical Body as a literal truth, any more than he would teach them that the world was made 4,000 years before Christ in six days of twenty-four hours each. Our forefathers no doubt believed both statements, as they believed many other things which have become simply incredible to us. But what are the teachers, now to be emancipated from all manner of religious tests, to teach as to the Life after Death? Is there another side to Death, or is there not? When a man dies, does he die like the beast that perisheth, or does he live again as a persistent personality in another state of existence? Does conscious personality survive Death, or is it merged in the common universal soul, as a drop is merged in the ocean? Is it true that to all men cometh Death, and after Death the Judgment? If a teacher were to deny the existence of the soul, and to confine his tuition to enforcing the very negative views of many of the writers of the Old Testament, would the Education authorities interfere? "These be questions" to which answers should be forthcoming.

THE POPULAR CATHOLIC BELIEF.

The popular teaching of the Roman Catholic Church is at least clear and explicit. The last time I attended service in a Roman Catholic cathedral I heard it set forth with much strenuous fervour and vigorous eloquence by the priest who occupied the pulpit. It was at Thurles, where I was on a visit to that dear old Irish saint, Archbishop Croke. The preacher told the crowded congregation that if any of them had abstained that morning from attending Mass excepting under the constraint of circumstances over which they had no control, or for some good and sufficient reason, they were living in mortal sin. If any of them were to be smitten down by death before that sin was repented of and confessed, the sinners would at once pass into the flames of Hell, there to suffer till all eternity the constantly renewed torture of the worm that dieth not and of the fire that burns with inextinguishable flame. That night after church I frankly expressed to Dr. Croke my amazement at hearing such damnably inhuman doctrine preached from the pulpit of his cathedral. "But why not preach it, since it is the truth?" said the dear old saint, who would not willingly have hurt a fly. To which the only answer possible is, that if it be the truth we should do nothing else.

*1. "The Other Side of Death: Scientifically examined and carefully described." By C. W. Leadbeater. Theosophical Publishing Co.

2. "Interwoven: Letters from a Son to his Mother." Boston: G. H. Ellis Co., 272, Congress Street.

3. "The Communion of Saints." By Rev. P. Dearnier. *The Commonwealth*.

4. "The Soul in Science and Religion." By Dr. Paul Carus. *The Monist*.

THE FAITH OF THE JEWS.

The answer of the Jews is as vague and indeterminate as that of the Catholics is clear and precise. Cecil Rhodes, who took a deep interest in those questions, made a point of asking all Jews of his acquaintance whether they had ever heard in the synagogue any Rabbi or religious teacher affirm the doctrine of immortality, or make any appeal to the heart and conscience of their congregation based upon the hypothesis that death did not end all. He assured me that he had never met a single Jew who had ever heard such an appeal. The future life, in the synagogue, would therefore appear to be treated as non-existent. Between these two extremes—the Catholic, whose future life is as lurid and vividly outlined as the flames of Hell fire, and the Jew, whose outlook has no horizon beyond the grave—will be found the great mass of vaguely conceived and imperfectly expressed denominational and undenominational beliefs. It may be worth while to make a little inquiry into the question as to what is generally taught and believed amongst us.

THE SCIENTIST.

The *Monist* for April contains a very thoughtful and suggestive article on "The Soul in Science and Religion," from the pen of its editor, Dr. Paul Carus. It is a statement of the conclusions at which one of the most learned and philosophical of American men of science has arrived on the supreme question of immortality. Dr. Carus says in effect that there is no scientific truth in the popular religious notions of the conscious personal immortality of the individual :—

They are like fairy tales with a wholesome moral; the tale is fiction, the moral is true. They are helpful in enforcing right rules of conduct, and so though untrue if taken literally, they are true in their purpose; they can be used as a working hypothesis, because they are *as if true*.

Not true, but only "as if true." They are poetry but not science, but nevertheless of paramount importance to the life of mankind. Dr. Carus insists that if we accept Paul's definition of man as consisting of body, soul, and spirit, the body and soul die outright, the spirit alone survives.

HOW THE SPIRIT SURVIVES.

But the spirit is entirely dissociated from the soul, which is the animal, conscious, sentient life of feeling, desire, memory, and emotion. The only immortality he admits is that which George Eliot sang in her "Choir Invisible" :—

The spirit of Shakespeare, of Goethe, of any poet and also of any statesman who has helped to shape ever so remotely the conditions of our present life, is incorporated in the general spirit of mankind, and has thus acquired an immortality that is not subject to corruption. This spiritual condition was spoken of by Christ as the treasures which neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through or steal. We must notice in this connection that consciousness, sense-activity and the entire realm of sentiment, being the psychical body, will have no part in the immortality of the spirit. Consciousness together with all feeling is clearly affiliated with bodily life.

A SHADOWY IMMORTALITY.

The thing which we know as our Ego, that personality which lives and longs to live, dies as a beast dies with the body. Dr. Carus feels that to the ordinary man that is equivalent to a denial of immortality. The ordinary man is not much cheered by being told that after his consciousness perishes he will live again in the lives of others whom he indirectly or directly influences :—

Man's personality remains after death a living presence, and this living presence makes its influence felt *as if* he were conscious of it. He draws, as it were, on the consciousness of the living, he utilises their vitality, their sense organs, their sentiments, and so the people who believe in a conscious immortality are after all not far from the truth.

THE SURVIVAL OF CONSCIOUSNESS.

Much more acceptable is the doctrine of Professor Fechner who, in his little book of "Life after Death," adds to the doctrine of Dr. Carus the consolatory belief that man is actually preparing during his life a new and higher type of existence which will bear the stamp of his personality :—

Fechner claims that at the moment of death man's consciousness is transferred to his spiritual body, and that thus the soul exchanges its present habitat for a more ethereal existence. "In the moment of death, man will at once become conscious of all the ideas and effects of his actions in life." According to Fechner our bodily frame "holds us in bonds" which must be undone in death to give us the higher consciousness of our union with other spirits, and when in death "eternal night sinks down on man's bodily eyes, a new day will break upon his spirit." Fechner claims that we shall no longer need our eyes because we acquire a new and higher kind of vision, such as only the sun and all the planets possess, when emitting and intercepting rays of light.

Dr. Carus rejects Fechner's theory as fantastic and unscientific, but admits that although untenable in its literal meaning, it is "as if true," and incorporates a truth that is significant and should not be denied.

HOW TO SETTLE THE QUESTION.

Telepathy and messages from the dead would, Dr. Carus admits, lead him to revise his scientific views. But he regards neither of them as proved. Hence those of us who know that both telepathy and messages from the dead are true do not pay much heed to a scientific dictum which is admittedly tenable only so long as these truths are ignored. On this point Mr. Hereward Carrington, writing in the *Open Court*, seems to us to hit the nail on the head when he says :—

I think that the only way this matter can ever be settled is by resolutely putting aside all philosophic and other preconceptions, and by turning to direct investigation of evidence and of facts that may be forthcoming—tending to say that such persistence of consciousness is an actual fact. If these facts are ever established, then all speculation is mere child's play and conclusively disproved by the evidence in the case.

That these facts are in process of being established is to me as clear as noonday, and the more I read and reflect upon the whole subject the more I am convinced that it is here where the decisive battle will be fought and won.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH AND SPIRITUALISM.

The Rev. Percy Dearmer has been contributing to the *Commonwealth* a series of notable papers on "The Communion of Saints." In these articles we have a frank confession that the decay of faith in the reality of the cloud of invisible witnesses is being arrested by the attention now being paid to psychical research. He says :—

Every lack of faith in the Church leads to the uprising of some sect which bears witness to the forgotten truth. This truth was forgotten, and thousands of people have taken refuge in Spiritualism. Many of the greatest minds are convinced by the evidence that the power of the departed, not only to know about us, but to communicate with us, has been proved.

It would be interesting to know what Bishop Gore, for instance, would think of a teacher in a Church school who ventured to interpret "I believe in the Communion of Saints" after the fashion of Mr. Dearmer.

THE THEOSOPHISTS.

The Theosophists have succeeded in establishing a world-wide organisation based upon the most clear, definite, and dogmatic statements as to the reality and nature of Life after Death. The book by Mr. C. W. Leadbeater, which gives the title to this article, is one of the most lucid and most categorical of all their writings.

Nothing can be more categorical than the claim made by Mr. Leadbeater for the authenticity of his revelations. While philosophers speculate and theologians wrangle concerning the significance of ancient revelations, Mr. Leadbeater boldly claims that he and his fellow students speak of what they actually know by first hand investigation. When he speaks of what exists on the other side of Death, he speaks of what he has seen and heard, because he has been there himself.

KNOWLEDGE AT FIRST HAND.

Lest anyone should doubt the fact that any living man can actually in serious earnest make such a claim, I quote Mr. Leadbeater's exact words :—

There is a far more definite and satisfactory method by means of which we may acquaint ourselves with every detail of the life of this other world—in so far, that is, as it is possible for us to comprehend it while still upon the physical plane. It is perfectly possible for man while still what we call alive to penetrate into this other world, to investigate it at his leisure, to communicate with its inhabitants, and then to return into our present state of existence and describe what he has seen.

When it is found that a number of such investigators are constantly in the habit of making separate investigations and then comparing notes, and that broadly they always agree on all points of importance, the evidence seems considerably strengthened. When it is further found that their investigations fully confirm, and even in some cases explain, the teaching given on these subjects in all the older religions of the world, it is evident that a very strong case is made out in their favour, and it would be foolish to refuse to allow them full weight in the discussion on such subjects.

Any minister of any church will have his version of the states after death to put before us ; and in support of it he will explain that the Church teaches this or that, or that the Bible tells us so and so. But he will never say to us, "I who speak to you have been into this heaven or this hell which I describe ; I myself

have seen these things, and therefore know them to be true." But that is precisely what the Theosophical investigators are able to say, for they do know that of which they speak, and they are dealing with a definite series of facts which they have personally investigated, and therefore they speak with the authority and certainty which only direct knowledge gives.

HOW THE LIVING VISIT THE OTHER WORLD.

It is unnecessary here to enter into any discussion as to whether this bold claim is justified. Suffice it to say that Mr. Leadbeater claims that the faculty for making excursions into the region beyond the grave is common to all men. We all spend our sleeping lives in that mysterious region. But the faculty of exploring it intelligently needs to be cultivated. And it is very difficult to bring back into our waking consciousness the memory of what we have seen and heard when our physical senses are asleep. The Theosophists say that they have learned the art of developing what they call their astral consciousness, so that they have the benefit of the use of the senses and powers belonging to it during waking life as well as when they are asleep. Hence Mr. Leadbeater asserts : "There are among us an ever increasing body of people for whom these things are no longer a matter of speculation but of knowledge."

Without accepting or denying the truth of this assertion, it cannot fail to interest every one to hear what it is these adventurers beyond the bourne have to tell us as to the nature of life after death.

WHAT THEY HAVE DISCOVERED.

According to Mr. Leadbeater and his co-voyagers the Christian teaching, especially the teaching of the Catholic Church, is not very far from the fact, with one considerable exception. Heaven there is, Purgatory there is ; but Hell, in the popularly understood sense of a place of purposeless torture eternally renewed, there is not. Its place is taken by what Mr. Leadbeater describes as "the merciful truth of æonian suspension." When, after some millions of years spent in purgatory, or in periodical reincarnations, any human soul is proved to be incorrigible, it drops out into a condition of comparatively suspended animation, where it remains until the advent of another scheme of evolution, when it will begin again the attempt to ascend.

THE TRUTH OF PURGATORY.

Purgatory is not a place of fiery torment. But it is a place of purgation, in which the sin of a man works out its punishment by natural process. For instance, a confirmed drunkard at death carries with him into the beyond the craving for drink. But as he has no longer a physical body by which he can satisfy that craving, he remains tortured by the unsatisfied appetite until, through terrible suffering, the evil desire wears itself out, and the soul, purified by this purgatorial torment, can pass on to a higher stage. When he is reincarnated he will be refitted with a body capable of responding to the alcoholic temptation ; but if he is well trained in

youth to crucify the body and its lusts, he will outgrow the temptation, and "never again in all his long series of future lives will he repeat that mistake."

OUR PHYSICAL LIFE ONE-THIRTIETH OF AN INCARNATION.

The essence of the Theosophical teaching about death is that it is only a point in the long history of the life of the soul. Birth is one point, death is another. Each marks a transition from one stage of existence to another. All of us, according to Mr. Leadbeater, have already passed many times through the gates of death and through the gates of birth. If we could but remember, we should feel equally at home in our cradle as in our grave. Our physical life, Mr. Leadbeater tells us, averages about one-thirtieth of the period of our existence as one conscious entity. That is to say, if a man lives fifty years on earth, he will pass about 1,500 years on the other side of the grave before he is reincarnated on this earth. Memory subsists and conscious personality lasts for 1,500 years. Then memory is dimmed, and the soul begins its new pilgrimage of 1,500 years with a fresh set of memories and experiences, and so forth, for an indefinite period of successive incarnations, until it is made perfect. Such is the theory, or, rather, one theory of reincarnation—for there are several. In some the time between each incarnation is much shorter than 1,500 years. But leaving theories on one side, what is it that happens when we die?

WHAT HAPPENS AT DEATH.

When a man dies he dies without pain. The death-rattle and the death-struggle are usually but the convulsions of the body after the soul has quitted its earthly tenement. The dead man simply wakes up as from a sleep to discover that he is free from weariness and pain. He does not at first realise that he is dead. He thinks he is "dreaming." He looks about him and sees the same rooms with which he is familiar, peopled still by those whom he has known and loved; he still sees and hears, thinks and feels. "I am not dead," he will often say, "I am alive as much as ever and better than I ever was before." Conviction that he is really dead comes to him usually by his finding that his friends cannot hear him or feel his touch. Then he feels uneasy, and does not understand. An English general once said when he woke up from the sleep of death: "If I am dead, where am I? If this is heaven I don't think much of it; and if it is hell, it is better than I expected." His desires still persist, and around him are the embodied thought-forms which he has created in his life.

WHAT FIXES OUR FATE.

Whether his life is one of happiness or discomfort will depend chiefly upon the nature of these:—

On the contrary, man remains after death exactly what he was before it—the same in intellect, the same in his qualities and powers; and the conditions into which the man passes are

precisely those that he has made for himself. The thoughts and desires which he has encouraged within himself during earth-life take form as definite living entities, hovering around him and reacting upon him until the energy which he poured into them is exhausted. When such thoughts and desires have been powerful and persistently evil, the companions so created may indeed be terrible; but, happily, such cases form a very small minority among the dwellers in the astral world. The worst that the ordinary man of the world usually provides for himself after death is a useless and unutterably wearisome existence, void of all rational interests—the natural sequence of a life wasted in self-indulgence, triviality, and gossip here on earth.

There is no reward or punishment from outside, but only the actual result of what the man himself has done and said and thought while here on earth. In fact, the man makes his bed during earth-life, and afterwards he has to lie on it.

THE BOREDOM OF THE WORLDLING.

Mr. Leadbeater then describes in detail the fate of various typical souls when they pass over into the next life. He takes as his first example the ordinary colourless, selfish worldling, neither specially good nor specially bad. He is likely to be bored inexpressibly in the next life. For all the things which filled his mind on earth—his gossip, his business, his sport, his dress, his dinners—have vanished, and there is nothing to fill the void. He has laid up no treasures in heaven, and he finds himself lonely, miserable, and unoccupied, with nothing to do, nothing to interest him, and a good deal to annoy him in his inability to satisfy any of his tastes and appetites. Helpers come to his rescue, and sometimes he responds to their teaching and escapes from the dull realm of nothingness into a higher plane. But "sometimes such a man will settle down into a condition of apathetic despair, and surround himself with a heavy black cloud of depression which it is exceedingly difficult to dissipate." Such a man becomes a dweller in the outer darkness.

THE TORTURES OF THE DAMNED.

When Mr. Leadbeater comes to describe the fate of the drunkard and the sensualist, his narrative increases in horror. Tantalus and Sisyphus, he says, were accurate representations of the actual fate of the voluptuary whose uncontrolled physical appetites become stronger rather than weaker after death, "since their vibrations have no longer the heavy physical particles to set in motion." Sometimes they suffer from the pangs of remorse, at other times they make frantic and successful efforts to possess themselves of the bodies of the living through which they can renew their debaucheries. For this an awful expiation is exacted, and the state of the frenzied but impotent sensualist becomes worse than before.

Mr. Leadbeater says that the dead miser suffers by seeing his gold squandered by those into whose possession it has come, and the jealous are doomed to watch with unavailing rage the affection they sought to monopolise showered upon others. "Jealousy at all times is utterly selfish and irrational, but after death its surgings often become yet wilder, and its unfortunate victim seems further removed than ever from the faintest gleam of common sense."

HOW WE ARE HAUNTED AFTER DEATH.

Sometimes the soul becomes a kind of automatic gramophone perpetually reproducing some crime, as of murder or of revenge. At others the awakened soul finds itself surrounded by multitudes of embodied thought-forms which are apparently alive, and which threaten to cling to him everlastingly. A sinner is haunted by the spectral forms of all those whom he has injured. Wiertz's terrible picture of Napoleon in the shades is but a faint shadow of the reality. Sometimes all these multitudinous thought-forms combine to form one gigantic phantom. Mr. Leadbeater tells of "one such case which came recently under the notice of our investigators."

A music-hall singer who had been an incorrigible coquette, and as such had inflicted untold misery on many admirers, found herself confronted in the next world by the rage and hatred of all those whom she had deceived and ruined. "The concentrated anger and detestation of many had collected into one horrible form, which in outward appearance somewhat resembled a huge distorted gorilla. This unpleasant attendant seemed filled with the most malignant ferocity, and caused her the utmost terror, but though she spent her astral life in flying from it, it was quite impossible to escape it." Mr. Leadbeater's investigators "promptly destroyed this malignant apparition" without apparently doing its victim much good.

In another case, where one Arab had betrayed his friend to death through jealousy, he was doomed in the other world to suffer the perpetual horror of friendly advances from his murdered friend, who, being quite unconscious of the murderer's treachery, constantly sought his companionship :—

In the nature of things this flight and pursuit must continue for years, which no doubt would seem eternities of unavailing repentance to the criminal, until at last by slow degrees the outer shell would wear away and there would come a time of mutual explanation.

ON PREPARATION FOR DEATH.

So much for the sinner. What about the others? If Theosophy tolerates the doctrine of justification by faith, it is only because, being justified by faith, men bring forth works meet for repentance :—

The only preparation for death that is of any real use or importance is a well-spent life. Death does not affect the real man in the slightest degree; the putting aside of the physical body no more alters his nature than does the removal of his overcoat.

If in this earlier stage he has learnt to delight in unselfish actions and to work for the good of others, the astral life will be for him one of the most vivid joy and the most rapid progress.

But there is great force in loving thoughts, and prayers for the dead are specially commended. Mr. Leadbeater says :—

One who has been widely loved is very much helped and uplifted by the currents of thought directed to him. A very noticeable example of this was seen in the case of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, whose rapid passage into the heaven world was undoubtedly due to the millions of loving and grateful thought-forms which were sent to her as well as to her own inherent goodness.

BIRTH IS DEATH AND DEATH BIRTH.

For the good it is so good to die that, if they only had themselves and their pleasure to consider, it would be well to commit suicide at once. "But there are lessons to be learnt on this plane which cannot be learnt anywhere else, and the sooner we learn them the sooner we shall be free for ever from the need of return to this lower and more limited life." For death is birth and birth is death :—

It is a strange inversion of the facts, this employment of those words living and dead, for surely we are the dead, we who are buried in these gross cramping physical bodies, and they are truly the living who are so much freer and more capable because less hampered.

THE AFTER LIFE OF SCIENTIFIC MEN.

Mr. Leadbeater says of the man who during earthly life has had any intelligent interest or soul enough to look beyond gross matter, he will find death opens to him new lines of investigation and study :—

He discovers that life away from this dense body has a vividness and brilliancy to which all earthly enjoyment is as moonlight unto sunlight, and that through his clear knowledge and calm confidence the power of the endless life shines out upon all those around him. As has been said above, he may become a centre of peace and joy unspeakable to hundreds of his fellow-men, and may do more good in a few years of that astral existence than ever he could have done in the longest physical life.

For the first time since his earliest childhood man after death is free to do precisely what he likes. Mr. Leadbeater's investigators have found deceased scientific men pursuing their studies and researches with greater avidity than was possible on earth. Mrs. Besant's reports of her visits to Professor Clifford and Mr. Bradlaugh on the astral were very interesting and suggestive. Philanthropists will pursue their philanthropy more vigorously than ever, and under better conditions. There are thousands whom they can help, and with far greater certainty of really being able to do good than we usually attain in this life.

WEEP NOT, BUT PRAY FOR THE DEAD.

The so-called dead are in touch with the living, and are often influenced for good or for evil by the passions and the prayers of those whom they have left behind. Excessive grief for the departed retards their development, whereas prayers and strong loving wishes for a particular dead person always reach him and help him. "Europe little knows what it owes to those great religious orders who devote themselves night and day to ceaseless prayer for the faithful departed." We always shall recognise our dead, and the bond of sympathy and affection draws those who love into close communion.

THOUGHT-FORMS ON THE OTHER SIDE.

When the soul passes over, it finds itself in a thought-world filled with thought-forms of its own creation. Devils and angels, Shakespeare's heroes and heroines, the apostles, the patriarchs, Robinson Crusoe and Jack the Giant Killer—all the phantasmagoria of our thoughts during life take bodily and apparently real shape on the other side. But gradually these thought-forms, which are simply the

visualised form of mental conceptions, and have no intrinsic life of their own, become less and less distinct. The soul is withdrawn from them, and "he discovers that all in which he has hitherto delighted has been merely introductory, and that the reality with which he comes into touch at a later stage of his progress has a grandeur and a depth and a radiance which nothing astral can even suggest."

MR. LEADBEATER AND HIS BOOK.

I will not follow Mr. Leadbeater in his further flights into the Heaven World, but recommend all those who are interested in the subject to obtain his book, which our Bookshop will forward to any subscriber free by post at the published price, 10s. 6d. Mr. Leadbeater was a clergyman of the Church of England before he became a Theosophist, and he declares that he has personally verified the truth of his statements by the aid of occult teaching imparted to him by a Great Teacher whom he met in India.

Whether his narrative be true or false, it is at least deserving of the attention of all those who have not so far departed from rationality as to be indifferent to the question whether death ends all, or whether, as all great teachers say, it is but the birth and the beginning of a new life.

Another book, "Interwoven," privately printed in Boston, contains a remarkable series of letters written from the other side by a young doctor to his mother. The book is full of detailed information as to actual

experience, and I regret that I have no space left to deal with its contents in this article.

IMMORTAL LIFE GAINED BY DYING TO SELF.

Miss Louise Collier Willcox, writing at some length upon "Recent Speculations upon Immortality" in the April *North American Review*, says:—

Modern speculation seems to emphasize one point quite unanimously, namely: that such immortality as there is to be gained is not come at easily; that, whether in the body or out of the body, many deaths must be died and the self must give up the self more times than one. Even in this life all higher forms of happiness are connected with a distinct sense of the loss of personality. Virtue consists largely in the "heart at leisure from itself," and the most fortunate endowment of genius is the impersonal intellect and a free and wide-roving curiosity.

Among the writers whose books Miss Willcox reviews are Edward Carpenter's "The Art of Creation"; Professor W. Ostwald's "Individuality and Immortality"; Crothers's "The Endless Life"; Dr. Osler's "Science and Immortality"; Munsterberg's "The Eternal Life"; Saleeby's "Evolution the Master Key," and G. Santayana's "Reason in Religion."

And so I end as I began, by commending to the legislators and ecclesiastics who are busily engaged in wrestling with the religious difficulty, the question as to what our elementary teachers have to teach their schools as to the soul and the life after death. For here assuredly is the root and essence and soul of the whole subject—If a man dies shall he live again, and how and where and why?

SOME MINOR POETS.

THESE volumes are the most important of the month, which, however, has not been without its sheaf of little books of minor verse. A little classic drama, *The Maid of Artemis* (Matthews. 68 pp. 2s. 6d. net), by Arthur Dillon, the author of several similar dramas, contains some pretty songs. *Home-made History from Unreliable Recipes* (Rivers. 96 pp. 2s. 6d. net), by "Hansard Watt," I thought would be boring when I picked it up. On the contrary, it is most lively and amusing. Both the pictures and the clever verse will make the reader laugh heartily. A first book, the writer says, and pleads for mercy; he does not need to do so. Mr. Hume Nisbet also rather apologises for the collected edition of his poems, and dedicates them "to the Unprejudiced." But they are quite some of the best that appeared last month (Greening. 336 pp. 12s. 6d. net). There are many fine stanzas in Mr. Richard Fanshawe's *Corydon*, an elegy in memory of Matthew Arnold and Oxford (Frowde. 113 pp. 4s. 6d. net). The poem is preceded by an analysis of contents, explaining the allusions, and naturally it will appeal to admirers of Oxford, the writer's love of which penetrates the whole poem. I found

something to enjoy, but nothing that particularly struck me, in Mr. Holecombe Ingleby's *Poems and Plays*. Many of them pleased me more, and seemed to have more of the true lilt of poetry, than "A Love Poem," which is evidently the author's favourite. Some of the poems are local and humorous, and they are generally smooth and easy to read (Kegan Paul. 580 pp. 7s. 6d. net). In Mr. Thomas Folliott's thirty-seven little pages on *The Quantock Hills* (Fifield. 1s. 6d. net) I found a good deal that is deserving of admiration, and in the collection of light lyrics in Mr. Robert Loveman's *Songs from a Georgia Garden* (Lippincott. 94 pp. 5s.) there are many pretty verses. The title-poem in Mr. Alfred Johnstone's *The Water Nymph* will please most readers best, but they will find other good poems scattered throughout the volume (Gay and Bird. 260 pp. 5s.). M. Y. W. has a facile pen, and in her collection of poems entitled *A Wreath of Remembrance* (Drane. 260 pp. 3s. 6d.) there is verse to please all ages. They are wholesome poems, which do not strain after effect, and are, therefore, often pleasanter to read than the verse of more ambitious bards.

The Review's Bookshop.

May 1st, 1906.

GLANCING over the books that have accumulated on my shelves during the month, I do not find any volumes that are likely to attract particular attention. There are many excellent books among them representing almost every branch of literature, but taken as a whole the month's publications seldom rise above the commonplace. Mr. Richard Whiteing's "Ring in the New," with its brilliant and searching diagnosis of present social conditions, is an exception. But I reserve it for notice next month.

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS.

The first contribution to the controversy stirred up by Mr. Birrell's bill comes in the shape of an eminently sane appeal from Canon Hensley Henson to treat the question of the teaching of religion in the schools in a spirit of reason and common sense. Under the title of *Religion in the Schools* (Macmillan. 137 pp. 2s. 6d. net) he has reprinted the six addresses he delivered on "Fundamental Christianity" at St. Margaret's, Westminster, during Lent of the present year. In an introductory preface he entreats his fellow Anglicans to pause before they plunge into an "unhesitating opposition" to the bill, and warns them that by adopting an irreconcilable attitude now they are steering straight for secularism. The addresses deal with fundamental Christianity, the Bible as a manual of fundamental Christianity, the New Testament in the State schools, undogmatic Christianity, the teachers in the State schools and the duty of the National Church. He appeals to the laymen of the Churches, and pleads that a Church which calls itself National lies under a special obligation to take a broad view of the national interest, and not to act in the temper of a mere sect. It remains to be seen whether these wise and moderate counsels will have any effect upon the "fighting chiefs" of Anglicanism. The opposite view may be gathered from the cheap abridged edition of Bishop Creighton's *Thoughts on Education* (Longmans. 106 pp. 6d. net). In an introduction the Bishop of Manchester, in somewhat more restrained language than his recent epistolary style, takes the opportunity of emphasising those particular "thoughts" with which he sympathises. He boldly claims that had Bishop Creighton lived, "men would have been obliged to see the perils which underlie a uniform system of national education, its liability to become the worst of all possible tyrannies, and to be destructive of all religious impulse, even though it professes to give religious instruction."

DISESTABLISHMENT IN FRANCE.

M. Sabatier's lucidly written volume on *Disestablishment in France* (Unwin. 3s. 6d. net) should enable English readers to comprehend the real underlying forces which have brought about the denunciation of the *Concordat*. This final breach between the democracy and the Catholic Church, he points out, was bound to come sooner or later. A veiled struggle for mastery had been carried on ever since the founding of the Republic, and matters had reached such a pitch that an accident was sufficient to precipitate the inevitable open conflict. Democratic and Catholic ideals were at issue in a contest in which there was no room for compromise. Either Church or people had to be master, and the people were bound to win because the spirit of the age was on their side. That, briefly, is M. Sabatier's contention, set forth

with clearness and force. From exposition he proceeds to prophecy, and predicts the advent of a new Catholicism purged of the taint of clericalism.

CENTRES OF UNREST—MOROCCO.

Coming troubles cast their shadow before in the shape of a goodly number of volumes on various portions of the Mahomedan world—Morocco, the Balkans and Arabia. The followers of Islam may always be depended upon to provide knotty problems for the diplomatist and the bookmaker, and the smouldering volcano of unrest shows more than one sign of an approaching period of active eruption. To take Morocco first, there is one recent volume that deserves to be read by everyone who wishes to be well informed as to the actual condition of the country. M. Eugene Aubin is a traveller who was fortunate enough to be able to study the people and the country at an extremely interesting period of its existence. He is well acquainted with most of the Mussulman countries, but he confesses that he had never found anything comparable to Morocco with its petrified civilisation. In a series of letters, now gathered into volume form, he describes in great detail, and from the fulness of knowledge, what he calls the most extraordinary of all Mussulman states—a sort of sacred empire rooted in Islamism, with its loose federation of tribes, its old age customs, and its complicated interplay of religious influences. *Morocco of To-Day* (Dent. 399 pp.) is without doubt the best book yet published on the Moroccans and their country. We have had many sketches, many impressions, but nothing comparable to the detailed treatment of M. Aubin. Mr. Hilaire Belloc has written a book on the neighbouring country of Algeria, under the title of *Esto Perpetua* (Duckworth. 191 pp. 5s. net). Both in spirit and in style it is French rather than English. Mr. Belloc hardly does himself justice in the first part, devoted to an historic monograph on Algeria's fortunes. The latter half, however, with its travel sketches and impressions, is written with the charm one has learned to expect from Mr. Belloc. His style is always lucid. The little pencil sketches scattered throughout the book are most delicate.

THE BALKANS AND ARABIA.

Mr. T. Comyn-Platt makes his contribution to the understanding of the Macedonian problem in the shape of a small volume embodying the result of his observations after two and a half years' residence in Turkey. His book—*The Turk in the Balkans* (Rivers. 176 pp. 3s. 6d. net)—contains some good illustrations and an account of actual experiences in Macedonia, but is somewhat slight in texture, and cannot be compared with Mr. Brailsford's volume noticed last month. In the same connection I may mention Captain E. W. von Herbert's *By-Paths in the Balkans* (Chapman. 269 pp. 10s. 6d. net). It is made up of a collection of papers, the result of a sixteen months' wandering in the Balkan peninsula. Two chapters deal with gypsies and gipsy music, one with the Bulgarian army, and another with military bands. While agreeable enough to read, these sketches are not a very serious contribution to literature. A work of a very different order is M. Eugene Jung's interesting volume on *Les Puissances devant La Revolte Arabe* (Hachette. 230 pp.), describing the gradual awakening of the Arab tribes

which has been going on for a long time past. He predicts that when the twelve millions of Arabs have been once thoroughly aroused, we shall be faced with one of the world's great crises. The Arabians are the mainstay of the Sultan's treasury and army, but, according to M. Jung, they have fully made up their minds that they have had enough of him and his ways. An active propaganda is being carried on by the national Arabian committee, and M. Jung has no doubt that once they judge the fitting moment has arrived they will be able to shake off the Turkish yoke. Such a rising would be the signal for revolt in Armenia, Macedonia, and other portions of the Sultan's empire, and would herald the final solution of the Near Eastern Question.

LORD CURZON'S APOLOGIA.

Lord Curzon certainly deserves the title of the "talking Viceroy," for even after the most rigid editing and selection his Indian speeches that are deemed worthy of preservation fill some six hundred closely printed pages. They barely number sixty, and when we learn that Lord Curzon delivered no less than two hundred and fifty speeches during his viceroyalty, and we read the complaint that a viceroy is rather restricted in the matter of speechmaking, not even his most ardent opponent could refrain from paying a tribute to his loquacity. Under the title of *Lord Curzon in India* (Macmillan, 587 pp. 12s. net), we have what amounts to Lord Curzon's apology of his own administration and defence of British policy in India. The speeches have certainly been very carefully edited, and arranged so as to cover the whole field of administration. An extremely lucidly written introduction by Sir T. Raleigh prefaces the volume. It is an explanation of the machinery of British administration and a summary of the achievements of Lord Curzon's rule. The book is not, of course, an impartial presentation of the facts, but it may fairly claim to be a "handbook to the recent history and government of India more complete and authoritative than can be found in any contemporary publication."

THE TSAR AND HIS CHILDREN.

Six Years at the Russian Court (Hurst. 6s.) is a very interesting and in some respects an almost unique book. Miss Eager, its author, was the Irish nursery governess of the daughters of the present Tsar. For six years she lived in the innermost penetralia of the Imperial household, and in this book she tells us her experiences. It is a simple narrative artlessly written with unmistakable veracity. It is published with the approval of the Tsarina, who remarked that "so many untruths had been published that it would be a relief to have an account of the Russian Court which was absolutely true." Miss Eager seems to be a sensible, unassuming, observant person, who appears to have been on the best of terms with her little charges, of whose infantile sayings and doings she gossips very pleasantly. The advantage of such books as this is that they enable us to see Imperial personages in undress as human beings, and incidentally give us vivid glimpses of Russia and the Russians as seen from the nursery of a Tsar. Miss Eager was much impressed with the dirtiness, the dishonesty, and the lying of the Poles. There is not much said concerning the shadow of death which hangs over the Imperial household. But it appears from her narrative that there was truth in the story that an attempt was made to kill the Emperor by infecting him with the plague. A parcel was sent him by post from Suez marked private, which was opened by the

Emperor while sitting at tea with the Empress. It contained a piece of dirty cloth cut from an old pair of trousers. The Empress seized it with a pair of tongs and sent it out of the room. "It was examined and found to be full of plague germs." There is also a curious story about the lightning which struck the flagstaff of the Alexander III., and the statement is made that the Governor of Kisheneff, who allowed the Jew-baiting, is condemned to lead a horrible life as a virtual slave and penniless outlaw.

HOME LIFE OF A PHILOSOPHER.

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin, and the little volume describing the *Home Life of Herbert Spencer* (Arrowsmith. 234 pp.) certainly succeeds in humanising the philosopher, though it is at the expense of his dignity. The great man is painted, as Cromwell wished to be,warts and all. Whether he would have regarded the performance with satisfaction is another matter altogether. His peculiarities, his eccentricities, and his oddities are all set forth with minute precision. The writers, whose individuality is disguised under the pseudonym of a numeral, are the ladies with whom Spencer lived for several years towards the end of his life. Their view is always that of the careful housekeeper troubled about many things, to whom a philosopher is a strange being, to whose ways it is difficult to adjust the domestic machinery. The little book is of undeniable interest to the general public, but biography of this species adds a new terror to greatness.

REMINISCENCES OF A COUNTRY TORY.

Mr. John A. Bridges describes himself as "quite an ordinary commonplace person," but his reminiscences of local political affairs in the country districts near Birmingham make very entertaining and instructive reading. There are many shrewd observations scattered throughout the volume on the changes which have come over country life in recent years. Mr. Bridges is an active politician who takes his opinions seriously, and did his best to promote them. Though ranging himself under the Tory banner, he is possessed of too strong an individuality to tamely submit to dictation of any sort. His views on parsons and brewers as political allies would do credit to a Radical. He concludes his volume with some very plain speaking on Mr. Chamberlain and the disaster he has brought upon the party. The truth of his remarks will not make them the more palatable, and it is hardly surprising that he should have been excommunicated by the Protectionist section of his own party (Laurie. 274 pp. 8s. 6d. net).

THE FACE OF CLAY.

I remember being much impressed by a picture in the Paris Exhibition of 1889 representing the shame and agony of a young maiden when first posing to an artist for the nude. Near it hung a picture representing the avenging angels who smote and slew those who sought to lay profane hands on St. Agnes. The two pictures returned vividly to my memory in reading Mr. Vachell's latest story, *The Face of Clay* (Murray. 6s.). For it hinges upon the reluctance of Breton girls to serve as artists' models, and the author writes more in the vein of St. Agnes than of Ingres. It is a story of Brittany, but of a Brittany invaded by English and French artists, to whom the modest reluctance of the Breton maid to minister to the demands of their art is merely something to be overcome. In one case it is, with tragic results. In the other it is not, the second being a curious duplication of the first up to the point of the *dénouement*. It is a curious story, full of

the haunting memories of Breton superstitions. *The Face of Clay* is the death-mask of the victim of the first artist, which plays a leading part in the story. The novel is saturated in metaphysics, but the way in which the face of clay changes its expression as circumstances alter cannot be explained by any of the occult sciences. The characters are few, but boldly drawn. I confess, however, to a shuddering disgust at the American slang with which one of the characters is allowed to bemire some of the chapters.

NOVELS OF THE MONTH.

Novels this month have been fewer in number than sometimes, but they are decidedly higher in quality. A few inspired by a serious purpose or dealing with problems of the day may be mentioned first. It is comparatively seldom that a novel attracts as much attention as Mr. John Galsworthy's really clever study of a prosperous, middle-class British family, *The Man of Property* (Heinemann. 6s.). It is rather a pitiful book, for underneath the fur-lined cloak of "custom, wealth, and comfort" of this highly respectable, unspeakably uninteresting (in life, not in the novel) family lie tragedies often too deep for words, and none the less tragedies because wrapped in an all-pervading atmosphere of stolid middle-class British comfort and respectability. It is a merciless picture of the type of family it represents. A very different aspect of life is displayed in Mrs. Harold Gorst's novel *The Light* (Cassell. 6s.). Here the tragedy is on the surface, for poverty is but a sorry cloak in which to attempt to disguise the cruel realities of life. The story has elements of power in it, but Mrs. Gorst would have made herself more intelligible to the average reader had she not so scrupulously adhered to the cockney dialect of her characters. A much finer performance artistically than either of these stories is Owen Wister's *Lady Baltimore* (Macmillan, 6s.). No novel of the month has given me keener pleasure, for Mr. Wister handles a difficult subject with the hand of a master and endows it with the charm of literature. To fully appreciate the merit of his work some knowledge of American conditions is necessary, but even readers who do not possess that advantage cannot but fail to fall beneath the spell of King's Port and its inhabitants as painted by Mr. Wister. The contrast of the stagnant South with the bustling North, skilfully suggested under the guise of a delightful love story, is very effectively worked out. The various phases and problems of American life are delineated with a subtlety all too rare in the novelist who would also don the mantle of the teacher. Another novel with a purpose is Mrs. Wilfrid Ward's *Out of Due Time* (Longmans. 6s.). It is a story not altogether easy to understand by those unacquainted with modern Roman Catholic thought. It is written in the first person, always an attractive form of novel writing when, as in this case, it is well done. Every character in the book holds the Catholic faith; and the tragedy centres round the ineffectual efforts of a man's whole life to make Rome adjust its religion to the new revelations of science. He looks to Rome as the city set on a hill where the first thinkers and teachers should find blessing and encouragement. But Rome is unresponsive and answers through the mouth of officialism "the time is not ripe." It is a fine novel, though at times the reader cannot help feeling that the subject grappled with is almost beyond the writer's strength. Mr. E. R. Benson is one of the writers of whom one feels that it is strange that he can get so far and yet no further. He is disappointing and unsatisfying, and the reason for this, I think, is that he

is never quite sincere. He deals with great subjects, great conceptions, but does not feel them. That is why the *Angel of Pain* (Heinemann. 6s.) rather passes over the reader in spite of its lessons of the chastening effects of pain and the suggestion of the mystic and psychic side of life, in the man who lived away in the forest by himself till he knew what other men do not know and saw what they could not see. It is a good story, but it might have been much better. I confess to having greatly enjoyed Mr. Archibald Marshall's *Richard Baldock* (Rivers. 6s.). It is the story of a lonely boy's life and the way in which he was pulled this way and that by the conflicting advice and desires of his relatives and friends before he could decide what manner of life to adopt. Richard the boy, the youth and the young man never fails to interest even a rather jaded novel reader. There is also a little of the salt of humour leavening the tale.

A BUNDLE OF ASSORTED STORIES.

The Lady of the Decoration (Hodder. 6s.) is a very sprightly story written in the form of letters from Japan. The writer is an American widow, full of the liveliest interest in all she sees and feels, and she carries her readers along with her by the freedom and freshness with which she expresses herself. Mr. Lloyd Osbourne has written nine exceptionally well told short stories of the Southern Pacific under the title of *Wild Justice* (Heinemann. 6s.). Pathos and humour are blended in most of them, and they are told in a manner that leaves more than a passing impression on the reader's mind. Mr. Louis Becke also tells of life in the same region in his *Adventures of a Supercargo* (Unwin. 6s.). It is a seafaring tale, as the title indicates, with only a moderate number of villains in it, the worst of whom meets with his deserts at the finish. The local colour is excellent. But is it not rather old-fashioned of Mr. Becke to ridicule old maids? Mrs. Archibald Little has written a delightful novel under the title of *A Millionaire's Courtship* (Unwin. 6s.), in which she has contrived to combine in a very pleasing manner both amusement and instruction. Mrs. Little is at home in China, she knows what its people need, and she has sketched in her tale what she would like to be able to do for them. Mr. Crockett's *Kid McGhie* (Clarke. 6s.) brings us nearer home with a story of the life and adventures of a Scotch lad, "a nugget of dim gold" in a very rough setting; and David Lyall has provided a bright and cheery companion for quiet half hours in his collection of short life sketches—*The Sign of the Golden Fleece* (Hodder. 6s.). Miss Arabella Kenealy's *American Duchess* (Chapman. 6s.) describes certain aspects of English society life which do not always tend to edification. Her heroine is married early in the story, and we are permitted to share with her the tribulations that followed that not altogether auspicious event. Without possessing any very striking merits, the *American Duchess* will no doubt find favour with a large number of readers. It is a good specimen of the up-to-date novel. "Frank Danby" has seemingly modelled his (or would it not be more correct to say her?) hero on Oscar Wilde in *The Sphinx's Lawyer* (Heinemann. 6s.). The sphinx is his unhappy wife and widow, and the lawyer has a weakness for playing with edged tools. It is not a probable tale, but the situations are cleverly developed. And, finally, to this bundle of assorted novels I may add A. L. Harris's *The Sin of Salome* (Greening. 3s. 6d.), a luridly sensational tale. Salome, a reincarnation of Herod's Salome, is a devil in scarlet, doomed to re-appear every score or so of years.

The descriptive style is good, and as we have no time to become intimate with Salome's victims, we need not take their fates overmuch to heart.

THE WORLD'S LITERATURE.

As from some high mountain top M. Frederic Loliée surveys the whole history of literature from the earliest days to the present time. His *History of Comparative Literature* (Hodder, 381 pp. 6s. net) is a marvel of compression, but it is at the same time a luminous survey of an immense subject. The whole of Europe is brought within the scope of his volume, and the reader is shown how the literature of each people contributed to the common stock or was influenced by some great movement of thought that ignored political frontiers. M. Loliée's pages are not overburdened with names, his object being to concentrate the attention of the reader upon the forces that have created European literature rather than upon the multitude of authors who have filled the rôle of interpreters. His generalisations are suggestive in many instances, and the chief value of his survey lies in the fact that the reader is induced to study literature as a whole, regardless of language, creed or race, rather than in detail.

REFORM OF THE POOR LAW.

There is no doubt that within a few years the English Poor Law will be thoroughly overhauled and a system better suited to our needs substituted in its place. We have reached one of those periodic stages in our social history when a revision of the Poor Law becomes imperative. If we do not follow the hitherto invariable practice of jumping from one extreme to the other it will be because greater pains have been taken to educate public opinion on the subject. For this reason the Rev. W. Carlile's paper-covered volume on *The Continental Outcast* (Unwin, 148 pp. 1s. net) is of value. It is a record of what he has seen of the labour colonies of the Continent and of the poor relief system of Denmark. In a concluding chapter he makes some eminently practical suggestions, arrived at in the light of his Continental experience, towards the reform of our present system. They deserve, and I hope will receive, the careful attention of all those interested in the subject.

MEDIEVAL LONDON.

Two handsome volumes bring back vividly to the mind of the reader scenes that to-day are only preserved in the pages of forgotten history. The first volume of Sir Walter Besant's Survey of London has now been added to its three predecessors. It deals with the historical and social aspects of *Medieval London* (Black, 419 pp. 30s. net), covering the reigns of Henry II. to that of Richard III. Times and customs have changed, indeed, since those early days, and the citizen of London to-day will hardly recognise the capital as it is depicted in Sir Walter's fascinating pages. Fascinating they are, for he could breathe life into the dead bones of history. More especially attractive is the section devoted to a description of the social conditions of the period. This volume may well be supplemented by Mr. Dion C. Calthorp's book on *English Costume* (Black, 80 pp. 7s. 6d. net). It is the first of a series of volumes descriptive of English clothing. The period covered lies between the reigns of William I. and Henry III. The book is beautifully illustrated in colour, the dress of the period, its gradual modifications and the slow evolution of the various garments being interestingly described in accompanying chapters.

AFRICA SOUTH AND EAST.

Dr. David Randall-Maciver destroys one of the myths which have hitherto lent an air of antiquity to a portion of the African Continent which is aggressively modern. It is true that the destruction is wrought by a handsome volume, with copious illustrations from admirably clear photographs, but it is none the least effective on that account. As the result of his researches among the ruins of Rhodesia, carried out in 1905 under the British Association and the Rhodes trustees, it is now established that the ruins have no claim to great antiquity, dating apparently for the most part only from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (Macmillan, 104 pp. 20s. net). The lover of pioneer travel entirely away from beaten tracks, and especially the lover of big game shooting, will be attracted by Lord Hindlip's narrative of *Sport and Travel in Abyssinia and British East Africa* (Unwin, 324 pp. 21s. net). The style is very clear and simple. Like other travellers in Abyssinia, Lord Hindlip has nothing good to say of the Abyssinians or of Menelik. An alliance with Menelik is a "humiliating and almost degrading spectacle," he declares, and Abyssinia "the greatest menace to the future peace of Africa." He speaks in enthusiastic terms of the ideal climate of much of British East Africa, which, he says, is most suitable for British colonisation. He also describes his visit to the little known cave dwellers on the lower slopes of Mount Elgon.

THE PLEASURES OF ROCK-CLIMBING.

The pleasures of rock-climbing in the mountainous districts of Wales are described by Messrs. George and Ashley Abraham, of Keswick, in a volume excellently illustrated from photographs and drawings (Abraham, Keswick, 388 pp.). The language employed is not too technical for the novice's comprehension, while the information imparted will be useful to the experienced climber. In Welsh climbing, it appears, there is still "virgin" work to be done. Ninety-three courses are described, and the climbs are classified as regards difficulty. In the introduction a warning is given to the foolhardy. An invaluable book to those for whom it is intended.

BOOKS FOR THE NATURE LOVER.

I have on my shelves a few books which will afford pleasant reading to those who have a love of nature and her beauties. *Notes from Nature's Garden* (Longman, 222 pp. 6s. net) is a collection of very pleasantly written papers written for the most part among the cornfields, pastures, and uplands of the sea-coast of Norfolk. The thirty-four photographs with which the sketches are illustrated are an exceptionally attractive feature. *The Wild Flowers of Selborne* (Lane, 247 pp. 5s. net) is the title the Rev. John Vaughan has chosen for twenty-one papers on naturalists and naturalist lore—pothorbs, wild fruits, wallflowers—with a few of a more literary order on Izaak Walton at Droxfield and Jane Austen at Lyme. Some of the essays are charming, but the book as a whole would have been improved by a more severe revision to avoid repetition. *Fisherman's Luck* (Hodder, 285 pp. 6s.), by Henry van Dyke, describes in the form of brief sketches fishing experiences in many waters. They are written with the charm we expect from so able a writer as Professor van Dyke. Mr. J. E. Hasting's *Recreations of a Naturalist* (Unwin, 412 pp. 15s. net) will interest all lovers of sport and country life. Such subjects as the migration of woodcock, blackcock shooting, bird life on the Broads and the ways of grouse are very pleasantly treated and admirably illustrated.

FRANCE AND THE FRENCH.

There are several books on my shelves relating to France, or by French writers. Beyond this fact their connection is of the slightest, for they cover a wide range of thought and endeavour. *The Spiritual Letters of Père Didon* (Kegan, Paul. 333 pp. 7s. 6d. net) reveal a fascinating character and a personality which it is difficult to conceive as having lived within recent years. The letters, now excellently translated into English by Mr. A. G. Nash, were written to Mlle. Th. V. "Those who knew him," says the writer of the preface, "will find something of his noble soul in these eloquent and stirring pages." They will; and the description of the book is a just one. Two volumes in French are concerned rather with the material than the spiritual world. Mme. Juliette Adam's *Mes Illusions et Souffrances pendant le Siège de Paris* (Lemerre. 350 pp.) presents a striking picture of the sufferings endured during the siege of Paris. The volume as a whole, however, is hardly as interesting to English readers as those which have preceded it. Louis Blanc and Gambetta both figure in its pages, and Madame Adam herself did much to help in nursing soldiers, making lint, and relieving those poorer than herself. Another volume gives an interesting account of Zola's method of work. M. Henri Massi in *Comment Émile Zola Composait ses Romans* (Charpentier. 344 pp. 3'50 frs.) deals with Zola's original conception of the Rougon-Macquart series. He gives Zola's rough notes and observations, and the plan as at first submitted to the publisher. In the second part is printed his notes on alcoholism gathered before writing "L'Assommoir." They are a proof of the indefatigable way in which Zola prepared the ground beforehand. M. Frédéric Barbey's work on *A Friend of Marie Antoinette* (Chapman. 252 pp. 10s. 6d. net) recounts the experiences of Lady Adkyns, a loyal, spirited, generous Englishwoman, who managed to visit the imprisoned queen in her confinement in the Temple and who certainly knew a great deal about the substitution of a mute boy for the Dauphin. The mystery does not seem even now cleared up; but, after M. Barbey's ferretings among archives and unpublished documents, it seems clear that the Dauphin did actually escape, but was somehow spirited away out of the hands of Lady Adkyns and her friends just as he was being embarked for England. And lastly, I add a book of travel. Mr. Charles Gibson does not take his readers very far afield in his wanderings *Among French Inns* (Hodder. 405 pp. 6s. net). They are scattered throughout the districts of Normandy, Brittany, Touraine, Old Provence, and the environs of Paris. His style is always light and has a certain charm, but the book rather falls between two stools. It is not suited for a guide-book, and is hardly fitted for the more ambitious rôle of travel companion. There is a very useful index, and the remarks on hotels may afford some helpful hints to travellers.

THE LIFE OF THE FIRST CHRISTIANS.

The Rev. Robert Veitch by carefully searching the writings of the New Testament has been able to build up an instructive and interesting picture of Christian life in New Testament times. As he points out in his introduction the lot of the early Christians was cast among a people which cared nothing for their faith or their worship. It was their life alone that won upon an unheeding world. Faith and enthusiasm unsupported by life would have been vain. If then we are to discover the secret of their surprising success it must be by a right understanding of how they lived. And to this understanding Mr.

Veitch's little volume is a valuable contribution. He has not stepped beyond the confines of the New Testament writings, but by a process of careful selection and arrangement has been able to construct a helpful sketch of the life of the early followers of Christ and the moral ideals that inspired their conduct (J. Clarke. 201 pp. 3s. 6d. net).

WORDS OF COUNSEL BY PASTOR WAGNER.

Pastor Wagner's writings have been immensely popular in the United States, and there seems to be a prospect that he will shortly annex the other portion of the English-speaking world to his already extended parish. Three books from his pen have recently been published, two of them being addressed to the young. After having preached the virtues of the simple life, Pastor Wagner now takes up his parable in favour of the courageous life. His point of view is well expressed in the titles of his books—"Courage" (Unwin. 288 pp. 1s. net) and "Towards the Heights" (Unwin. 262 pp. 2s. net). In both the keynote is an appeal to the young to have faith in their youth, to have faith in life and the Master of life. Life, he urges, is a vast piece of work with a sublime object. His standpoint is that of Mr. Gladstone, who also urged the youth of England to "be inspired with the belief that life is a great and noble calling; not a mean and grovelling thing that we are to shuffle through as best we can, but an elevated and lofty destiny." In a third book, entitled "The Gospel of Life" (Hodder. 246 pp. 3s. 6d.), he has put together from memory a few of the sermons he has preached on that theme. Taking the precepts of the Gospel he applies them to the common everyday life of man with the desire to make us live life better and fear death less.

HYMNS AND THEIR STORY.

The hymnology of the Christian Church is a profoundly fascinating study. Two books published during the month add considerably to our knowledge of the subject. "The Methodist Hymn Book Illustrated" (Kelly. 533 pp. 5s. net) is a somewhat misleading title for the deeply interesting work compiled by the Rev. John Telford. Instead of being an illustrated edition of the new Wesleyan hymn book, as might be supposed, it contains in reality the story of the hymns in that collection. Mr. Telford takes them one by one, and whenever it is possible gives the source of composition, biographical details of the author, the circumstances under which it was written, and frequently some anecdotal instance in which the hymn has been specially helpful. He has made a very painstaking and exhaustive study of his subject and has brought it so closely up to date that even where one writer of a popular hymn for children died so recently as last month I find her death duly recorded. Others besides those who are proud of the Methodist hymn book and its associations will find something of peculiar and abiding interest on almost every page. "Hymn Tunes and their Story" (Kelly. 402 pp. 5s. net) is the suggestive title of a companion work by James T. Lightwood. It is a very praiseworthy attempt to rescue from the comparative oblivion of magazine and newspaper files a vast amount of material of intense interest relating to the psalmody of the Christian Church. Beginning with the German chorale of Luther's time, Mr. Lightwood brings down his study to the present day. He has spent many years in exploring public and private libraries for the historic details with which his book is packed. He has done even more than that, for he has mounted his bicycle and travelled about in remote villages and country districts hunting up the oldest inhabitants and

collecting from them memories of the singing and the tunes of bygone days. The chapter embodying the results of these investigations is one of the most attractive in the whole book.

THE RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

Nothing estranges so much as ignorance, especially in the realms of religion and belief. Two series of little handbooks that I have recently been glancing at are designed to make plain at least the central principles of the various religions of the world, and thus bring about a deeper knowledge of the lofty philosophy of Oriental thought and help to a revival "of that true spirit of charity which neither despises nor fears the nations of another creed and colour." Both the series of books—one issued by Mr. Murray (1s. net), under the title of "The Wisdom of the East," and the other published by Messrs. Constable, devoted to the explanation of religions ancient and modern (1s. net)—are admirably calculated to fulfil this very desirable object. The intention of the latter series is to give such a sketch of a religion that a reader may gain a clear elementary idea of the faith held by its believers, with some notion of its chief expounders and its history. Then should he desire to follow up this outline by a more elaborate course of reading, he will find at the end of each volume a list of the best books to consult. They are excellently turned-out volumes, running to about a hundred pages, written by competent writers in a clear and lucid style. The latest additions to the Wisdom of the East Series deal with the Babylonian Talmud and the Mid-rash Rabboth. Few of the extracts contained in the book have ever appeared in English before. Another little volume is devoted to some account of the oldest books in the world, "The Instruction of Ptah-Hotep," dating back some two thousand years before the days of Moses. (Murray.) Mr. W. L. Wilmshurst, in a short essay occupying some 84 pages of a slim volume, introduces the Western reader to the chief scriptures of India—the Bhagaradgita, and endeavours to make plain its relation to present events. (Welby.) It is an admirable exposition, which should prove a most helpful introduction to an understanding of the East.

THE MONTH'S VERSE.

Last month's output of poetry and drama was considerable. First and foremost there was the Poet Laureate's *The Door of Humility* (Macmillan. 174 pp. 4s. 6d. net), which, though it is never striking, never at a very high level, I yet cannot help feeling will be enjoyed by many readers. It is a poem, partly allegorical, partly autobiographical, written in the smooth stanza of "In Memoriam," but without the stateliness of that poem. Mr. Austin's muse is essentially English. He never seems at ease away from his native hills and his "umbrageous vicarage," and it is therefore not surprising that by far his most charming passages are those dealing with English scenery. The reader will enjoy the poem most, if, from the first, he recognises the limitations of the poet. Stephen Phillips' *Nero* (Macmillan. 127 pp. 4s. 6d. net) having made its *début* on the stage, is now published in volume form, and the beauty of many of its passages may be studied at leisure. The life of Cyrus, King of Persia, has inspired Sir Edward Durand to compose a long epic poem in rhyming verse. The last part seems to me the finest. It describes the mysterious place where Cyrus is supposed to sleep with his warriors till the time comes for him to awake and restore the faded glories of Persia. Except for certain passages the poem as a whole does not rise to very high levels. It is a

poem to read in parts or extracts rather than at once and in a single sitting (Appleton. 392 pp. 10s. 6d. net).

STANDARD EDITIONS.

From the many reprints and new editions that crowd my shelves I select a few of the more noteworthy for mention in these pages. Mr. Murray has published a one volume edition of Lord Byron's poems, the only complete copyright edition issued. The poems have been carefully collated with the original MS., and an introduction has been added by Ernest Hartley Coleridge (1048 pp. 6s. net). Another edition which can claim to be authoritative is the Cambridge University Press version of the Works of Beaumont and Fletcher, two of the ten volumes of which have now been published. The text is edited by Mr. Arnold Glover (4s. 6d. net each). Then there is the new edition of Mr. Swinburne's tragedies, now completed in five volumes (Chatto. 6s. net each). The "Ingoldsby Legends" have been added to Messrs. Macmillan's complete editions of the poets (546 pp. 7s. 6d.). The volume is illustrated by Cruikshank's and Leech's sketches. Messrs. Chatto and Windus have also issued Mr. Justin McCarthy's historical writings in a new and handy form, his "History of the Georges and of William IV." in two volumes, and his better known "History of Our Own Times," from the accession of Queen Victoria to 1897, in three (2s. net each). "The Creevey Papers," one of the most popular books of recent years, after having been reprinted six times in two years, now appears in a single volume, price 10s. 6d. net (Murray). Mr. Leigh's "Memoirs of Jane Austen" may now be had in the convenient Eversley Series (Macmillan. 4s. net). Finally I am glad to find Mr. Sidney Low's admirable volume on the Governance of England already in a new and cheaper edition (Unwin. 3s. 6d. net). In this form it should be widely read, for no recent book gives so clear an idea of how we are governed under our complex but unwritten constitution.

CHEAP REPRINTS.

Readers of limited means but with a taste for good literature have an ample range of selection. First and foremost there are the volumes belonging to Mr. Dent's excellent series of reprints published under the title of Everyman's Library, which I noticed last month. But, in addition to these volumes, the reader has a wide choice. In poetry there is Burns' Poems (Methuen. 1s. net), Robert Browning's "Pippa Passes" (Heinemann. 6d. net), Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh," printed on india paper and neatly bound in leather (Allenson. 2s. 6d. net), Edgar Allan Poe's "Lyrical Poems" (Heinemann. 6d. net), and "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," the third booklet in Mr. Grant Richards' quaint Venetian series (6d. net). In fiction the choice is more restricted. There is, however, Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford" (Methuen. 6d. net); Sterne's "Tristram Shandy" and "A Sentimental Journey" (Hutchinson. 1s. 6d. net); Dumas' "Monte Christo," in two little volumes (2s. net each. Nelson) and "Robinson Crusoe," in a cloth-bound volume of 600 pages, published at sixpence (Nelson).

NOTE.—I shall be glad to send any of the books noticed above to any subscriber, in any part of the world, on receipt of their published price, except in the case of net books, when the amount of postage should also be sent. Any information my readers may desire as to the books and other publications, either of the current month or of earlier date, I shall endeavour to supply. All communications must be addressed to "The Keeper of the Review Bookshop" at the Office of the "Review of Reviews," Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.

LEADING BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, EDUCATION, ETC.

- The Book of Job in the Revised Version. Prof. S. R. Driver (Frowde) net 2/6
 The Gospel of the Rejection. W. Richmond (Murray) net 5/0
 The Authority of Christ. D. W. Forrest (Clark, Edinburgh) 6/0
 The Revelation of the Trinity. S. B. G. McKinney (Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier) 3/6
 The Nature of Truth. H. H. Joachim (Frowde) net 6/0
 Man and Christian Civilization. W. Y. Craig (Con table) net 5/0
 Manhood, Faith, and Courage. Henry Van Dyke (Hodder) 5/0
 Cosmic Ethics. Chas. Lee (Dane) 3/6
 The Cult of the Heavenly Twins. J. Rendel Harris (Cambridge University Press) 6/0
 Greek Theories of Elementary Cognition. J. I. Beare (Frowde) net 12/6
 The Church and Commonwealth. Bishop Ridding (Arnold) net 10/6
 Home Life with Herbert Spencer. By Two (Arrowsmith) 3/6
 Herbert Spencer. J. Thomson (Dent) net 2/6
 Haackel. Wilhelm Bölsche. Translated by J. McCab (Unwin) net 15/0
 Religion in the Schools. Canon Henson (Macmillan) net 2/6

HISTORY, POLITICS, TRAVEL, ETC.

- Napoleon. Cambridge Modern History (Cambridge Press) net 16/3
 Science in Public Affairs. Edited by Rev. J. E. Hand (Allen) net 5/0
 Parliamentary Procedure. W. M. Freeman and J. C. Abbott (Butterworth) net 2/6
 Land Purchase in Ireland. R. A. Walker and E. C. Farran (Hodges and Figgis, Dublin) net 21/0
 History of Tactics. Captain H. M. Johnston (Ries) net 15/0
 History of the Militia. Colonel G. J. Hay (United Service Gazette) net 10/6
 English Historians. A. J. Grant (Blackie) net 2/6
 Tudor Statesmen. A. D. Innes (Nash) net 15/0
 Victorian Chancellors. J. B. Atlay. Vol. I. (Smith, Elder) net 14/0
 Reminiscences of a Country Politician. J. A. B. Idges (Laurie) net 8/6
 Henry VIII. and English Monasteries. Abbot Gasquet (Bell) net 8/6
 Renaissance Portraits. Paul Van Dyke (Constable) net 10/0
 Medieval London. Sir Walter Besant. Vol. I. (Black) net 30/0
 London and Londoners. W. Platt (Simpkin) net 2/3
 Cathedrals of England and Wales. A. Fairbairns. Vol. II. (Dennis) net 10/6
 Memorials of Old Hampshire. Rev. G. E. Jeans (Bemrose) net 15/0
 The East Riding of Yorkshire. J. E. Morris (Methuen) net 2/6
 The Highlands and Islands of Scotland. W. Smith, junr., and A. R. H. p. Moncrieff (Black) net 10/3
 England and Holland of the Pilgrims. A. M. and Morton Dexter (Constable) net 15/0
 Among French Inns. C. Gibson (Hodder) net 6/0
 The Reformation in Germany. T. M. Lindsay (Clark) net 12/0
 By-Paths in the Balkans. W. V. Herbert (Chapman) net 10/6
 The Turk in the Balkans. T. Comyn-Platt (Rivers) 3/6
 Six Years at the Russian Court. M. Eagar (Hurst and Blackett) net 6/0
 Serf Life in Russia. A. de Holstein and Dora B. Montefiore (Heinemann) 3/6
 The Real Triumph of Japan. L. L. Seaman (Appleton) net 6/0
 Through India with the Prince. G. F. Abbott (Arnold) net 12/6
 Lord Curzon in India; Speeches 1892-1905. Sir T. Raleigh (Macmillan) net 12/0
 Tibet. Graham Sandberg (S.P.C.K.) 5/0
 With Mounted Infantry in Tibet. Brev. Major W. J. Outley (Smith, Elder) net 10/6
 Summer Ride through Western Tibet. Jane E. Duncan (Smith, Elder) net 14/0
 Palestine Exploration. F. J. Bliss (Hodder) net 6/0
 Alexander Hamilton. F. S. Oliver (Constable) net 12/6
 Sport and Travel in Abyssinia. Lord Lindlip (Unwin) net 21/0
 Disestablishment in France. P. Sabatier (Unwin) net 3/6

SOCIOLOGY.

- Roman Private Law. R. W. Leake (Macmillan) net 10/0
 Colonial Tariffs. J. W. Root (Root, Liverpool) 7/6
 For Free Trade. W. S. Chubb (Humphreys) net 1/0
 The Labour Party. C. Noel (Unwin) net 2/0
 Law of Trade Unions. A. H. Ruggs and H. Cohen (Clowes) 1/6
 American Trade Unionism. Edited by J. H. Hollander and G. E. Barnett (Hodder) net 12/0
 Thrift and National Insurance. M. J. J. Blackley (Paul) net 1/6
 Interest and Saving. E. C. K. Gonner (Macmillan) net 3/6
 Mysteries of Modern London. G. R. Sims (Pevsner) 2/6
 The Continental Outcast. R. v. W. and V. W. Carlini (Unwin) net 3/0
 Taxation of the Liquor Trade. J. Rowntree and A. Sherrill. Vol. I. (Macmillan) net 2/6
 Law against Drunkenness. S. Freeman (Butterworth) net 6/0
 The Transition in Agriculture. E. A. Pratt (Murray) net 5/0
 The Small Garden Beautiful. A. C. Curtis (Smith, Elder) 7/6

ART, ARCHITECTURE, ARCHÆOLOGY.

- William Strang, Etcher. L. Binyon (Maclehose, Glasgow) net 42/0
 Glasgow Men and Women. A. S. Boyd (Hodder) net 30/0
 The Book of the Home. Edited by W. Shaw-Sparrow (Hodder) net 5/0

MUSIC.

- Musical Copyright Law. Edw. Cutler (Simpkin) net 16/0
 Antoinette Sterling. M. Sterling Mackinlay (Hutchinson) net 16/0

LITERARY BIOGRAPHY, CRITICISM, ETC.

- Pastoral Poetry and Pastoral Drama. W. W. Greg (Bullen) net 6/0
 Poetry and the Individual. H. B. Alexander (Putnam) net 6/0
 Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Percy Lubbock (Smith, Elder) net 7/6
 Spiritual Teaching of Longfellow. Rev. M. Stevenson (Wells, Gardner) net 2/6
 The Religious Songs of Connacht. Douglas Hyde (Unwin) net 10/0
 The Poetry of Life. Bliss Carman (Hodder) net 6/0
 Charles Lever. E. Downey (Blackwood) net 21/0
 The Log of a Sea Wolf. F. T. Bullen (Smith, Elder) 3/6
 Elizabeth Montague. Emily J. Clinnson. 2 vols. (Murray) net 36/0
 History of Comparative Literature. F. Lofie (Hodder) net 6/0

POEMS, DRAMAS.

- Door of Humility. Alfred Austin (Macmillan) net 4/6
 Poems. Rev. T. Tilston (Simpkin) net 12/6
 Hathor and Other Poems. Hume Nisbet (Greening) net 6/0
 Love's Testament. (Sonnets.) G. C. Lounsbury (Lane) net 3/6
 An English Rose. (Sonnets.) L. Cranmer-Blyng (Mathews) net 1/6
 Corydon. (Elegy.) R. Fanshawe (Frowde) net 4/6
 Cyrus the Great King. (Poem.) Sir Edw. Durand (Appleton) net 10/6
 Dramatic Lyrics. J. Gurdon (Methuen) net 3/6
 Poems and Plays. H. Ingley (Paul) net 7/6
 Nicephorus. (Drama.) Frederic Harrison (Chapman) net 5/0
 Augustine the Man. (Drama.) Amdée Rives (Lane) net 5/0
 St. Aldan. (Drama.) Rev. G. J. A. d'Arcy (Skeffington) net 1/3

NOVELS.

- Anon. The Lady of the Decoration (Hodder) 6/0
 Anstey, F. Salted Almonds (Smith, Elder) 6/0
 Becke, Louis. Adventures of a Supercargo (Unwin) 6/0
 Benson, E. F. The Angel of Pain (Heinemann) 6/0
 Burgin, G. B. The Only World (Hutchinson) 6/0
 Campbell, Frances. Dearlove (Hodder) 6/0
 Cleve, Lucas. The Secret Church (Digby, Long) 6/0
 Creed, Mrs. Children of the Sun (Melrose) 6/0
 Crockett, S. R. Kid McGhie (Clarke) 6/0
 Danby, Frank. The Sphinx's Lawyer (Heinemann) 6/0
 Diehl, Alice M. Love with Variations (Long) 6/0
 Donovan, Dick. Thurtell's Crime (Laurie) 6/0
 Dougall, L. The Spanish Dowry (Hutchinson) 6/0
 Everett-Green, E. The Magic Island (Hutchinson) 6/0
 Francis, M. E. Simple Annals (Longmans) 6/0
 Gorst, Mrs. H. E. The Light (Cassell) 3/6
 Grey, Cyril. A Manse Rose (Cassell) 3/6
 Hocking, Silas K. A Human Face (Cassell) 3/6
 Hocking, Silas K. The Squire's Daughter (Warne) 3/6
 Jones, Dora M. A Maid of Normandy (Blackwood) 6/0
 Kenaly, Arabella. An American Duchess (Chapman) 6/0
 Little, Mrs. Archibald. A Millionaire's Courtship (Unwin) 6/0
 Lyall, David. The Sign of the Golden Fleeces (Hodder) 6/0
 McCarthy, J. H. The Flower of France (Hurst and Blackett) 6/0
 Macfall, Haldane, and D. C. Claythorpe. Rouge (Brown, Langham) 6/0
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 Mott, C. C., and E. A. Man of No Family (Hutchinson) 6/0
 Osbourne, Lloyd. Wild Justice (Heinemann) 6/0
 Stevenson, P. L. The Black Cuirassier (Hurst and Blackett) 6/0
 Vachell, H. A. The Face of Clay (Murray) 6/0
 Ward, Mrs. W. Out of Due Time (Longmans) 6/0
 Warden, Florence. Love and Lordship (Chatto) 6/0
 Whi-haw, Fred. The Great Green God (White) 6/0
 White, Percy. Mr. John Stood (Constable) 6/0
 Winter, John Strang. A Simple Gentleman (White) 6/0
 Wister, Owen. Lady Baltimore (Macmillan) 6/0

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Later Queens of the French Stage. H. Noel Williams (Harper) net 10/6
 English Costume. D. C. Calthrop. Vol. I. (Black) net 7/6
 Historic Dress in America, 1607-1800. Elizabeth McClellan (Lane) net 42/0

REFERENCE BOOKS.

- Gazetteer of the World. A. and L. Heilprin (Lippincott) net 42/0
 Railway Year-Book, 1906. G. A. Selous (Fetter Lane) net 2/6
 Annual Charities Register, 1906. C. S. Loch (Longmans) net 1/0
 Low's Handbook to Charities of London, 1906 (Boothroyd) 5/0
 Clergy List, 1906 (Kelly's Directories) 12/6
 Official Year-Book of the Church of England, 1906 (S.P.C.K.) 3/0
 Green-Room Book, 1906. Bampton Hunt (Sealey Clark) net 5/0

LANGUAGES AND LETTER-WRITING.

TRULY this may be called the age of Internationality, prepared for by the triple inventions of printing, steam, and electricity, and, as is usual, the impulse once given, progress is extremely rapid. In my short space it is impossible to note all the international arrangements for the summer months. In "*T. Ps.*" just lately there was a most interesting description of the *Guilde Internationale* in Paris, followed by a little wail of sorrow that we had not a Miss Williams in England to organise a similar institution. The difficulty is that the varying London institutions are not centralised as in Paris. Mademoiselle Laurent, at the *Maison Nationale Française*, has a home for foreigners which might be utilised for English people, but is not, and the French schoolmaster, Monsieur Letard, who has been some years in England, intends to arrange a somewhat similar scheme for young men. He has taken a large and comfortable house at Tulse Hill, and has already arranged with foreign teachers to bring over certain numbers of their students for the two holiday months. One or two English teachers will also stay, and some of their pupils. In the morning regular lessons in English and French literature will be given, and the afternoon will be occupied by excursions and games; above all, the terms are very moderate. The Secretary, 31, Upper Tulse Hill, Brixton, S.W., will be pleased to answer inquiries.

The University of London starts its holiday course for foreigners on July 16th, the course being a most attractive one. The lectures are given by such well-known people as Mr. Hall Griffn, Professor Walter Rippmann, etc., etc. Enquiries should be addressed to the Registrar of the University Extension Board, University of London, South Kensington, London, S.W.

Our English people who wish to take a foreign holiday course should send to the Board of Education Library, St. Stephen's, Cannon Row, S.W. If a stamped addressed envelope be enclosed the list will be sent gratis. I suppose the most economical is the Boulogne course, which will last from August 1st to August 28th; the fee for the course being forty francs. I will gladly send further information on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope for reply. Professor Barbier, of the University College of Cardiff, has just started an Anglo-French Society at 3, Park Place, Cardiff. It is under the most distinguished patronage, and its presidents, treasurers, and secretaries are all well-known people. The aim of the society is to strengthen the *entente cordiale*, to give information about the commerce and industry of Cardiff and South Wales, and to help to obtain situations for business young men and teachers. This enterprise of Monsieur Barbier is most highly to be commended, and we earnestly hope he will have great success.

At Whitsuntide, the French Professors will pay their return visit to the Modern Language Association, and we will heartily hope that our London will greet them with sunshine.

A Japanese student would like to correspond with an Englishman in English.

Several Germans would like correspondents.

The Cosmopolitan Correspondence Club, of Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A., complains that English people are not willing to write to Americans. I hope readers will prove this is incorrect. The Secretary is Herman C. Schultz.

A London teacher of languages would take some boys with him when he goes to the Tyrol for his holidays.

ESPERANTO.

ACCORDING to the latest information, some hundred students have entered for the Esperanto examination of the London Chamber of Commerce, and considering that the decision was not made in time to advertise the examination in the usual way, the result is very remarkable.

The Easter holidays was the time chosen by the *Fédération Internationale des Employés* for their Congress, and the gathering was an exceptionally interesting as well as a most important one. It took place at the Central Hotel, Marylebone. In the same building the British section of the *Fédération* had a very crowded meeting, and the delegates interchanged visits.

The one unanimous vote of the Congress was that recommending the use of Esperanto as an official language at future Congresses. The reasons given are that the knowledge of foreign languages has become indispensable to wage-earners, international relations having a tendency to extend continually; such wage-earners have rarely the time for a thorough study of even one foreign language, much less more, and a common auxiliary language would avoid a great loss of time and the fatigue caused by translations. The International Congress also desired that the different federations (from some ten countries) participating in the Congress of London should do their utmost so that their respective Governments should include Esperanto amongst the languages to be taught in their primary and secondary schools; and that their groups should be invited everywhere to propagate the study of Esperanto by means of adult classes.

Esperanto lectures are already becoming quite popular. The usual stock objections are generally made, viz., that English should be used; that Esperanto is bound to develop dialects, etc. Mr. Rhodes at Leeds and at Carlisle successfully rebutted these objections, as did Colonel Pollen at Cardiff, where Professor Barbier invited him to lecture to the University students. In his speech, Colonel Pollen told about the pamphlet circulated some time back, which asked for 500,000,000 dols. in order to arrange the use of a common international tongue. *Money* is not needed for Esperanto, the Colonel said; it stands on its own merits; its adherents cannot help preaching it, and it only demands a fair field. Professor Littledale moved the vote of thanks at the lecture.

Mr. Robert Auerbach, who learnt Esperanto during a short visit to this country, writes that a delightful sojourn may be made in Eppan in the Tyrol. It is an exquisite valley near Bozen, with lovely walks, antiquarian remains, an ideal climate, lovely flowers, Italian fruits, and board and lodging can be obtained for 2s. 6d. a day, though, of course, larger prices secure better accommodation. Enquiries should be addressed to Mr. R. Auerbach, Eppan, Tyrol. Esperanto and German are the languages used.

An adaptation of Pitman's Phonography to Esperanto has just been published by them; and the price of it is one shilling. When I say that Mr. Ledger has compiled it, Esperantists will need no further recommendation. I can only say that on giving it to a stenographer who does not know the language, the paragraphs pointed out were read in understandable Esperanto. Do our readers know *The Crank*? They will find in it good articles on Esperanto, as well as other ideal things.

Grammars, dictionaries, reading books and keys can be obtained from the office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Go Ahead! John Bull.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "REVIEW OF REVIEWS."

Issued as an integral part of the "Review of Reviews" of May, 1906.

The Revolution in British Agriculture.

JOHN BULL is veritably waking up and bestirring himself in earnest. Not only is this the case in commerce, but also in agriculture, the most conservative of occupations. The British agriculturist has long been known as the least adaptable of human beings. But even he is awake at last, and is beginning to set his house in order. Such is the conviction that will be forced upon the mind of any reader of Mr. Edwin A. Pratt's book on "The Transition in Agriculture" (Murray, 354 pp. 5s. net). After reading it I am bound to confess that Mr. Barrie's conception of John Bull as an old gentleman who sleeps most of the day in order to rest at night, is not only a caricature, but will soon be a libel as well. In Mr. Pratt's pages there is a welcome absence of the perpetual and helpless grumble against the hardness of his fate which hitherto has been the most striking characteristic of the British farmer. In its place we have a remarkable record of progress in all parts of the country. Hopelessly beaten in the open market as a producer of wheat, the farmer is at last turning his attention to other branches of agriculture in which he may hope to hold his own. Instead of clinging to a fruitless attempt to compete with the produce of the virgin soil of America and Australia, he is beginning to take advantage of the enlarged opportunities afforded him by the growth of wealth and population at his own doors to gratify the increasing taste among all classes of the community for articles of food such as milk, cream, butter, vegetables, preserves, poultry, and eggs. It is nothing less than the beginnings of a revolution in British agriculture that Mr. Pratt has to record in his remarkably interesting volume. The tradition of agricultural depression has been kept alive by the "gentleman farmers," who, with the decline of wheat-growing, found their occupation gone. The "working farmer," Mr. Pratt declares, is too busy to contradict them. He has, however, found an extremely able exponent in Mr. Pratt.

MILK—A "STUPENDOUS" NEW INDUSTRY.

The large amount of arable land that has been laid down for pasture is constantly adduced as a convincing proof of agricultural depression. But this increase in pasture land has been accompanied by the development of a new industry. What Mr. Pratt calls "a really stupendous business" in the sale of fresh milk to the towns has sprung up within the last decade or two. With the growth of the urban districts the area from which they draw their supply of fresh milk has been enormously increased. The farmer, who used to turn his milk into butter and cheese, now sends it to the towns to the extent of something like 620,000,000 gallons a year. The cans of milk delivered in London in 1904 by the Great Western Railway alone numbered 1,206,616, having increased from

757,793 in 1892. Special milk trains are run at high speeds so as to handle the traffic. The average distance that milk is conveyed to London is about 80 miles, though a few cans are brought no less a distance than 430 miles. At Euston Station two special platforms are devoted to this traffic, and as many as 1,500 cans have been received in a single day. In the North an interesting experiment is being tried of supplying milk in sealed bottles, so that its absolute purity can be guaranteed. So valuable has this new industry become that farmers find it more profitable to sell their milk fresh than to convert it into butter or cheese, the latter course being expedient only when the farm is at too great a distance from a railway or a large town.

FRUIT—A "PHENOMENAL" INCREASE.

Fruit, too, during the last few years has become a more regular article of food for all classes. The increase in its consumption is described by the Royal Commission on the Fruit Industry as "phenomenal." In the last thirty years our imports have increased from almost nothing to the colossal amount of 13,000,000 cwt. per annum, and in spite of this enormous increase prices have been maintained. The supply has not kept pace with the demand. The British farmer has allowed the foreigner a long start, but he is at last waking up to the value of the fruit market to the home grower. The cultivation of fruit throughout the country has received a great impetus, many instances of which Mr. Pratt cites. The country around Wisbech is a case in point. A few decades ago it was covered with wheat in fields that now produce prolific crops of apples, gooseberries, plums, pears, currants, raspberries and strawberries. In 1875 200 acres were devoted to fruit and flowers, now they number 4,500, for the most part cultivated by small holders. Many of their present cultivators started as agricultural labourers with allotments which they looked after in their leisure time. 14,000 to 15,000 tons of fruit are sent by rail from this district in an average season, one railway company dealing with as many as 17,289 packages in the course of a single day. It is no uncommon thing for 200 tons of gooseberries or 40 tons of raspberries to be handled in a day. This is typical of what may also be found in other parts of the country, notably at Evesham, the Holt district of Denbighshire, and the Toddington Estate in Gloucestershire, where 600 acres are planted with plum trees. Now that the British cultivator has discovered fruit and is producing it in large quantities, he has found a ready customer in the British jam makers, of whom there are between 200 and 300 in the country. There is an increasing tendency among them to depend for the bulk of their supplies upon British rather than foreign fruit, and to make arrangements direct with the growers rather than purchase in the open market. Some idea of the

value of this market to the fruit-grower may be gained from the fact that five of the leading jam firms use up 20,000 tons of fruit annually. Another interesting fact, mentioned by Mr. Pratt, illustrates the amount of fruit that goes into the jam pot from one locality alone. Over 100 tons of strawberry jam, he says, have been made up and put into jars in a single day in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. Though the fruit industry has undergone a vast expansion, it has by no means reached its limit. We import, for example, over £2,000,000 worth of apples a year, most of which might be grown in this country. But the British grower has still much to learn from his foreign competitors in grading and packing his fruit.

FLOWERS BY THE TON—

Almost equally remarkable is the growth of the popular taste for flowers, with its consequent development in the business of cultivating flowers to meet the increased demand. A small industry thirty years ago, has at the present time attained to a very considerable magnitude. Mr. Pratt says:—

Particular flowers, or even special varieties thereof, are grown by the field, and, in places of yellow corn swaying with the wind, are now seen acres and acres of beautiful bloom. One grower I have met has on his flower farm a field of sixteen acres which he devotes to just one particular kind of daffodil; and a single wholesale dealer, I may add, takes his entire supply. Chrysanthemums, again, are sown by the acre. At Worthing, I saw in one nursery garden a collection of 190,000 chrysanthemums which had been transferred to flower-pots; and elsewhere I have seen an acre of thickly planted chrysanthemums in full bloom, all under cover, while they still remained in the ground. Then I have heard of fields of 120,000 rose-trees, or of 10,000 clumps of lilies of the valley; of 10-acre lots of violets, 7-acre lots of dahlias, 5-acre lots of peonies, 4-acre lots of cornflowers, and so on, almost *ad infinitum*.

The Scilly Islands were pioneers in this new industry, and now send to London annually about 760 tons of flowers, 150,000 separate blooms roughly going to the ton. But many vigorous rivals are springing up in other districts. Mr. Pratt gives some very striking figures in regard to Spalding, in Lincolnshire, where now fully 300 acres are devoted to flowers and bulbs. The area in this one locality has doubled in five years and quadrupled in ten. Here again small holders have made their mark. Postmen, artisans, farm labourers, allotment holders, and others all have their patches of flowers, and help to swell the bulk of the total consignments. Sixteen tons of flowers have been despatched from Spalding in a single evening. Nine hundred tons of cut flowers are now yearly grown in this single section of the Eastern counties. Other parts of the country bear witness to the same development in flower cultivation. One hundred tons of roses and lilies, for instance, are grown annually in the neighbourhood of Colchester for despatch to London and the North. Mr. Pratt gives some equally remarkable particulars in regard to the extent to which bulbs are now grown in England and Ireland. Lincolnshire, the soil of which is admirably adapted to the growth of bulbous plants, is actually producing a finer variety than what is produced in Holland, and sends to different destinations in a single season about 300 tons of bulbs. The enormous quantity of bulbs that may be grown on an acre of good land is something of a revelation to those who are unacquainted with what may be done by intensive culture. An imperial acre will hold 250,906 bulbs planted five inches apart, and as many

varieties are extremely valuable the industry is a very profitable one.

—AND VEGETABLES BY THE MILLION.

The same tale of expansion is told in regard to production under glass, which is enabling the English grower to ignore the disadvantages of the climate:—

At the present time there are some 1,500 acres in England covered over with glass, which, if stretched in one straight line, would form a glass hothouse a good deal longer than the whole of England and about ten feet in width. Fifty years ago the acreage covered by glass-houses did not exceed much more than a couple of hundred. From the 1,500 acres of glass-houses are produced annually about 6,000 tons of tomatoes, 2,000 tons of peaches, and 1,500 tons of grapes.

Market gardening has likewise become a large industry and is playing an important part in the agricultural revolution. In many parts of the country large farms have been cut up into small ones and entire villages have been turned into market gardens. Mr. Pratt tells the remarkable story of Evesham, where some 20,000 to 25,000 acres are devoted to market gardening. The land for the most part is in the hands of small holders. It is a striking and significant fact that, taking the market gardeners of Evesham as a whole, 75 per cent. of them started life as labourers. Migration from the district has been practically stopped, and scores of active and intelligent workers, who might otherwise have been lost to their country, have settled down in holdings varying in size from two to ten or more acres. Far more labour is also employed in cultivating the land laid out as market gardens than in the old wheat days. The vegetable farms in West Middlesex, for example, employ from 60 to 120 hands, where under corn production a score or so would have sufficed. The growing of special crops such as potatoes, broccoli, cabbages, celery, green peas, and rhubarb is becoming more and more recognised as constituting separate industries. The number of acres devoted to potatoes has increased by 104,017 in ten years, producing a crop which is valued annually at £20,000,000. Or, take these figures and facts as indicative of the change which is coming over the land. 14,900,000 head of broccoli were grown and distributed from a corner of the county of Cornwall in a single season; the cabbage crop of the United Kingdom is estimated at 1,355,000 tons, and one Scottish market gardener has often turned out 2,000,000 cabbage plants a day, while 1,500,000 is a common output for him during the season; 11,000 tons of green peas are brought to London every year from one section of Essex, and for three and a half months in the year a special "rhubarb train" runs from Leeds to King's Cross to take supplies to the London markets.

CO-OPERATION—THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

The almost illimitable possibilities of the egg and poultry business have not yet been fully grasped by the British farmer, though a beginning has been made. "Illimitable" is the only adequate word to describe this industry as it is carried on in Hungary, for example. The crux of the question is the marketing of the eggs when they have been laid. Something has been accomplished in England in the way of co-operative effort, but very much more remains to be done. This observation does not only apply to poultry and eggs, but to every branch of agricultural development. The British farmer and small holder is at length learning that co-operation and combination are essential elements in any successful

attempt to compete with the foreigner. Mr. Pratt gives some very pertinent illustrations of how by this means the agriculturist has been able to minimise or eliminate altogether the middleman, thus obtaining better prices and a more scientific distribution of products, how he is able to purchase better products at cheaper rates, and obtain more favourable treatment from railway companies and large firms. Here is the real secret of the revolution in agriculture that is taking place, and it is likely to carry us very far, as any reader of Mr. Pratt's pages will admit. He is extremely emphatic in urging the necessity of co-operation, and gives some striking examples of what has already been done in different parts of the country. The Staffordshire Farmers Association was formed in 1897 with a view to promote the interest of its members, more especially in the disposal of their milk. Mr. Pratt says:—

The Association has now 1,200 members, who dispose of 12,500,000 gallons of milk per annum. Their net return on this quantity, after allowing for railway carriage, is £369,000; and it is calculated that the financial gain they have secured through combination is from £30,000 to £40,000 per annum, or an average annual gain per member of from £30 to £40.

Essex, one of the most hardly-hit of the counties by the decline in wheat, is being brought back again to prosperity by the influx of Scottish farmers, who believe in the value of co-operation and of scientific training. Besides lectures and technical education supplied by the County Council, some thirty different centres have been established throughout the county where field experiments are carried on. At Evesham the utilisation of the telephone has widened the area of distribution and increased the prices realised by something like twenty-five per cent. The telephone enables grower or trader to get into direct touch with a great range of local markets, and in this way the whole trading conditions have been placed on a better footing. In another direction combination is benefiting the farmer. As a unit he is frequently exploited, and has to buy retail and sell wholesale. As a member of an association he can not only buy cheaper, but he secures an absolute guarantee as to the purity of his feeding stuffs, manure, and seeds. By association he is also able to grade his produce so that he can market it to better advantage, he can obtain lower rates from railways, and special facilities such as motor-wagon service which, as an individual, would be beyond his reach.

LESSON OF THE AYLESTONE ALLOTMENTS.

The agricultural revolution has already checked in places the drift to the town. If this tendency is to be encouraged Mr. Pratt is very sure that the establishment of a peasant proprietor is not the best method to pursue. Abroad it has made the peasant the absolute slave of his land, and the continual process of sub-division has brought about many undesirable results. Lots are divided up into narrow strips immensely long while only a few yards wide. Besides, he urges that the peasant

proprietor is obliged to sink his capital in purchase when it would be more profitably spent in working his land. The only person who benefits is the solicitor, who reaps a golden harvest in fees on transfers and mortgages. He strongly advocates the alternative of tenancy with a connecting link between landlord and tenant in the shape of a co-operative society. In support of his contention he quotes the case of the Aylestone Allotments, on the outskirts of Leicester, and various experiments in small holding syndicates in Lincoln and Norfolk. Aylestone is of especial interest as supplying the practical answer to the question how artisans in industrial centres can supplement their earnings in times of trade depression, and at the same time fit themselves for some other occupation in life when employment in factory fails them altogether. The essence of the Aylestone idea is to regard the allotment as a preparatory school to a possible small holding. The co-operative society, consisting of working men, now controls 172 separate allotments, covering twenty-one acres. The society is the intermediary between landlord and small holder, who by accepting the principle of tenancy in place of ownership, avoids any financial difficulty and keeps the remainder of his scanty savings for seeds, plants, tools, or manure. The experiment has been an unqualified success, and should be widely followed in the neighbourhood of all large centres of population.

A REAL PROTECTIVE POLICY.

Mr. Pratt does not approve of a wholesale settlement of the unemployed upon the land. He points out that agriculture under present conditions requires intelligence, knowledge, and business capacity. The revolution in agriculture is more likely to benefit the towns by staying the exodus from the country than by relieving them of their surplus population. Settlement should be made by stepping stones—the allotment should precede the small holding, and co-operation is essential if the small holder is to reap the full advantage of his toil. The right man placed on the soil will accomplish wonders, his keener intelligence and more open mind more than counterbalancing his initial ignorance. Such then is the marvellous tale of agriculture in transition that Mr. Pratt has to tell. What is his moral? Briefly, that co-operation is the secret of success. It is a far more effective Protective policy than any system of tariffs devised to exclude foreign competition:—

British producers could in many cases, as the combined result of improved methods of culture and of effective combination for the purposes of cheaper transport and better marketing, secure such economies, and get such increased prices, as would represent benefits equal, probably, to any that might result from such tariffs as even the most Protective of British Governments would be likely to impose. One could, I think, go even further and say that, if Protection were adopted in this country *without* effective agricultural combination, the foreigner would, in most instances, though not in all, still be able to compete in British markets successfully with home growers, because of his cheaper production and better conditions of marketing, etc., due mainly to the thoroughness of his organisation.

DIARY AND OBITUARY FOR APRIL.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

March 31.—The Natal Ministry withdraw their resignation ... Sale of pictures at which a portrait by Gainsborough realises 6,000 guineas ... Conference at Algieras completes its labours, an agreement being made on all points, including the police and bank questions ... Strike of over 500,000 coal miners throughout the United States for an increase of pay.

April 2.—The Queen leaves London on her way to Marseilles to join the King ... Twelve natives are executed in Natal for the murder of police officers ... Case of plague declared at Port Said.

April 3.—Meeting of City Conservative Association passes a resolution in disapproval of Sir E. Clarke's speech on March 12th attacking Mr. Balfour's policy on the Fiscal question, and calls on him to explain ... Text of Protocol of the Conference at Algieras completed ... In the French Chamber M. Bisly, the Labour Deputy, questions the Government as to the causes of the Courrières disaster, and urges the enforcement of legal penalties against the owners ... The result of the Russian election to the Duma is a complete victory for the Constitutional Democrats ... Bambaata, a Natal Chief, who was deposed by the Natal Government and fled to the mountains with part of his tribe, returns and kills his uncle, who had been appointed Regent in his stead.

April 4.—Inquiry into the Guards' "Ragging" case begins ... Another miner recovered alive from the Courrières Pit after twenty-five days' entombment ... Lord Elgin receives a deputation who submit various questions affecting the West African Colonies, including punitive expeditions, which they condemn as unnecessary.

April 5.—Conference of Australian Premiers opens at Sydney ... Prince Bülow faints in the Reichstag after delivering an important speech on Morocco ... The eruption of Mount Vesuvius assumes a serious aspect ... The Prime Minister receives a deputation of the House of Commons interested in Temperance reform.

April 6.—The annual meeting of the Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund takes place ... The Eye Election held; Mr. H. Pearson (L.) returned ... Newfoundland Reserve men visit London on their way to Liverpool ... London and North Western Express from Euston wrecked north of Carlisle. One passenger killed and two injured ... Home Government veto the Transvaal ordinance for the registration of Natives' immovable property ... Political crisis settled in Hungary.

April 7.—The Viceroy of India unveils a statue of General John Nicholson at Delhi ... Morocco Conference holds its last meeting at Algieras ... The London County Council present an exhaustive report on the equalisation of rates in London ... Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race; Cambridge wins by three-and-a-half lengths ... Demonstration by the Salvation Army at the Crystal Palace in honour of General Booth on his seventy-seventh birthday ... Chinese Commissioners visit the War

Office ... Postal Union Congress opened in Rome by the King of Italy ... The Governor of Tver assassinated.

April 9.—Mr. Lloyd-George receives a deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce urging legislation to compel patentees to work their patents in this country.

April 10.—The roof of the market at Naples collapses by the weight of ashes from Mount Vesuvius, killing and injuring many persons. The King and Queen of Italy visit the district to show their sympathy ... Letter by the Archbishop of Canterbury hostile to the Education Bill is published ... The Japanese Government decide to put into execution in Manchuria the principle of the "open door."

April 11.—The text of the Education Bill issued ... Vacancy in the House of Commons created by Mr. Bryn Roberts, M.P., being appointed judge of the County Court of Glamorganshire ... The towns of Ottojano and San Giuseppe suffer greatly by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius ... The Australian Premiers decide to co-operate regarding loans ... Miners' strike in France continues to spread. Strike of Paris postmen begins.

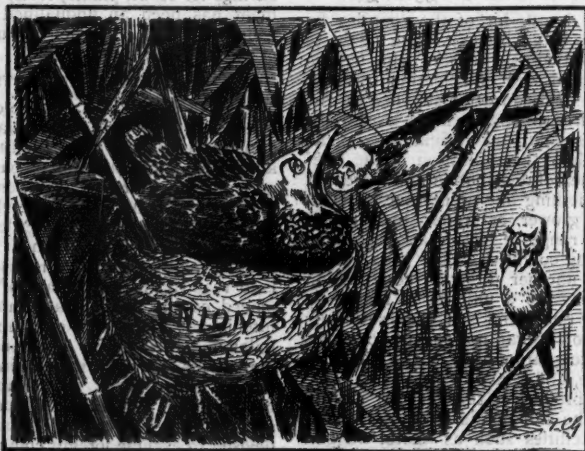
April 12.—The Executive Committee of the United Parishes Organisation Society, at Birmingham, adopt a resolution against the Education Bill ... Lord Colebrooke appointed High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland ... M. Léon Bourgeois, French Foreign Minister, expresses satisfaction in the Chamber at the results of the Morocco Conference.

April 13.—Ten thousand English excursionists spend Easter in Paris ... The Social Democratic Federation open at Bradford their annual Conference ... The German Emperor sends a telegram to Count Goluchowski in reference to the Algieras Conference.

April 14.—Severe earthquake in South Formosa, killing and injuring a large number of persons ... President Roosevelt declares that the enormous fortunes of to-day, both individual and corporate, must be grappled with ... The Oxford University Class List issued ... Jabez Balfour released from prison.

April 16.—The Bishop of London addresses a letter to the Rural Deans of his diocese criticising the Education Bill ... The National Union of Teachers open at Scarborough their annual Conference, and discuss the Education Bill ... The Independent Labour Party open at Stockton-on-Tees their annual Conference, and discuss the Trades Disputes Bill ... The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrive in London after their visit to South Africa ... An Imperial Ukase is issued in St. Petersburg authorising a new foreign loan.

April 17.—The Teachers' Union passes a resolution in favour of the Education Bill ... The Royal Dublin Society's Spring Cattle Show opens ... The Independent Labour Party pass a resolution in favour of Woman Suffrage ... Explosion on board the battleship *Prince of Wales* ... Mr. Roosevelt, in a Message to Congress, emphasises the importance of preventing a repetition of the insurance scandals.



[Westminster Gazette.]

The Warbler Who Won't.

THE WARBLER (Sir E. Clarke): "No! partner, I will have nothing to do with feeding that bird. I must draw a line somewhere."

April 18.—The Bishop of Manchester issues a letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese in condemnation of the Education Bill ... The Dominion House of Commons pass a resolution praying the King and Queen to pay a visit to Canada ... Further troops are being mobilised in connection with the troubles in Zululand ... Several severe earthquake shocks at San Francisco result in the death of many of the inhabitants. The fallen buildings take fire and threaten the entire destruction of the city ... President Roosevelt issues a strong Message to Congress, declaring the recent trial of the beef-packers in Chicago a miscarriage of justice ... Serious strike disturbances reported from the north-eastern district of France.

April 19.—King Carlos opens in Lisbon the International Medical Congress ... The Bishop of Norwich, in his address to the Norwich Diocesan Conference, criticises the Education Bill.

April 20.—Three men killed and many others severely injured by an accident on the French gunnery-instruction ship *La Couronne* ... Mgr. Provost Johnson appointed an additional auxiliary Bishop to the Archbishop of Westminster.

April 21.—Decision in the Guards' "Ragging" case issued ... The final football game in the competition for the Association Cup played, and won by the Liverpool team ... The fires at San Francisco got under control ... The Federal Council approves the Bill for the payment of members of the Reichstag.

April 23.—The Baptist Union pass a resolution in support of the Education Bill ... Shakespeare's birthday celebrated in London and at Stratford-on-Avon and other places.

April 24.—Report issued by the Local Government Board in reference to the outbreaks of diphtheria and small-pox in the Langport Rural District in 1904 and 1905.

April 25.—Sir E. A. Stone appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Western Australia ... Prebendary Paget consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Ipswich.

April 26.—Deputation from the Mining Association of Great Britain received by the Home Secretary in reference to the Workmen's Compensation and the Miners' Eight Hours Bills ... A force raised by the Transvaal for the assistance of Natal leaves for the front ... Orders received at Crete for the despatch of forces to Egypt ... Report by Lord Cromer on the finances of Egypt issued ... Hearing of the Yarmouth election petition begun.

April 27.—Resolution against the Education Bill passed at a meeting in London of the National Society.

April 28.—Bomb outrages perpetrated in Russia ... Father Gapon again reported to have been killed ... Twenty-six survivors from a Belgian cadet ship lost in the Bay of Biscay arrive at Cuxhaven ... Milan International Exhibition opened ... Miss Ellen Terry celebrated her stage jubilee.

April 29.—The King and Queen visited Lord Rosebery at his Villa near Naples ... A new Servian Cabinet is announced ... Dr. Dowie returned to Zion City, where he was coolly received by his former disciples.

April 30.—Several anarchists expelled from France ... Count Witte reported to have resigned.

PARLIAMENTARY. House of Lords.

April 2.—Attention called to experimental cultivation of sugar-beet in this country; Lord Denman replies, and Lords Lansdowne and Ripon also speak.

April 3.—Lord Northbourne calls attention to the recent outrages on Jews in Russia ... Statement by Lord Tweedmouth on the age limit of cadets to the Navy.

April 5.—Discussion on restrictions to importation of live cattle into this country.

April 6.—Lord Fitzmaurice makes a statement regarding the proceedings of the Algieras Conference ... Discussion in reference to Macedonia.

House of Commons.

April 2.—Mr. R. Macdonald moves the adjournment of the House to call attention to the manner in which martial law was being administered in Natal. The Under-Secretary to the Colonies makes a statement, and the subject is talked out ... Government proposals for the amendment of Procedure carried.

April 3.—Amendment of the Rules of Procedure completed ... Second reading of the Seed Potatoes Supply (Ireland) Bill carried, as also the Prevention of Corruption Bill, as received from the Lords ... Second reading of the Additional Electrical Power Supply (London) Bill rejected by 248 votes to 51.

April 4.—Order for the second reading of the Workman's Compensation Bill ... Mr. Delany calls attention to the law of Contempt of Court in Ireland, and moves the limitation of the jurisdiction of judges in respect thereof.

April 5.—Debate in Committee of Supply on South African affairs; speeches by Messrs. Arnold-Forster, Wyndham, and Churchill.

April 6.—Second reading of the Diseases of Animals Act (1896) Amendment Bill moved and debate adjourned.

April 9.—Education Bill introduced by Mr. Birrell, and read a first time ... The Prime Minister announces that he would move the reference of the Land Values Taxation (Scotland) Bill to a Grand Committee.

April 10.—Workman's Compensation Bill read a second time and referred to Grand Committee on Law ... Motion in favour of Local Option introduced by Mr. Leif Jones; receives the support of the Prime Minister.

April 11.—House adjourns until Tuesday, the 24th inst.

April 24.—House reassembles; new rules of procedure come into force ... Mr. Morley states that no unfavourable feeling has been caused in the native army in India by Lord Kitchener's schemes ... Land Values Taxation (Scotland) Bill referred to a Select Committee ... The Notice of Accidents Bill read a third time, as also the Police (Superannuation) Bill ... The Justices of the Peace (No. 2) Bill, abolishing the property qualification, read a second time without division.

April 25.—The Trades Disputes Bill read a second time without a division; speeches by the Solicitor-General, Mr. Shackleton, Mr. Balfour and others ... A resolution that vaccination be no longer obligatory having been moved, Mr. Burns replies sympathetically, saying that he is considering amendments in the existing procedure; motion withdrawn ... Mr. Keir Hardie calls attention to the enfranchisement of women, asking the House to declare that sex should cease to be a bar to the parliamentary franchise. Speeches by Mr. Cremer and others in opposition; interruptions from the Ladies' Gallery; motion talked out.

April 26.—Question asked in reference to the position of the Chinese coolies in South Africa. The Under-Secretary replies, promising the decision of the Government at an early date ... Civil Service Estimates discussed in Committee of Supply; members of the Opposition press for economy.

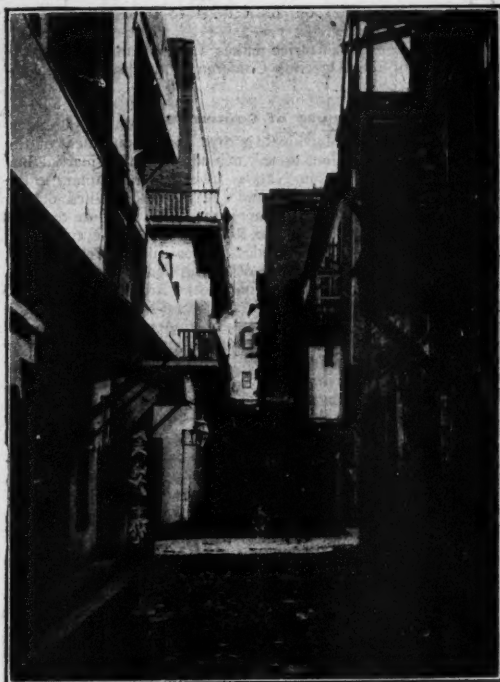
April 27.—The Housing of the



Photograph by

[G. G. B. in.]

Dr. Dowie, of Zion City, robed as the "Prophet Elijah."



In Chinatown, San Francisco.

A disreputable district, which was destroyed in the earthquake, and which it is hoped has disappeared for ever.

Working Classes Acts Amendment Bill read a second time; sympathetic speech by Mr. Burns, proposing to refer the subject to a Select Committee.

April 30.—Mr. Asquith presented his first Budget, with a surplus of £3,466,000 ... The Chancellor of the Exchequer allocated £500,000 for the reduction of National Debt, and the remaining surplus he devoted to a grant to meet the educational needs of poor districts, and to improvements in postal and telegraphic services ... The Coal Tax is to be repealed, and a penny is to be taken off the Tea Tax.

SPEECHES.

April 2.—At a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor, Prince Tsai-tse expressed hopes for the more extended intercourse between Great Britain and China ... Lord Tweedmouth, in London.

April 10.—Prince Tsai-tse, in London, on the shortcomings of Western Civilisation.

April 16.—M. Jaurès, at Toulouse, defines the programme of the Socialist Party in view of the French General Election.

April 25.—Lord Elgin, in London, on the solution of the difficulties of Colonial administration and the present trouble in Natal ... Mr. Watson, leader of the Labour party in the Australian Commonwealth Parliament, advocates, at Adelaide, a scheme of national defence, including universal military training.

April 27.—Mr. Morley, in London, on the Education Bill

OBITUARY.

April 1.—Sir Arthur Spencer Wells, 40 ... Rev. Dr. Cunningham Geikie, 82.

April 4.—Prince William of Schaumburg-Lippe, 72 ... Lord Alwyne Compton, late Bishop of Ely, 81.

April 5.—Mr. Charles Martin, portrait painter, 86.

April 6.—Sir Wyke Bayliss, President of the Royal Society of British Artists, 70 ... Mr. Eastman Johnson, American artist, 81 ... Mr. Alexander Kielland, Norwegian poet, 57.

April 9.—Mr. Franz Stockinger, Austro-Hungarian Minister in London.

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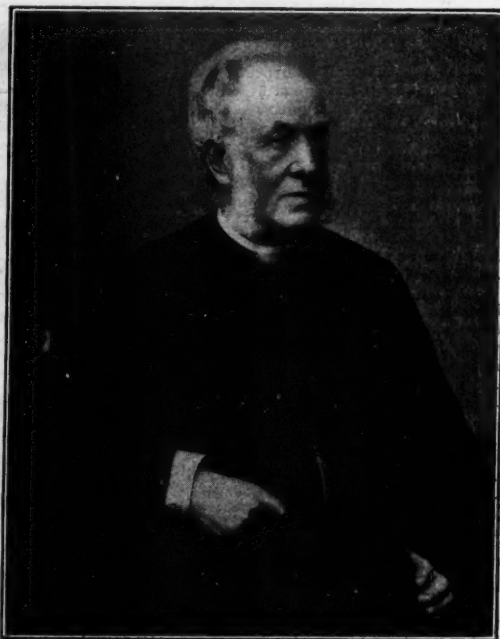
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Photograph by]

[Elliott and Fry.

The late Rev. Dr. Cunningham Geikie.

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

American Historical Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. 6d. April.
The Meeting of the American Historical Association at Baltimore.
Old Standards of Public Morals. John B. McMaster.
Recent Tendencies in the Study of the French Revolution. James H. Robinson.
Dr. S. Millington Miller and the Mecklenburg Declaration. A. S. Salley, Jun., and Worthington C. Ford.
The South, 1820-1830. F. J. Turner.
More Light on Andrew Johnson. W. A. Dunning.
Papers of Dr. J. McHenry on the Federal Convention of 1787.

American Illustrated Magazine.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cts. April.
Justices of the Supreme Court. Illus. Frances B. Johnson.
Light: the Civiliser. Illus. Dr. D. T. Day.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. Illus. Arthur H. Goodrich.
From Yekes to Dunne; the Chicago Traction Tangle. Illus. Henry K. Webster.

The Sinking of the *Borodino* and the Capture of Admiral Rojestvensky.
Annals of Psychological Science.—110, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. 1s. April 15.
Polynoms on the Phenomena at the Villa Carmen, Algiers.
A Strange Case of Apparition. Dr. Lindsay Johnson.
Note on Previsions of Meeting. Dr. M. Roch.

Antiquary.—STOCK. 6d. May.
The Carvings at Bargoston Church. Illus. Rev. A. H. Collins.
Picts and Pets. W. C. Mackenzie.
The Hertfordshire County Council and the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts, 1882 and 1900. Illus. W. B. Gerish.
The Ornaments of a Bishop's Chapel. Illus. Rev. James Wilson.
St. William's College, York. Illus.
The London Signs and Their Associations. Contd. J. H. Macmichael.

Architectural Record.—14, VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cts. April.
The Harmonic Club-House. Illus. H. D. Croly.
Work of Messrs. Wood, Donn, and Deming at Washington, D.C. Illus. L. Mechlin.
New Armories in New York. Illus. M. Schuyler.
Fortress Monasteries of the Holy Land. Illus. W. G. FitzGerald.
Georgian Work at Charleston, South Carolina. Illus. J. R. Kennedy, Jun.

Art Journal.—VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. May.
The Netherlands Pictures. Contd. Illus. Claude Phillips.
Art Handiwork and Manufacture. Illus.
Brushwork-Drawing. Illus. B. E. Ward.
Henri Le Sidaner. Illus. Lady Colin Campbell.

Art Workers' Quarterly.—12, CLIFFORD'S INN. 2s. 6d. April.
The Arts and Crafts Exhibition.
Some Phases of Old English Embroidery. Alan S. Cole.
Composite Animals in Heraldry. G. W. Eve.
Drawing in Secondary Schools. Martin A. Buckmaster.
Bargello-Work.
Drawing in Paris Schools. Francis Black.

Asiatic Quarterly Review.—ORIENTAL INSTITUTE. 5s. April.
Civic Life in India. A. Yusuf Ali.
Young India: Its Hopes and Aspirations. Shaikh A. Qadir.
The Partition of Bengal and the Bengali Language. S. M. Mitra.
Madras Irrigation and Navigation. General J. F. Fischer.
Northern Nigeria.
Zaratustra, Philo: the Achæmonids and Israel. Prof. L. Mills.
Arabic Verbs. A. H. Kisbany.
The Souls of Black Folk. R. E. Forrest.
The Yuan Expedition of 1875 and the Chefoo Convention. General H. A. Bunn.

Atlantic Monthly.—CONSTABLE. 1s. April.
Making Education hit the Mark. Willard G. Parsons.
The Reform in Church Music. Justin B. Ward.
The Thirty-Ninth Congress in America. William G. Brown.
The Lodge in America. Charles M. Harger.
Criminal Law Reform. George W. Alger.
A Plea for the Enclosed Garden. Susan S. Wainwright.
The Testimony of Biology to Religion. C. W. Saleeby.
Railway Securities as an Investment. Alex. D. Noyes.
Questions of the Far East. John W. Foster.
Recent Books on Italy.
What shall we do with Public Documents? W. S. Rossiter.
Tide-Rivers. Lucy S. Conant.

Badminton Magazine.—8, HENRIETTA STREET. 1s. May.
W. F. Lee. Illus. Alfred E. T. Watson.
Prospects of the Polo Season. Illus. Arthur W. Coaten.
Tarpon-Fishing in Florida. Illus. E. G. S. Churchill.

A Cricket Problem. Home Gordon.
Falconry in the Far East. Illus. F. J. Norman.
Racing in the West Indies. Illus. Capt. W. J. P. Benson.
Filles—Facts and Fancies. C. Cordery.
Public School Tuck-Shops. Illus. G. A. Wade.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—KEGAN PAUL. 7s. cents. April.
United Mine Workers and Christian Ethics. Peter Roberts.
Fear as a Religious Motive. Henry M. Whitney.
Philosophy of Charles Woodruff Shield. Henry William Rankin.
Proposed Union of the Congregationalists, United Brethren, and Methodist Protestant Churches. Lucien C. Warner.
Proposed Policy of the United Church. William E. Barton.
Luther's Doctrine and Criticism of Scripture. Contd. Kemper Fullerton.
The Powers of Darkness. Edward M. Merrins.
Present Religious Outlook. Hugh MacDonald Scott.
The Unemployed in London. John Bascom.
Some Psychological Considerations in the Race Problem. Herbert A. Miller.

Blackwood's Magazine.—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. May.
The Growth of the Capital Ship.
A Journey to Sanaa.
The Early Royal Academy.
The Peregrinations of a Cockney.
Greek and Latin: Grammar to the Wolves. P. A. Wright Henderson.
More about the Streets of London. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Smith.
Musings without Method.
The Moral of the Army.
The Education Bill.

Bookman.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. April 15.
Oliver Goldsmith. Illus. J. H. Lobban.
Laurence Sterne.

Bookman (AMERICA).—DODD AND MEAD, NEW YORK. 25 cts. April.
Richard Harding Davis. With Portrait. A. B. Maurice.
The Gridiron Club of Washington. Illus. R. V. Oulahan.
The Last Years of President McKinley. Illus. Harry Thuston Peck.
Sex in Education. E. L. Thorndike.

Broad Views.—KEGAN PAUL. 1s. May.
Notes on Sun-Worship. W. Williamson.
Vibrations. A. P. Sinnett.
Easter Thoughts. Alice E. Ames.
The Order of the Yellow Robe. Edward E. Robe.
The Decadence of National Games. Hugh Lincoln.
Chierophobia. J. M. Bortun.
The Dead Tryst. Louie Ackland.
The Teachers of Our Generation.

Burlington Magazine.—17, BERNERS STREET. 2s. 6d. May.
Frontispiece: "Titan's" Lovers."
The Romance of the French MS. of Josephus. Contd. Illus. H. Yates Thompson.
The Development of Rembrandt as an Etcher. Illus. C. J. Holmes.
Some Lead Portrait Statues. Illus. Lawrence Weaver.
Peter Oliver and John Hoskins. Illus. Sir Richard R. Holmes.
Art in Georgian England: Exhibitions at Oxford and Whitechapel. Illus. Sir Walter Armstrong and C. J. H.
Silverwork made by Valerio Bili for Francis I. Illus. H. P. Mitchell.

C. B. Fry's Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. May.
The Palmer Case; a Great Sporting Case. Illus. J. B. Atlay.
The Blot on Britain's Games. Contd. Illus. C. B. Fry.
A Word for League Cricket. Illus. C. L. Townsend.
Madame Camille Du Gast. Illus. Willy Sulzbacher.
How to make a Tee. Illus. F. R. Burrow.
The Cyclists' Small Worries and How to avoid Them. Illus. J. Pollock Castors.
John Bull's Nerves. Illus. P. A. Vaile.
How to take Corners in a Motor Car. Illus. R. J. Mcredy.
The Air-Gun as a Serious Weapon. Illus. H. Marks.

Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cts. April.
The Orinoco: a Wasted Waterway. Illus. G. M. L. Brown.
The Grand Trunk Pacific. With Map and Illus. Norman Patterson.
Reminiscences of Col. S. Jarvis, Loyalist. Scinson Jarvis.
F. S. Challenor: a Canadian Painter and His Work. Illus. J. W. Beatty.
W. D. Lighthall. With Portrait. R. S. Somerville.
The Farmers and the Tariff. E. C. Drury.

Cassell's Magazine.—CASSELL. 6d. May.
J. S. Sargent. Illus. C. T. Bat man.
England's Loss and Gain. Illus. Frank Banfield.
The Personnel of Parliament. Illus. David Williamson.
Work and Play in Mid-Atlantic.

Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 15. 4d. May.
The Gardens of Cornish. Illus. Frances Duncan.
The Garden of the Sun; Route Notes in Sicily. Contd. Illus. William Sharp.
The Old Garden at Mount Vernon. Illus. Francis E. Leupp.
Where to plant What. Illus. George W. Cable.
Reflex Light from Africa. Charles Francis Adams.
An Ancient Garden. Illus. Helen Everston Smith.
The Royal School of Embroideries in Athens. Illus. Anna Bowman Dodd.
The Training of the Human Plant. Luther Burbank.
Lincoln the Lawyer. Contd. Illus. F. T. Hill.

Chambers's Journal.—CHAMBERS. 7d. May.
How Criminals are caught. E. J. Prior.
The Bulwark of Our Indian Empire. R. T. Halliday.
Other Times, Other Manners. Percy Fitzgerald.
The Humorous Side of Monte Carlo. Ward Muir.

Chautauquan.—CHAUTAUQUA, N.Y. 25 cts. April.
The Message of Greek Architecture. Illus. A. D. F. Hamlin.
The Influence of Classics on American Literature. Paul Shorey.
The Roman Road-Builders' Message. Illus. Archer Butler Hulbert.
The Influence of the Classics in the Lives of Well-Known Moderns. Vincent Van M. Beede.
The Modern Greek. W. A. Elliott.
Modern Revivals of Old Greek Plays. Illus.

Church Quarterly Review.—SPOTTISWOODE. 6s. April.
Training for Holy Orders.
Pre-Raphaelitism.
Medieval Monastic Libraries at Canterbury and Elsewhere.
The Welsh Church during the Seventeenth Century.
Anglican Missions.
Nicolas of Cusa, Cardinal and Reformer.
Penitence and Moral Discipline.

Connaisseur.—35, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 1s. May.
The Marqueses of Bristol's Collection at Ickworth. Contd. Illus. L. Willoughby.
Sibouettes. Illus. Mrs. F. Nevill Jackson.
The Decorative Value of Old China. Illus. Olive M. Rea.
The Directorate and the First Empire. Illus. G. Gramont.
Decoration as applied to Architecture and Furniture. Illus. A. Roumy.
Supplements:—"The Soldier's Return" and "The Billitied Soldier's Departure" after Morland.

Contemporary Review.—HORACE MARSHALL. 2s. 6d. May.
The New Education Bill. Lord Stanley of Alderley.
In the Courrières Country. Laurence Jerrold.
Trade Disputes. L. A. Atherley Jones.
China and the West. Dr. Timothy Richard.
Irish National Imperialism. Prof. H. M. Posnett.
The Moral Consciousness of Jesus. W. D. Mackenzie.
In the Footsteps of Ramon Lull. Havelock Ellis.
A Native Council for India. Justice Sankaran Nair.
Pre-Raphaelitism and the Present. L. March-Phillips.
The Parson and His Flock. Lieut.-Col. Pedder.
Foreign Affairs. Dr. E. J. Dillon.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. May.
A Talk with My Father. Walter Frith.
Prehistoric Man on the Downs. With Plans. Dr. Arthur John Hubbard and George Hubbard.
The Simplan Pass and the Great Tunnel. Francis Fox.
Lord Craven and Claverhouse; an Imaginary Conversation. Dora Greenwell McChesney.
Venomous Serpents. Claude E. Benson.
A French Traveller in Charles II's England. D. K. Broster.
Carbon and the Shapes of Atoms. W. A. Shenstone.
Chimæra and Phæcelis. D. G. Hogarth.

Critic.—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK. 25 cts. April.
Letters to Henry E. Kneibell. Lafcadio Hearn.
The Russian Players in New York. Illus. H. Saint-Gaudens.
The Prayer-Book of Cardinal Grimani. Illus. Maude Barrows Dutton.
J. M. Barrie. Illus. E. M. D.
The Women of Concord. Cont. F. B. Sanborn.
Letters of Madame de Staël to Benjamin Constant. Contd. Baroness de Nolze.
The Young Goethe. Elisabeth Luther Cary.

Dublin Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 5s. 6d. April.
Cardinal Newman and Creative Theology.
An Historical Meditation. Rev. R. H. Benson.
The Holy Latin Tongue. Dr. W. Barry.
Jasars and Clenienceau.
Weismann and the Germ-Plasm Theory. Prof. Windle.
Irish University Education. Bishop Thomas.
Experience and Transcendence. Baron Friedrich von Hügel.
Christian Doctrine in the Church of the Euphrates Valley.

East and West.—21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 12s. per ann. April.
South Africa in the Steppan. J. Stanley Little.
Father Gapon. F. B.
Rajah Sir P. Madhava Rao. Prithipal Singh.
Emilie de Morsier. Ernest Tissot.
Goethe's Religion. J. Nelson Fraser.
Joseph Tieffenthaler. S. Nodi.

The East and the West.—10, DELAHEY ST., WESTMINSTER. 1s. April.
Christian Unity in the Mission Field. Bishop Smyth.
Hinduism and Early Christianity. Dr. G. A. Grierson.
Missionary Professorships. Dr. H. U. Weitzbrecht.
What is Wrong. Bishop Routledge.
Ecclesiastical Hydrophobia. Commander Dawson.
Dr. Bray and His Times. Rev. E. P. Sketchley.
The Student Christian Movement. Rev. Tissington Tatlow.

Economic Review.—RIVINGTONS. 3s. April.
The Fiscal Question. L. L. Price.
The Claim of Christian Socialism.
The Problem of the Uneared Increment. A. Hook.
American Railway Rates. H. G. A. Barker.
Neglected Opportunities of Co-operation. Henry W. Wolff.

Edinburgh Review.—LONGMANS. 6s. April.
The Political Situation.
Tennyson's "In Memoriam" after Fifty Years.
The Jardin des Plantes Before and During the Revolution.
Canning and the Treaty of Tilsit.
Criticisms of Life in Ireland.
Venetian Diplomacy at the Sublime Porte during the Sixteenth Century.
History in Furniture.
Archbishop Temple.
Pre-Raphaelitism.
Some Aspects of International Law.
The Royal Poor Law Commission, 1905, and the Condition of the Poor.

Educational Review.—RAHWAY, NEW YORK. 1s. 8d. April.
To What extent should Professors engaged in Research be relieved from the Work of Instruction? Arthur T. Hadley.
The Reaction of Graduate Work on the Other Work of the University? W. H. Carpenter.
Methods of Teaching Arithmetic. Simon Newcomb.
The Education of Women. William L. Felter.
The English Preparatory Schools. John Tetlow.
Indirect Compulsory Education. John W. Perrin.
Boston School Administration.
The Manual Arts in the City of New York. Colin A. Scott.

Empire Review.—MACMILLAN. 1s. May.
The Colonial Office and the Crown Colonies. Sir Charles Bruce.
Mr. Birrell's Education Bill. Sir Charles Elliott.
Our Position in Egypt. Edward Dacey.
Australia of To-day. Sir John Forrest.
The Sacred Hill of Parasnath; the Mountain of the Gods. Alice Effie Radice.
Farming in Natal. Maurice S. Evans.

Engineering Review.—104, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. April 15.
Extension of the *pro* Exponential Expansion Law. Robt. H. Smith.
Superheated Steam. Michael Longridge.
The Prevention of Coast Erosion. Contd. Illus. Dr. J. S. Owens.
Results of Recent Experience in the Bacterial Treatment of Sewage. Contd. W. H. Maxwell.
Recent Examples of Concrete-Steel Construction. Illus. W. Noble Twelvrees.

English Historical Review.—LONGMANS. 5s. April.
The Fall of the Visigothic Power in Spain. Rev. R. Dykes Shaw.
Early Relations of the Moaocs with the Dutch, 1606-1732. Rev. George Edmundson.
The Long Parliament of Charles II. Contd. Prof. Wilbur C. Abbott.
Roger of Wendover and the Coggeshall Chronicle. F. M. Powicke.
The Letters of Rudolph Agricola. P. S. Allen.
Secretary Thurlow on the Relations of England and Holland. Prof. Frith.

English Illustrated Magazine.—338, STRAND. 6d. May.
L. Campbell Taylor. Illus. W. Calvert.
Hailstones as Big as Potatoes. Illus.
Herbert Beerbohm Tree. Illus. Austin Fryers.
Leominster, Abbeyside, and Kilpeck Churches. Illus. Charles Hiatt.

Englishwoman's Review.—22, BERNERS STREET. 1s. April.
The Scottish Women Graduates and Parliamentary Franchise. Miss A. Hutchison Stirling.

Expository Times.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. May.
Gifts of Healing. Rev. Percy Dearmer.
A Lost Uncial Codex of the Psalms. Rev. W. O. E. Oesterley.

Financial Review of Reviews.—2, WATERLOO PLACE. 1s. May.
Mr. Asquith's Budget. T. P. O'Connor.
An Impossible Budget; Reply to Mr. Keir Hardie. Ernest E. Williams.
Are Insurance Shares worth while? L. Graeme Scott.
The English Investor on Foreign Service. Investment Critic.
The Commercial Morality of Japan. Prof. Henry Dyer.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. May.
The Emperor of Japan. Mrs. Hugh Fraser.
The Parting of the Ways. An Old Tory.
Mr. Balfour's Fiscal Leadership. W. Philip Grosor.
The Fetish of Organisation. Observer.
Heinrich Heine. H. B. Samuel.
The Educational Fiasco. Kenelm D. Cotes.
H.M.S. *Dreadnought*. Pompeius.
The Negro Stage in the Eighteenth Century. H. B. Irving.
The Negro Problem Stated. Wm. F. Bailey.
Mr. J. M. Barrie's Dramatic and Social Influence. Edith A. Browne.
The Cradle of Modern British Art. Julius M. Price.
The Algeciras Conference. Budgett Meakin.
The Children's Purgatory.

Forum.—45, EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET. 750 cts. April.
Educational Outlook. Oslan H. Lang.
American Politics. N. L. West.
Foreign Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
Applied Science. Henry N. Suplee.
Finance. A. D. Noyes.
Music. Joseph Sohn.
Dr. Birbeck Hill and His Edition of Johnson's "Lives of the Poets."
Prof. W. P. Trent.
An Effort to suppress Noise. Mrs. Isaac L. Rice.
Japan's Policy in Korea. Count Okuma.

Geographical Journal.—STAMFORD. 2s. April 15.
The Rhodesia Ruins. With Maps and Illus. Dr. D. Randall MacIver.
Anthropological Investigations in British New Guinea. With Maps and Illus. C. G. Seligman and W. Merrih Strong.
The Great Tarawera Volcanic Rift, New Zealand. J. Mackintosh Bell.
Central Newfoundland and the Source of the Gander River. J. G. Millais.
Report of the Indian Survey Committee, 1904-1905.

Girl's Realm.—7, NEW COURT, CAREY STREET. 6d. May.
The Art of Lewis Baumer. Illus. Gladys B. Crozier.
Tableaux in Toyland. Illus. G. J. L. Clarke.
Photography in a Zoo. Illus. Dr. Wm. Meyer.
A Bird Sanctuary. Illus. R. B. Lodge.
The Countess of Aberdeen. Illus. L. Francis Craven.

Grand Magazine.—NEWNES. 4d. May.
The Profession of Art in England. F. W. Sanderson.
Women's Rights and the Right Women. Dr. Emil Reich.
Success in the Navy; Symposium.
Cockney Children's Games and Chanties. Edwin Pugh.
Fortunes in Waiting for the Ingenious. T. C. Bridges.
Degrees That degrade. G. Sidney Paternoster.
Sir Henry Irving. Contd. Joseph Haddon.
Statesmen's Blunders. A. T. Story.
How Pedigrees are faked. W. Gordon.
The Natural and the Supernatural. Frank Podmore and Edward Thomas.

Great Thoughts.—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. April.
In Shelley's Footsteps. Illus. William Durban.
William Shakespeare. With Portrait. Rev. R. P. Downes.
Harrow upon the Hill. Illus. James Lawson.
Rosa Bonheur. Illus. Malcolm Stewart.
Major Martin Hume on Spain: Interview. With Portrait. R. Blathwayt.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 1s. May.
My Explorations in Unknown Labrador. Illus. Mina B. Hubbard.
The Blubber-Hunters. Illus. C. W. Ashley.
A Return to Mexico. Illus. Thomas A. Janvier.
New York revisited. Henry James.
The Ruby-throat's Nest. Harold S. Deming.
How Men feel in Battle. S. H. M. Byers.
Feeding the Mind. Lewis Carroll.
Is the Human Race mortal? Dr. C. W. Saleeby.

Hilbert Journal.—WILLIAMS AND NORCOTE. 2s. 6d. April.
Is the Religion of the Spirit a Working Religion for Mankind? Dom Cuthbert Butler.
How Japanese Buddhism appeals to a Christian Theist. Prof. J. Estlin Carpenter.
Does Christian Belief require Metaphysics? Prof. C. S. Drown.
Mr. Birrell's Choice. Bishop J. W. Diggle.
The Working Faith of the Social Reformer. Contd. Prof. Henry Jones.
St. Catherine of Siena. Edmund G. Gardner.
The Laws and Limits of Development in Christian Doctrine. Rev. W. Jones-Davies.
The Salvation of the Body by Faith. Author of "Pro Christo et Ecclesia."
The Resurrection. T. W. Rolleston.
Christianity and Science. Contd. Sir Oliver Lodge.

Home Counties Magazine.—REYNELL, 44, CHANCERY LANE. 1s. 6d. April.
Jane Wenham; a Hertfordshire Witch. W. B. Gerish.
Picturesque Peterham. Illus. A. L. Summers.
The Tower of London in 1820. With Plan. Viscount Dillon.
Some East Kent Parish History. Contd. Peter de Sandwich.
The Place Names of Northwood and District. J. C. Micklejohn.
The Chronicle of Paul's Cross. Illus. W. P. Baildon.

Humane Review.—ERNEST BELL. 1s. April.
The Eton College Hare Hunt. Etonensis.
The Ethics of Corporal Punishment. Henry S. Salt.
The Extinction of Criminals. H. J. B. Montgomery.
Fifty Years among Savages.
The Cruelty of Field Sports.
The Transformation of Young Criminals in Hungary. W. H. Shrubsole.

Idler.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 6d. May.
Provence; the Land of Good Cooks. Illus. Francis Miltoun.
Holland; the Land of Windmills. Illus.
Ireland's Ancient Abbeys. Illus. Lady Onslow.
The Peak in Fiction. Illus. J. Burton Holman.
The Druce Case. Contd. Kenneth Henderson.

Independent Review.—T. FISHER UNWIN. 2s. 6d. May.
The Education Bill; the Secular Solution. J. M. Robertson.
The New Parliament. C. F. G. Masterman.
The Elberfeld System in England. A. H. Byles.

Darwin and Mendel. L. Doncaster.
L'Attentat and Oiseaux de Passage; the Shadow and the Substance.
Kaffirs and Consols. F. W. Hirst.
The Desert. Hilaire Belloc.
Archbishop Temple. Rev. Hastings Rashdall.
The Poetry of Blake. G. L. Strachey.

International Journal of Ethics.—SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN. 2s. 6d. April.
Race Questions and Prejudices. Josiah Royce.
The Ethical Doctrine of Aristotle. John MacCunn.
The Evolution of Ideals. Hartly B. Alexander.
Religious Revivals. Rev. J. G. James.
Some Thoughts underlying Meredith's Poems. Mrs. M. Sturge Henderson.
Matthew Arnold on the "Powers" of Life. Dickinson S. Miller.
A Method of dealing with the Labor Problem. Gustav Spiller.

Interpreter.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 1s. April.
Introduction to the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Dr. A. Wright.
The Christian Interpretation of Messianic Prophecy. Rev. C. F. Burney.
The Love of Jesus, Personal, Discriminative and Formative. Dr. A. M. Fairbairn.
Some Practical Lessons of Early Church History. Canon Foakes-Jackson.
The Prophets in Babylonia. Rev. A. H. W. J. Jones.
The Origin and Value of the Septuagint. Arthur C. Jayne.
A Plea for the Scientific Study of Pastoral Theology. Rev. Clement F. Rogers.
Assyria and Israel. Contd. Rev. P. J. Boyer.

Irish Monthly.—GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. May.
Marie Antoinette.
Edward Kelly. Contd.

Journal of the African Society.—MACMILLAN. 6s. April.
The Basuto of Basutoland. Rev. A. Mabile.
Alleged Rubber-Producing Plants. M. Aug. Chevalier.
Tonga Religions, Beliefs, and Customs. Rev. A. G. MacAlpine.
Animal-Worship in Africa. Contd. Dr. Johannes Weissenborn.
Note on the Kele Verb. Rev. W. H. Stapleton.
North-Eastern Rhodesia. Contd. George Pirie.
Taxation in Northern Nigeria.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—THE INSTITUTE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. 6d. April.
Our Policy in the West Indies. Miss C. de Thierry.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELINER. 2s. April.
In the Event of War with One or More Naval Powers, how should the Regular Forces be assisted by the Auxiliary Forces and the People of the Kingdom? Major W. C. Bridge and Others.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELINER. Supplementary Journal.
Methods of Securing the Male Able-Bodied Youth of this Country for Service in the Regular and Auxiliary Forces as existing, and for expanding Those Forces in Time of War. Capt. F. P. Dunlop and Others.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON. 6d. May.
The Russian Girl. Illus. Count A. M. Jasienski.
Lawn Tennis. Illus. G. B. Crozier.
Antonio de La Gandara. Illus. T. Beaugard.
Purses and Bags. Illus. Mrs. D. Broughton.
A Greek Dancing-School. Illus. J. E. Whitty.
Fruit, Flower, and Fish Markets. Illus. A. H. Brown.

Library.—MORING. 3s. April.
The Census of Copies of the Shakespeare First Folio; Notes and Additions. Sidney Lee.
Impressos. G. F. Barwick.
The Printers of Shakespeare's Works. H. R. Plomer.
Shakespeare Literature, 1600-1700. A. Edaile.
Shakespeare and the Municipal Libraries. John Ballinger.

Library Association Record.—WHITCOMB HOUSE, WHITCOMB STREET, PAUL MALL EAST. 2s. April 16.
Plea for Uniformity of Classification. R. W. Mould.
The Planning of Public Libraries. H. T. Hare.

Library Journal.—KEGAN PAUL. 1s. 6d. April.
School Circulation of Library Books. G. T. Clark.
Instruction in Library Methods in Normal Schools and Universities. F. B. Cooper.
A Library Course for City Normal School Students. L. M. Clatworthy.

Library World.—181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET. 6d. April 15.
Classification Guides and Index. E. A. Savage.

Lippincott's Magazine.—5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 2s. 6d. April.
Degas; the Artist and His Work. Marie Van Vorst.

London Magazine.—HARMSWORTH. 4d. May.
Gilbert Parker. Illus. The Editor.
Crocodiling with a Camera. Illus. Julian A. Dimock.
Shakespeare; the Most Popular English Author. Sidney Lee.

McClure's Magazine.—10, NOKFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cts. May.
Autobiographical. Contd. Carl Schurz.
Life Insurance. B. J. Hendrick.
Milton. Illus. G. E. Woodberry.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 6d. May.
Germany in the Pacific. Randolph Bedford.
Religious Drama. Robb Lawson.
Sense and Sentiment. Frederick Payler.
The Joys of the Hunter. E. G. J. Moyna.
Some Types of Modern France.
Rhythm and Rhyme. George Bourne.
Henry Sidgwick. Prof. Sully.

Magazine of Fine Arts.—NEWNES. 1s. April 15.
Fantin-Latour. Illus. Frederick Wedmore.
Early European Porcelain. Illus. C. H. Wyld.
Pre-Raphaelitism. Illus. Laurence Housman.
Italian Bracades of the Fourteenth Century. Illus. Contd. A. F. Kendrick.
Old English Bracket Clocks. Illus. F. J. Britten.
An Interesting Old Cottage at Boveney, near Eton. Illus.
Old Oak Gate-Leg Tables. Illus. B. Wyllie.

Maneherston Quarterly.—SHERRATT AND HUGHES. 6d. April.
The "Heptameron" and its Authors. Edmund Mercer.
Ectedition in Literature. Thomas Newbigging.
"Don Quixote's" Romances of Chivalry. W. R. Credland.
Imogen, Desdemona, and Hermione. J. Cuming Walters.
Derbyshire as a Pleasure Ground. B. A. Redfern.
The National and Some Foreign Galleries. W. Noel Johnson.
Herbert Spencer's Autobiography. Edgar Atkins.

Mind.—WILLIAMS AND MORGATE. 4s. April.
Avenarius's Philosophy of Pure Experience. Contd. Norman Smith.
The Ambiguity of Truth. L. C. S. Schiller.
Psychology and Philosophy of Play. W. H. Winch.
Kant's Antithesis of Dogmatism and Criticism. G. O. Lovejoy.
Aristotle on the Law of Contradiction and the Basis of the Syllogism.
I. Husik.
Appearances and Reality. H. A. Prichard.

Monist.—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. cis. April.
On the Monism of Prof. Mach. Dr. Hans Klempner.
Egyptian Mythology and the Bible. Alice Grenfell.
The Period of the Exodus. George W. Shaw.
The Soul in Science and Religion. Dr. Paul Carus.
The Experimental Data of the Mutation Theory. Dr. J. Arthur Harris.

Monthly Review.—JOHN MURRAY. 2s. 6d. May.
Parliament and Parties. Ronald McNeill.
Japanese Statesmen of Yesterday and To-day. Mary C. Fraser.
Indentured Labour under British Rule. R. A. Durand.
Spiritualism. Isabella C. Blackwood.
The Misuse of Titles and Precedence. Manteau Rouge.
The Haunted Islands. Lady Gregory.
Accursed Races. Frederick Boyle.

Musical Times.—NOVELLO. 4d. May.
St. John's College, Oxford. Illus. Dotted Crotchet.
Musical Pedigrees. Bertha Harrison.
The Musical Collection of Mr. Edward Speyer. Contd.

National Review.—23, RYDER STREET. 2s. 6d. May.
The Far Eastern War. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
The Ethics of the Trade Disputes Bill. J. Ramsay Macdonald.
The Genesis of Italian Unity. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.
The Value of a Public School Education. Reginald Lucas.
A Century of Children's Books. Miss Eveline Godley.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
The Advent of the Flying Machine. Major F. B. Baden Powell.
Russia on the Rubicon's Banks. Special Commissioner.
Imperial Co-operation. H. J. Wickham and H. F. Wyatt.
Colloquies in a Suburban Garden. A Silent Listener.
The Compulsion of Empire. J. L. Garvin.
Greater Britain.

Nautical Magazine.—JAMES BROWN, POLLOCKSHIELDS, GLASGOW. 1s. May.
Captain Newman? Forty-five Years in Command.
Modern Merchantmen.
On Board the *Sadunani*. Contd. Japanese Commander.
Story of the *Carliste*.

New England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 2s. cis. April.
The Trial of the Mormon. Illus. Clifton Johnson.
Making Maple Sugar. Illus. Harry A. Packard.
Ann Story: Vermont's Revolutionary Hero. Illus. Helen Vander Leyden.
Handel and "The Messiah." Herbert O. McCallis.
The Pictorial or the Creative in Letters. Leonora B. Ellis.
A Literary Conundrum of Thomas Gray's. Holman S. Hall.
Teachers' Conventions Down East. Mary C. Robinson.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company in America. J. W. Ryckman.
Brocton, Mass. E. S. Thompson.

New Ireland Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. May.
Sir C. Gavan Duff's Last Visit to Ireland. John McGrath.
Japanese Schools and Their Lesson. J. F. Holman.
Monism and Progress. James C. Meredith.
Burns as an Adapter of Irish Melodies. W. H. Grattan Flood.
The State and Education. Rev. T. A. Finlay.
"Atrocities" in the Congo Free State. Chevalier Sheeran.

New Shakespeareana.—SHAKESPEARE PRESS, WESTFIELD, N. J. 75 cts. April.
Shakespeare in Chancery; Also the Lord Chancellor. Prof. H. Craig.

Nineteenth Century and After.—SPOTTISWOODE. 2s. 6d. May.
For and Against the Education Bill—

- (1) Dr. T. J. Macnamara.
- (2) Herbert Paul.
- (3) Archbishop of Westminster.
- (4) Viscount Halifax.
- (5) Dr. J. Guinness Rogers.
- (6) D. C. Lathbury.

The Future of Shakespearean Research. Sidney Lee.
Eugenics and St. Valentine. Havelock Ellis.
The Vocation of the Journalist. D. C. Banks.
The Liberal Government and the Colonial Conference. Russell Rea.
The Teaching of Cookery. Col. Kenney Herbert.
The Physique of Girls. Miss K. Bathurst.
The Cantines Scolaires of Paris. Sir Charles A. Elliott.
The Lighter Side of Hannah More. Norman Pearson.
The Individual versus the Crowd. Sir Martin Conway.
Parliament and the Army. Col. the Earl of Erroll.
Why lift Trades Unions above the Law? Sir Herbert Maxwell.

North American Review.—HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d. April.
Whom will the Democrats next nominate for President? A Jeffersonian Democrat.

Life-Insurance Legislation. Paul Morton and Darwin P. Kingsley.
The Senate's Share in Treaty-making. A. O. Bacon.
Tuskegee. Book: T. Washington.
Tolstoy as Prophet. Vernon Lee.
Philadelphia. Henry James.
Canada's Tariff Mood toward the United States. Edward Porritt.
Recent Speculations upon Immortality. L. C. Wilcox.
Markets and Misery. Upton Sinclair.
Susan B. Anthony. Ida Husted Harper.

Occult Review.—164, ALDERSGATE STREET. 6d. May.

Ghost Clothes. Tainhee.
Spirit Clothes. Prof. J. H. Hyslop.
The Attitude of the Catholic Church towards Occultism. Robert Hugh Benson.
Witchcraft in Germany. Dr. Franz Hartmann.
The Only Wisdom. Contd. Lady Archibald Campbell.
Glimpses of the Unseen. Contd. Reginald B. Span.
Effect of the Sub-conscious Mind on Health. C. H. Lennox.

Open Court.—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. April.
Mediumistic Reading of Sealed Writings. David P. Abbott.
The Statue of King David and What it teaches. Illus. Dr. E. J. Banks.
The Harmony of the Spheres. Dr. Paul Carus.
The Waning of the Light of Egypt. Illus. Edgar L. Larkin.
Solstitial Temples according to Lockyer. Illus. Dr. Paul Carus.

Pall Mall Magazine.—14, NEWTON STREET, HOLBORN. 6d. May.
Josef Israels. Illus. Annie Luden.
The Maharajah of Bikanir. Illus. Ian Malcolm.
The Story of a Puppet-Show. Illus. Frederic Lees.
Derby Day. Illus. Frank Richardson.
Derby Types. Illus. J. P. C.
Tournaments. Illus. Viscount Dillon.
Punch and the Treasury Bench. Illus. B. Phillips.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. May.
How to make a Nation of Marksmen. Illus. Field-Marshal Lord Roberts.
When the King goes to the Play. Illus. Rudolph de Cordova.
Avalanches; When Nature Snowballs and Toboggans. Illus. Charles Ray.
Tom Browne. Illus. Gordon Meggy.

Positivist Review.—WM. REEVES. 3d. May.
Anti-Militarism. Prof. E. S. Beesly.
The Education Bill. F. J. Gould.
The Development of Moral Ideas. S. H. Swinny.
The Pan-Germanic Kaiser. Frederic Harrison.
The Sociological Society's Second Volume. H. Gordon Jones.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly.—EDWIN DALTON, 48, ALDERSGATE STREET. 2s. April.

Dante as an Ethical Teacher. J. Foster.
Cranmer's Contribution to the English Reformation. Harley O. H. Richardson.
Rev. W. E. Miller: the Mentor of William Clowes. Albert A. Birchenough.
George Macdonald. James P. Langham.
The Descent into Hell. J. D. T.
Elizabeth Barrett Browning. W. E. Lead.
The Spiritual Authority of the Preacher. Peter McPhail.
The Church and the Working Classes. Samuel Horton.
Rev. H. B. Kendall's History of the Primitive Methodist Church. Robert Hind.
The General Election; Its Social and Ethical Issues. H. Jeffs.
A Chair of Evangelism for the Primitive Methodist College, Manchester. Joseph Odell.

Princeton Theological Review.—237, DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 80 cts. April.

Tertullian and the Beginnings of the Doctrine of the Trinity. Contd. E. B. Warfield.
The Intellectual Life of Samuel Miller. John De Witt.
Preaching Christ. Meade C. Williams.
The Sacramental Theory of the Medieval Church. David S. Schaff.

Progress.—11, SOUTHAMPTON ROW. 18. April.
Farming in Denmark: Its Success. J. M. Hodge.
Agricultural Co-operation in Ireland. Sir Horace Plunkett.
German Labour Bureau. A. Holden Byles.
Welfare Management: Social Institutions at Bournville Works. T. B. Rogers.

Quarterly Review.—JOHN MURRAY. 6s. April.
The Old and the New Whigs.
Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra." A. C. Bradley.
The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.
The Government and South Africa.
Some Letter-Writers, Ancient and Modern.
Robert Candlish and the Disruption of 1843.
The Literature of the French Renaissance. P. F. Willert.
The Art of Gambling.
Trade Unions and the Law.
A Plea for Cambridge.
Pascal's Apologia. Rev. M. Kaufmann.
An Indian Renaissance. T. Morison.
The Political Situation.
The Education Bill.

Quiver.—CASSSELL. 6d. May
Children's Classics. Illus. Bella Sidney Woolf.
Dr. Horton and His People. Norman Howard.
The Welsh Revival; After the Year of Blessing. Rev. H. Elvet Lewis.
John Weaver, Mayor of Philadelphia. John A. Stock.
Ministers' Love Stories. Illus. Rev. H. B. Fresman.

Railway Magazine.—30, FETTER LANE. 6d. May.
The Belfast and County Down Railway. Illus. H. Fayle.
British Locomotive Practice and Performance. Illus. Charles Rous-Marten.
Modern Engines of the Great Northern Railway. Illus. James F. Vickery.
Gradients of the Midland Railway. Illus. W. J. Scott.
The Great Eastern; Internal Cross-Country Train Connections. Illus. W. P. Martin.
Normanton Joint; a Notable Railway Station of Sixty Years Ago. Illus. J. T. Lawrence.
Rail and Road Motors as Auxiliaries to Railway Development. Illus. Chas. Dix.
Should Young Men go in for Locomotive Engineering? Illus. H. E. Chafy.
The Railway System of Berlin. Illus. Fred. J. Gray.
The Central Wales Railway. Illus. Herbert Rake.
The East Indian Railway. Illus. G. Huddleston.

Reliquary.—BREMROSE. 2s. 6d. April.
Steeley Chapel, Derbyshire. Illus. G. Le Blanc Smith.
Sanctuary Rings. Illus. J. Tavenor-Perry.
Suggested Moorish Origin of Certain Amulets. Illus. C. B. Plowright.
Evolution of the Means of Transport. Illus. R. Quick.

Review of Reviews (AMERICA).—13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. May.
George F. Baer; the Master Spirit of the Coal Monopoly. Illus. F. W. Unger.
"Immediate Municipal Ownership in Chicago," a Year after. Illus. Impartial Observer.
Congress and the Consular Service. J. Sloat Fassett.
New England's Deep-Sea Fishing Interests. Illus. P. T. McGrath.
The New Era in Colombia. Illus. F. P. Savinien.
The Farm Mortgage of To-day. C. M. Harger.
The Demand for Better School Reports. W. H. Allen.
The New York Post-Office; Its Achievement and Its Needs. Illus. Louis E. van Norman.
The Railroad Rate Problem; the Vital Question of Differentials. J. W. Midgley.
From New York to Paris by Rail. Illus. Herman Rosenthal.
California's Catastrophe. Illus.
Railway Rates and Court Review. C. A. Prouty.

Review of Reviews.—MELBOURNE. 9d. March 20.
How California fights Her Insect Pests. Illus.
Australia's Unhappy Insane. Dr. Ramsay Mailler.
The Deaf and Dumb; the Land of Silence. Illus.
Interviews:
Rev. A. R. Edgar on the Melbourne Central Mission.
Geo. Swinburne on New Zealand Matters.
A Radical on South Africa.
H. W. Massingham on South Africa.
Dr. Clifford on the Free Church Victory.
John Burns of Battersea. With Portrait. W. T. Stead.
The New House of Commons. W. T. Stead.

Royal Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 4d. May
Human Animals. Illus. F. E. Baily.
Beauty and the Woman. Illus. Mrs. Pomeroy.
The Outbreak of the Indian Mutiny. Illus. Walter Wood and J. Bowater.
The Romance of the Y.M.C.A. Illus. H. J. Holmes.

Saint George.—GEORGE ALLEN. 1s. April.
Shakespeare's Boys. J. L. Paton.
Man and His Tools. Dean Kitchin.
Fiona MacLeod. E. McGegan.
How Criminals are manufactured.

St. Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 1s. May
The Boys' Life of Abraham Lincoln. Contd. Helen Nicolay.
Story of the Stove. Illus. S. E. Forman.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—EDWARD STANFORD. 1s. 6d. April.
Southern Nigeria. Illus. James Watt.
Hanoi and Kwang-Chow-Wan. Illus. Mrs. Archibald Little.
Some Notes on the Ainu. Illus. Jessie Ackermann.
The Geographical Foundations of Russian Politics. Dr. Charles Sardinia.
The Ancient Geography of Galicia.

Scottish Historical Review.—MACLEHOSE, GLASGOW. 2s. 6d. April.
Ballads on the Bishops' Wars, 1639-1640. Prof. C. H. Firth.
Portraits and Jewels of Mary Stuart. Contd. Illus. Andrew Lang.
James I. of Scotland and the University of St. Andrews. J. Maitland Anderson.
The Early Organisation in London of the Scots Darien Company. Hiram Bingham.
The "Scalacronica" of Sir Thomas Gray. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
The Ruthven of Freeland Barony. J. H. Round.

Scribner's Magazine.—HEINEMANN. 1s. May.
Vanishing Indian Typs. Illus. E. S. Curtis.
Bagnoles de l'Ome; a Corner of Normandy. Illus. Mary K. Waddington.
The Railways of Africa. With Map. Lieut.-Col. Sir Percy Girouard.
General Sam Houston and Secession. With Portrait. C. A. Culberson.
At the Baths of Lucca. Illus. Neith Boyce.

Sunday at Home.—4, BOUVENIE STREET. 6d. May.
Frank Bullen and Port Chalmers. Illus. Rev. A. J. Wade.
Thousands of Miles in a Fulmar Car in America. David Williamson.
Police-Court Missionaries and Their Work. George A. Leask.
Soothsayers, Science and Seasons. Prof. R. A. Gregory.
William Blake; the First Poet of Outcast London. Illus. F. W. Newland.
An Expedition to Priene in Asia Minor. Illus. Kenneth J. Spalding.

Sunday Strand.—NEWNES. 6d. May.
Religious History in Pictures. Illus. Paul Preston.
Musical Competition Festivals. Illus. Boulton Rivers.
Preachers in Parliament. With Portraits. Charles Hibbert.
The Christian Social Service Union. Illus. W. H. Hunt.

Temple Bar.—MACMILLAN. 6d. May.
Honore de Balzac. Mary F. Sanders.
Balzac by Himself; Letter to Madame Hanska.
Woman's Incivility to Man. Desmond F. T. Coke.

Theosophical Review.—161, NEW BOND STREET. 1s. May.
The Strange Story of a Hidden Book. Contd.
A Phenomenal Dream. S. Chillah.
Seen in the Seance-Room. M. F. W.
Why I am a Theosophist. S. L. M.
Miss Beauchamp; Who was She? Bertram Keightley.
Reincarnation in Christian Tradition. G. R. S. Mead.

Treasury.—G. J. PALMER. 6d. May.
The Society of the Sacred Mission; Talk with Rev. H. H. Kelly of Kelham. John Garrett Leigh.
Some Easter Customs and Superstitions. Illus. W. Henry Jewitt.
Easter Week at Mount Athos. Illus. F. G. Glenow.
The Nuptials of the Flowers. Illus. Percy Collins.
The Story of Christ Church, St. Leonards-on-Sea. Illus.
St. Dunstan. Illus. E. Hermitage Day.
The Clerical Hero of East End Melodrama. Beatrice Rosenthal.
How should Children be taught the Old Testament? Symposium.

Twentieth Century Quarterly.—SIMPSON. 2s. 6d. April.
Rosalind Travers. Prof. Dowden.
The Education Question:
1. Bishop of Sodor and Man.
2. Philip Morrell.
The Conflict of Ideals in the Church of England. Chancellor P. V. Smith.
The New Power in Politics. Philip Snowden.
Faith and Creed. Bishop of Clogher.
Army Re-organisation. Hon. Ivor Guest.
Religion in Germany. Rev. G. F. Irwin.
The New Parliament and the Unemployed Problem. E. F. G. Hatch.
James Anthony Froude. A. W. Evans.
Lord John Russell and Religious Liberty. Stuart J. Reid.
Some Historians and the Reformation. Rev. A. E. N. Simms.

United Service Magazine.—33, COCKSPUR STREET. 2s. May.
The Speed of Men-of-War. Black Joke.
Gun Salutes in the Old Navy. Telescope.
The Empire, the State, and the Individual. Lieut. H. L. Hordern.
Protective Mimicry. Capt. A. F. U. Green.
Confessions of a Captain. S. T. Sheppard.
Minor Expeditions of the British Army from 1803 to 1815. Contd. Capt. L. Butler.
The German Official Account of the War in South Africa. Capt. H. M. Johnstone.
Notes on Guazilla Warfare. Lieut. T. H. C. Frankland.
Recruiting for Our Army, and the Employment in Civil Life of Our Ex-Soldiers. Fourteen.
Musketry-Training in the Army. Cavalryman.
The British Officer. S. C.
A Soldier's Life in the Roman Army. Capt. J. E. R. Stephens.

University Review.—SHERATT AND HUGHES. 6d. April.
 Patriotism in the Universities. Sir William Ramsay.
 Classical Education. Rev. Henry Browne.
 Science and the Public. Ronald Ross.
 The Education of Teachers. J. J. Findlay.
 The Cost of Our Education. W. M. J. Williams.

Wide World Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. May.
 A Budget of Marine Romances. Contd. H. L. Adam.
 An African Slave Market at Marrakesh, Morocco. Illus. S. L. Bensusan.
 Among Insurgents and Brigands in Crete. Contd. Illus. C. H. Hawes.
 The Tragedy of Manipur. Illus. Gen. H. M. Evans.
 The Last Buffalo Hunt. Illus. G. G. Bain.
 The Sturgeon-Fishers of Russia. Illus. J. E. Whitby.
 Our "Home from Home" in Rhodesia. Illus. Mrs. Aida E. Redhead.
 Across Mexico on Horseback. Contd. Illus. Gilson Willets.

Windsor Magazine.—WARD, LOCK. 6d. May.
 The Art of Herbert Schmalz. Illus. Austin Chester.
 The Army; Chronicles in Cartoon. Illus. B. Fletcher Robinson and Evan Ashton.
 Beginnings of Fame. Illus. Agnes Repplier.
 The Mallard and His Mate. Illus. S. L. Bensusan.

Woman at Home.—HODDER. 6d. May.
 British Painters of Beauty. Illus. Ignota.
 The Earl and Countess of Elgin. Illus. Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley.
 Society Women Who Have Strange Pets. Illus. Mary Boasman.
 The Story of the Empress Eugénie. Contd. Illus. Jane T. Stoddart.

World To-day.—7, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 15 cts. April.
 Capt. the Siren's Island. Illus. Edith H. Andrews.
 Judge Lindsey and His Work. With Portrait. Helen Grey.
 Facts and Problems of Adolescence. James R. Angell.
 The American Manufacturer in China. Illus. Arthur D. Coulter.
 The Birth of an Automobile. Illus. Sigmund Krauss.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Deutsche Monatsschrift.—ALEX. DUNKER, BERLIN. 2 Mks. April.
 Foreign Policy and Public Opinion. W. von Massow.
 Archaeological Research in West Germany. Contd. H. Dragendorff.
 German Tariff Reform. O. Cohn.
 Higher Education and Public Opinion. W. Münch.

Deutsche Revue.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 4 Mks. 6 Mks. per gr. April.
 Prince Chlodwig zu Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst in Rome, 1896-7.
 War and Humanity. Gen. von Litzitz.
 Tuberculosis in Cattle and the Question of Milk for Children. E. von Behring.
 Colonies and Sea-Power. Freiherr von Schleinitz.
 Germany and Foreign Policy.
 The Universe according to Ancient and Modern Theories. Julius Franz.
 China's Reforms and the Foreigner. Heinrich Freiherr von Siebold.
 Radio-activity and the Electron Theory. F. Dessauer.
 German Diplomacy under Bismarck. A. von Brauer.
 The Franco-Russian Alliance. F. von W.
 Taste in Daily Life. K. Krummacker.
 Chemical Problems. F. Fittica.
 Horse-Racing. Major R. Henning.

Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBR. PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per gr. April.
 The Real Causes of the Catastrophe of 1806. C. Freiherr von der Goltz.
 Moscow. Sidney Whitman.
 Anastasius Grin and Nikolaus Lenau. J. Proells.
 A Century of German Painting. W. Giesel.
 Political Parties in England. T. Lorenz.
 An Italian Library on the Woman Question. Eleonore von Bojanowski.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—REIMAR HOBING, BERLIN. 3 Mks. per gr. April.
 Martin von Nathusius. U. von Hassell.
 Good Friday in Wolfraun's "Parzival" and Easter in Goethe's "Faust." Prof. A. Freybe.
 The Fight against Alcoholism in Scandinavia. Pastor B. Harms.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 6 Mks. per ann. April.
 Applied Art and "Imitations." Illus. Prof. A. Osterrieth.
 Fritz Erler. Illus. Prof. Karl Mayr.

Nord und Süd.—SIEBENHÜFENERSTR. 11, BRESLAU. 3 Mks. April.
 Separation of Church and State in France. Dr. H. Clages.
 Otto Ernst. With Portrait. A. F. Krause.
 Prince Leopold of Prussia in Mongolia, 1905. Von Borch.
 Bismarck on Alliances. Dr. E. Salzer.
 The Value of Personality. Prof. J. Gurlitt.
 The Modern German Ballad and Romance. H. Bezmann.

Consular Reform. C. Arthur Williams.
The Palette and Chisel Club. Illus. Thomas B. Thompson.
Why Arizona opposes Union with New Mexico. Illus. Dwight B. Heard.
How Immigration is stimulated. Illus. F. A. Ogg.
The Theatre in France To-Day. Cora R. Howland.

World's Work.—HEINEMANN. 12s. May.
 Shall there be a Channel Tunnel? Illus.
 I. Sir W. H. Holland.
 II. George Turnbull.
 III. Charles Dawbarn.
 The Preparation for a Motor Tour. Henry Norman.
 The Art of Accurate Shipbuilding. H. J. Shepstone.
 The New Railway among the Chalk Hills of Bucks. Illus.
 The Excellent Herring. Illus. Guy Speir.
 Wanted, Some Additions to the Alphabet. O. Mickron.
 The Rotation of the Earth. Illus.
 The Age of Concrete. Illus. Home Counties.
 The Signs on Our Highways. Illus. T. W. Wilkinson.
 The School Doctor in Germany. W. H. Dawson.
 What the Law has done to house the Irish Labourer. James Long.
 Tobacco-Planting in Sumatra. Illus. W. E. Fordyce.
 The Slaughter-Houses of Paris. Illus. Frederic Lees.
 Artificial Silk. Ernest R. Dunkley.

Young Man.—4, LUDGATE CIRCUS. 3d. May.
 Sir Edward Clarke. Illus. Ernest Jenkins.
 After Prison—What? Illus. Ex-Convict.
 A Sheffield Blade. Illus. Guy Speir.
 How We won India. Dr. Charles Aked.
 Australia and America. H. W. Horwill.

Young Woman.—4, LUDGATE CIRCUS. 3d. May.
 Your Little Garden at Home. Illus. Miss Florence Wells.
 The Romance of Woodcarving, by Miss Evelyn Chambers; Interview.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—GEORG STILKE, BERLIN. 2 Mks. 50 Pf. April.
 Oscar Wilde. Dr. Carl Dietz.
 Hypatia of Alexandria in Fact and Fiction. Dr. H. von Schubert.
 Three Hohenzollern Political Testaments. Dr. M. Grünbaum.
 The Labour Question in the United States. Concl. Dr. H. Störck.
 President Diaz of Mexico. Dr. E. Daniels.

Sozialistische Monatshefte.—LUTOWSTR. 105, BERLIN, W. 30 Pf. April.
 The German Accident and Sickness Insurance Law. J. Fräsdorf.
 Sombart's American Studies. M. Schippel.
 The Tactics of Social Democracy. E. Bernstein.
 Social Democracy and the Church. W. Schröder.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—HEERDE; FREIBURG, BADEN. 10 Mks. 80 Pf. per ann. April.
 Social Democratic Morality. V. Cathrein.
 Bishop von Ketteler on Reform. O. Pfiff.
 Radio-Activity. Illus. L. Dressel.
 Slavery among Ants. Illus. E. Wasmann.
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Volhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—TAUENSTERNSTR. 7b, BERLIN. 1 Mks. 50 Pf. April.
 The Flora of the Roman Forum. Illus. Olga von Gerstfeldt.
 Travel Reminiscences. Otto von Gottberg.
 Stage Scenery and Decoration. Illus. P. O. Höcker.
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Westermann's Monatshefte.—GEORG WESTERMANN, BRAUNSCHWEIG. 1 Mks. 40 Pf. April.
 The Hundredth Volume of Westermann's Monatshefte.
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 Hohenstaufen Reminiscences in Apulia. Illus. A. Haseloff.
 Music in Germany, 1905-6. Illus. K. Störck.
 Art Life of To-day. Illus. W. Gensel.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 20 Mks. per ann. April.
 The Century Art Exhibition at Berlin. Illus. F. Dölberg.
 Masterpieces of the Renaissance. E. Petersen.

Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft.—BREITKOPF UND HARTEL. 10 Mks. per ann. April.
 The Oldest German Version of the Text of Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris." M. Arend.
 Musical Competitions in England. W. G. McNaught.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—HACHETTE. 30c. per ann. April.
Food of Our Forefathers. H. de Varigny.
Religious Feeling in Victor Hugo's Works. Concl. P. F. Thomas.
Pierre Maurice Gayre in Poland.
The Real Byron. Contd. M. Reader.

Correspondant.—31, RUE SAINT-GUILLAUME, PARIS. 2 frs. 50c. April 30.
The Future Russian Parliament. H. K. Milewski.
Letters. Contd. Edmond Rousse.
Bossuet and Biblical Criticism. H. de Lacombe.
The French Fleet and Its Enemies. O. Havard.
The Art Treasures in the French Churches. H. Longnon.
The Science of Propaganda in Germany. E. Tavernier.
Antonio Fogazzaro. Dorielsheim.

April 25.
Political Anarchy and the Religious Restoration. ***
Letters to a Friend. Contd. E. Rousse.
The French Fleet. Concl. O. Havard.
The Eruption of Vesuvius. A. de Lapparent.
The Literary Salons of Paris in the Nineteenth Century. V. Du Bled.
Workmen's Insurance in Germany. Vie. L. de Chappedelaine.

Fol et Vie.—48, RUE DE LILLE, PARIS. 50c. April 1.
Paul Seippel on the Two Frances. E. Chazel.
The United Free Church of Scotland. Contd. H. Bonifas.

Grande Revue.—9, RUE BLEUE, PARIS. 1 fr. 25c. April 1.
The Decadence of Books. Octave Uzanne.
Free Belgium. R. de Maris.
Morocco. E. Joliciere.

April 16.
The Paternity Question. A. Douarache.
Contemporary Portuguese Poetry. M. Formont.
Journal des Economistes.—108, BOULEVARD ST. GERMAIN, PARIS. 30 frs. 50c. April.
Agricultural Representation. P. Bonnaud.
The Pretended Antagonism of Nations. J. Novicow.

Mercure de France.—26, RUE DE CONDÉ, PARIS. 1 fr. 25c. April 1.
Albert Glatigny and Sainte-Beuve. J. Troubat.
The Philosophy of Georges Clemenceau. M. Théaux.
Baudelaire. Concl. F. Gautier.
Nero. E. Barthélemy.
Madame Rachilde. E. Gaubert.

April 15.
Arthur Rimbaud. V. Ségalen.
The Salon of the Independents. C. Morice.
Equivocal Joy; Spiritual Plenitude. M. Sabin.
Letter by Heine, Jan. 25, 1850.
The Preservation of the Ancient Orange Theatre. Concl. G. Boissy.

Mercure Musicale.—2, RUE DE LOUVOIS, PARIS. 60c. April 1.
Hugo Riemann on Sound. Contd. Jean Marhold.
April 15.
Music of the Church in Normandy in the Thirteenth Century. Pierre Aubry.
Italian Music before Palestrina. Concl. G. Gasperini.

Nouvelle Revue.—HACHETTE. 55 frs. per ann. April 1.
M. Stumpf; the Friend of Corot and of Dapré. H. Lapauré.
M. Clemenceau and the Social Question. M. Théaux.
Spain and Social Biology. Dr. P. Hauser.
The Courrières Disaster. M. Sani.
Art Salons. G. Coquiott.
The Serbo-Bulgarian Customs Union. M. Dimitrievitch.
Conscription in Arriège, 1805-1815. E. Dessat and J. de L'Estolle.
The Patriotism of Madame Adam. ***
Dante's "Vita Nuova." Péladan.

April 15.
The Philosophy of Renouvier. J. Delvalle.
Spain. Contd. Dr. P. Hauser.
The Opera and the Theatre in the Senate. A. Gérard.
The Milan Exhibition. J. Gleize.
Historical Plays. Laurent Tailhade.
Eugène Carrière. R. Bouyer.
The Bourbons in 1815. G. Stenger.
The Industrial Development of Russia. F. Maes.

Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales.—19, RUE CASSETTE, PARIS. 75c. April 1.
The New Hebrides. G. L. Jaray.
The French in North Africa. E. Fallot.
French Influence in the East. G. Bordal.
April 16.

The Belgian Elections. M. Muret.
The Fourau-Lamy Saharan Mission. H. Froidevaux.

Réforme Sociale.—34, RUE DE SÈNE, PARIS. 1 fr. April 1.
Reasons for Free Higher Education. J. Guillaud.
Community Life in the United States. F. Lepelletier.
The Social Action of Italian Catholics. R. de Briey.
April 15.
The Weekly Day of Rest in Various Countries. W. de Nording.
The Social Action of Italian Catholics. Concl. R. de Briey.
Early Ecclesiastical Organisation in France. Imbart de La Tour.

La Revue.—73, AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS. 1 fr. April 1.
Cahiers de Jeunesse, 1845-6. Ernest Renan.
China in Revolution? F. Murry.
Russian Women. G. Savitch.
Taine as a Literary Historian. E. Faguet.
Jules Mousseron; the Post of the Minors of the North. E. Blanguernon.
Georges Clemenceau. M. Leblond.
The Introduction of the Potato into France. G. Bomier.

April 15.
Cahiers de Jeunesse. Contd. Ernest Renan.
Was Napoleon an Epileptic? Dr. Cabanès.
The Crisis in the French University. M. Lauzel.
The Life of My Father. Paola Lombroso.
Eugène Carrière. Paul Gsell.
Joseph Reinach. G. Pellissier.
A Dams on Japanese Bravery. M. Rémusat.
The Mysteries of the Digestive Organs. Dr. Romme.

Revue Chrétienne.—83, BOULEVARD ARAGO, PARIS. 20 frs. per ann. April.
Emile Gautier. H. Monnier.
Our People. A. Cadier.
Emile Comba. A. Meille.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—HACHETTE. 65 frs. per ann. April 1.
The Method of Legislation. C. Benoist.
Japan. Contd. A. Bellesort.
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The Idea of Death and the Dance of Death in French Art in the Middle Ages. E. Mâle.
The Historical Novel in the United States. Th. Bentzon.

April 15.
Frédéric Le Play. A. Béchaux.
The Defence of Indo-China. ***
Perez Galdós. E. Martineche.
Anti-Clericalism and Catholicism. V. Giraud.
Faz.
Musical Thoughts in the Sixtine Chapel. Camille Bellaigue.
Thackeray on France. T. de Wysewa.

Revue Economique Internationale.—4, RUE DU PARLEMENT, BRUSSELS. 5 frs. April.
The Wealth of France. A. de Foville.
World-Economics. C. T. von Iwan Sternegg.
The London Market. A. Rosenraad.
The Mozambique Company. C. Morisseaux.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—95, RUE DE LA VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 frs. April.
The French and German Fleets. C. Clivaret.
Public Administration in China. Contd. Lieut-Col. Verraux.

Revue Générale.—21, RUE DE LA LIMITE, BRUSSELS. 1 fr. 50c. April.
The Congo State. R. P. Castelein.
French Doctors. Contd. V. Du Bled.
Wagner and Rossini. E. Michotte.
The Rural Clergy under the Old Régime. J. Ageorges.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—76, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, PARIS. 1 fr. 50c. April 1.
The Pope. Abbé Gagraud.
The Reorganisation of the French Churches. Editor.
Exegesis. Contd. Abbé Desaully.
The Resurrection. R. P. Constant.
Socialism. Contd. Abbé Patoux.
Lessons of Contemporary History. Concl. A. Savatier.
Mary Magdalene. Contd. Abbé Sicard.

April 15.
The Petition to the Bishops. Mgr. J. Fèvre.
Exegesis. Contd. Abbé Desaully.
Jewish Studies. Contd. Abbé Barret.
Socialism. Contd. Abbé Patoux.
Mary Magdalene. Contd. Abbé Sicard.

Revue de Paris.—UNWIN. 2 frs. 50c. April.
Faz. André Chevillon.
Alfred de Musset and Madame Allan-Despréaux. Léon Séché.
Pascal and his Puy-de-Dôme Experiment, 1648. F. Mathieu.
Medical Studies; the P. C. N. Felix Le Dantec.
From Mogador to Casablanca. Victor Bérand.
The Excavations at Alésia. L. Matruchot.

April 15.
A Jesuit's Letters to a Girl Penitent, 1869-1886. Père X.
Faz. Contd. A. Chevillon.
Pascal and the Puy-de-Dôme Experiment, 1648. Contd. F. Mathieu.
Michelangelo. R. Rolland.
The Metropolitan Railway at Paris. With Maps. L. Biette.
Berlin and St. Petersburg. A. Russian.

Revue de l'Université de Bruxelles.—115, RUE FAIDEN, BRUSSELS. 1 fr. 50c. April.
Punishment of Crime. A. Prins.
Alaric II. E. Stocquart.

Revue Universitaire.—5, RUE DE MÉZIERES, PARIS. 10 frs. per ann. April.

Girls' Secondary Education, 1905. R. Thamin.

Secondary Education in French Africa. Contd. F. Hémon.

Université Catholique.—25, RUE DU PLAT, LYON. 11 frs. per half-year. April.

Maurice Barrès on France. Abbé Delfour.

The Church of France. Contd. Du Magny.

The Separation Law. Contd. R. Parayre.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica.—VIA RIPETTA 246, ROME. April 7.

The Liturgy of Palm Sunday.

Dante's Conception of Purgatory.

St. Mark.

The Rome of Napoleon.

In Ireland: Sketches and Impressions. Contd.

April 21.

The Anti-Clerical Prejudice in Italy.

The Character of the Japanese in the Sixteenth Century. Contd.

The Liturgy of Palm Sunday. Contd.

Decency on the Stage.

In Ireland: Sketches and Impressions. Contd.

Emporium.—BERGAMO. 15 frs. per ann. April.

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Anton Bruckner. M. Montandon.

Caraccio's Pictures at Zara. Illus. P. Molmenti.

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The Walls of Rome. Illus. A. J. Rusconi.

The Use of Electricity in Foundries. Illus. R. R.

Nuova Antologia.—CORSO UMBERTO I 131, ROME. 45 frs. per ann. April 1.

The Theatre of Marcellus. Illus. E. C. Lovatelli.

Saverio Ferrari. Poet. A. Panzini.

The Jordaeas Exhibition at Antwerp. L. Dimier.

Celebrated Singers in the Nineteenth Century. G. Monaldi.

The New Italian Penal Procedure. Senator E. Brusa.

The Reform of Local Taxation. Prof. F. Flora.

Railway Tariffs in South Italy. Maggiorino Ferraris.

April 16.

Francesco Protonotari and the *Nuova Antologia*. Senator G. Finali.

The Library of Nicola Zanichelli. Prof. D. Zanichelli.

My Little Boy-Thieves. Alessandrina Ravizza.

Messrs. Leu and Co., of Zurich. Illus. E. Levi della Vida.

The Eruption of Vesuvius. G. de Lorenzo.

The Congress in Rome. M. Ferraris.

After Algeciras. XXX.

Nuova Parola.—April.
The Libraries and Academies of Venice during the Renaissance. P. Molmenti.

The Psychology of Dreams. G. Buonamici.

Renan, Thiers, and Taine. A. Lumbroso.

Maria d'Agreda: a Psychic Study. F. Zingaropoli.

Rassegna Nazionale.—VIA GINO CAPELLI 46, FLORENCE. 30 frs. per ann. April 1.

Zionism in Italy. Senator C. F. Gabba.

Don Rodrigo of Brescia and Sixteenth Century Justice. S. Sardagna.

Rome, Naples, and the Directory. G. Grabinaki.

The Experimental Theatre at Florence. A. Campani.

April 16.

Universal Suffrage and Women's Rights. S. Monti.

Memories of an African Journey. Contd. F. Bosazza.

Saint Médard the Younger. Sabina di Parravicino.

The Situation in France and Mgr. Le Camus. S. Monti.

Norwegian Spot. A Sportsman.

Riforma Sociale.—TURIN. April.

Italian Strikes in 1905. A. Salucci.

The Condition of the Peasantry of Sassari. F. Chessa.

Vine-Culture round Arezzo. G. Palazzeschi.

The Costs of Strikes to the Workman. F. Coletti.

Rivista d'Italia.—VIA DEL TRITONE 201, ROME. 25 frs. per ann. April.

The Italians of the Renaissance. G. Sergi.

Associations of Clerks. P. di Fratta.

The Latest Quarrel in the Socialist Camp. E. Ciccotti.

Petrarch in the Casentino. F. Lo Parco.

Church and State in France from 1876-1879. A. Debidour.

Studium.—VIA MELARANCIO 3, FLORENCE. April.

Classicism and Modern Life. F. Ramorino.

Birds in the Religious Beliefs of South American Tribes. D. del Campana.

The First Two Years of Medical Study. Carlo Fedeli.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.—LUZAC. 12. 8d. April.

Adolph Menzel. Illus. Cornelia Veit.

Aguano, near Naples. Illus. Hugo Cool.

Travels in Morocco. Illus. Jac. van Looy.

De Gids.—LUZAC. 32. April.

Organising Our Industries. R. P. J. Tuijn Nohemus.

Introduction to the History of the Dutch Language. Dr. A. Kluyver.

Luck of Purpose in Living Nature. Prof. Went.

The Romance Languages. Prof. A. G. van Hamel.

Onze Eeuw.—ERVEN F. BOHN, HAARLEM. 25. 6d. April

The Coast of Smaragd, Brittany. C. M. Vissering.

Hellas, Old and New. Dr. K. Kuiper.

Hegelian Literature. Prof. Van Der Wijck.

Vragen Des Tijds.—LUZAC. 15. 6d. April.

The Middle Class Question. Dr. D. Bos.

The Separation of Church and State in France. W. H. Vlieggen.

A Scheme of Social Insurance. M. J. D. Merens.

THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

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The Pope's Encyclical to the French Clergy and People.

Ancient Spanish Writers on Crime. J. Montes.

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Critical Study of Modern Probabilism. C. Arribas.

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La Lectura.—CERVANTES 30, MADRID. 24 frs. per ann. No. 64.

The Iberian Ideal. Juan Maragall.

Teniffs. P. Rovira.

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Educational Importance of Geology. Salvador Calderon.

Superior Culture of Contemporary Spain. R. M. de Labra.

Life and Writings of Dr. Rizal. W. E. Retana.

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The New English Parliament. L. Cubillo.

Agricultural Co-operation. Viscount de Eza.

The Canary Islands. P. Rovira.

Revista Contemporanea.—CALLE DE PIZARRO 17, MADRID.

2 pesetas. April 15.

Matrimony. Manuel Abril.

Zoological Philology: Curious Ways of Speaking. R. Robles.

Maurice Barrès. P. Alcalá-Galiano.

Revista Portuguesa.—RUA NOVA DO ALMADA 74, LISBON.

15 frs. per ann. No. 103.

The Bay of Lorenzo Marques. Hugo de Lacerda.

Japanese Embassy to Europe in the Sixteenth Century. J. Farmonhouse.

Propaganda of the German Colonisation Society. Carl Singelmann.

Importation of Portuguese Products into Germany. Carl Singelmann.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Dansk Tidsskrift.—COPENHAGEN. 12 kr. per ann. April.

St. Clare of Assisi. Johannes Jørgensen.

Danish Politicians and Land Taxation. Villads Christensen.

Hedvig Charlotte Nordenflycht. Astrid Goldschmidt.

Denmark's Interests Abroad. J. Ostrup.

Joakim Skovgaard's Paintings in Viborg Cathedral. Vilh. Wanscher.

Kringjæa.—CHRISTIANIA. Kr. 3.50. per half-year. March 31.

Hovedø Monastery. Illus. Einar Sørensen.

The Smallest Ponies in the World. Illus. C. M.

Nordisk Tidsskrift.—STOCKHOLM. 10 kr. per ann. No. 2. April.

Michael Angelo's Statue of St. Matthew. Illus. Oswald Siren.

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Letters from Axel Nystrom. Georg Nordensvan.

The Babylonian Sungod Marduk and the Jewish Messiah. L. Bergstrom.

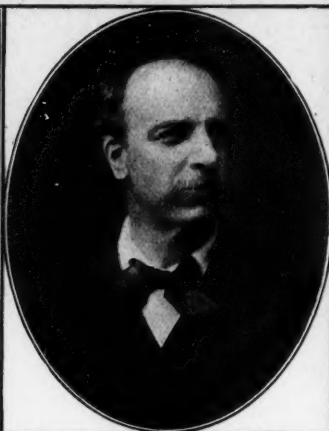
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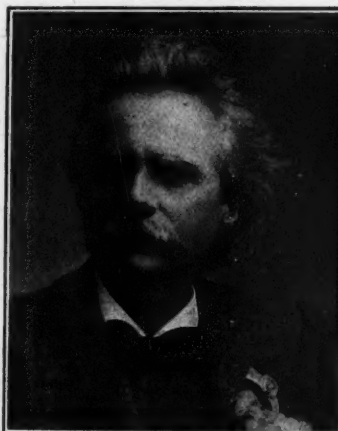
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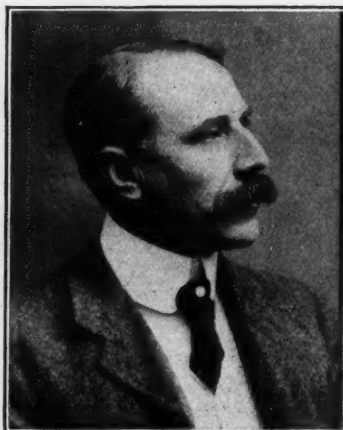
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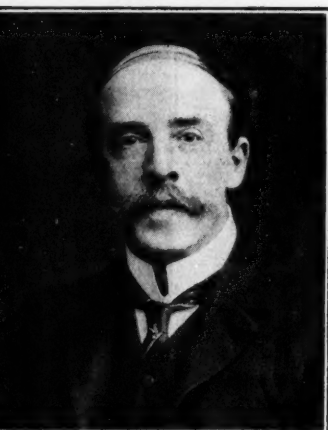
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